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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

OLD NEW YORK

v. 2

A JOURNAL RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

NEW YORK CITY.

W. W. PASKO, EDITOR.

VOL. II.

2, Feb. 1790 -

March 1891

NEW YORK:

W. W. PASKO, 19 PARK PLACE.

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INDEX—MCCXX

OLD NEW YORK

A HISTORY OF THE CITY

OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK
AND ITS
SURROUNDINGS

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

NEW YORK CITY

IN THE PAST

AND THE
FUTURE

NEW YORK

AT THE PUBLICATION OFFICE

1880

211

211

1790954

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGES
BAPTIST CHURCH IN GOLD STREET,	245
CHOLERA IN NEW YORK IN 1849,	39
CHURCHES IN NEW YORK IN 1848,	442
CITY CHURCHES IN 1827,	283, 308
CONDITION OF NEW YORK IN 1757,	166
DIARY OF DR. ALEX. ANDERSON, 88, 184, 217, 289, 428	
GEN. ALEXANDER McDUGAL,	250
GEORGE WARNER,	364
GLEANINGS FROM THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE,	202
GOWAN'S WESTERN MEMORABILIA,	130, 177, 226
GULIAN C. VERPLANCK,	356
JENNY LIND'S FIRST CONCERT,	43
JOHN CASTREE,	437
JOHN H. STARIN,	289, 344
JOHN M. TILFORD,	452
LAND TITLES IN NEW YORK CITY,	123
LAST ACT OF THE REVOLUTION,	27
LETTERS OF DOMINIE JOHANNES MEGAPOLENSIS,	145
LIST OF THE ISSUES OF THE PRESS IN NEW YORK,	
BETWEEN 1693 AND 1752,	23
MINOR AND OBSOLETE STREETS OF NEW YORK,	106
MINOR NOTES,	367
MINOR PARAGRAPHS,	66, 141, 205, 287, 471
NEW PUBLICATIONS,	138
NEW YORK IN 1756,	36
NICHOLAS FISH,	261

CLM B090954

TABLE OF CONTENTS

242	Baptist Church in Gold Street
39	Cholera in New York in 1849
442	Churches in New York in 1848
283, 308	City Churches in 1837
166	Committee of New York in 1757
288, 438	Diary of Dr. Alex. Anderson, 88, 184, 217, 289, 438
250	Gen. Alexander McDougall
364	George Walker
202	Gleanings from the Synagogue Office
130, 177, 256	Gowanus's Western Neighborhood
156	Graham C. Thompson
43	Henry Lloyd's First Collection
437	John Cassin
289, 344	John H. Starns
452	John M. Thompson
122	Land Titles in New York City
17	Last Act of the Legislature
145	Letters of Rev. Dr. James M. Smith
	List of the Books of the Bible in New York
22	Between 1601 and 1757
168	Minor and Clerical Statistics of New York
367	Minor Notes
66, 141, 262, 287, 437	Minor Publications
128	New Publications
56	New York in 1760
261	Numbers Ten

Table of Contents.

	PAGES
NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK,	52, 73, 152, 269
OLD CHELSEA,	360
ORIGINAL CINCINNATI OF NEW YORK,	192
PEARL STREET,	1
PETER CARPENTER BAKER,	327
PORTRAIT OF HAMILTON FISH,	217
PORTRAIT OF MARVELLE W. COOPER,	404
THE APPRAISER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK,	404
THE DUTCH RECORDS OF NEW YORK, 216, 251, 337,	462
THE LEISLER TROUBLES IN 1689,	369
THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY,	61
WILLIAM HENRY WEBB,	301

Table of Contents

Notes on the History of Printing in New York	52-73. 123. 269
Old Chelsea	360
Original Cincinnati of New York	192
Pearl Street	1
Peter Carpenter Baker	327
Portrait of Hamilton Fish	217
Portrait of Markwell W. Cooper	404
The Appraisal of the Post of New York	404
The Dutch Records of New York, 216. 221. 347. 402	369
The Leister Troubles in 1689	61
The Mercantile Library	201
William Henry Warren	

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CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1890.

	PAGE
PEARL STREET,	1
The First Thoroughfare in the City—List of Inhabitants—Mansion at the Junction with State—Fraunces's Tavern—Sales of Property—Hanover Square—Mrs. Wright's Waxworks—The Collect—The Great Fire of 1835.	
Illustrations—Beginning of State Street—Hamilton's Law Office—House on Franklin Square—Interior Decoration in the Sailor's Home—Hague Street, viewed from Pearl—Tablet Concerning the Great Fire—Holt's Hotel in 1832—Felt's Stationers' Hall.	
LIST OF THE ISSUES OF THE PRESS OF NEW YORK BETWEEN 1693 AND 1752,	23
LAST ACT OF THE REVOLUTION,	27
Evacuation of New York—Raising of the American Flag—John Van Arsdale—His Military Services—Imprisonment in the Sugar House—Tennis Van Arsdale.	
NEW YORK IN 1756,	36
Letter of Edward Thompson, an Officer in the British Navy.	
CHOLERA IN NEW YORK IN 1849,	39
Report of the Sanitary Committee—Hospitals Made Ready—Deaths during the Epidemic.	
JENNY LIND'S FIRST CONCERT,	43
Decorations of Castle Garden—Arrival of Jenny Lind—Her Songs the First Night—Bayard Taylor's Poem—Barnum's Speech—Jenny's Gifts to Charity—Advertisements of the Day.	
NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK,	52
Zenger's Imprisonment—Why He Wore a Sword—Speaking Through a Hole in the Door—The Jurisdiction of the Court—Exclusion of Alexander and Smith from the Bar—Empanneling a Jury.	
THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY,	61
Formation of the Association—Beginning of the Library—Gifts by Merchants—Lectures by Thackeray.	
MINOR PARAGRAPHS,	66
Peace After the War of 1812—Growth of New York between 1810 and 1860—Building of the Tract House—Boarding Houses for People of Color—Fortieth Anniversary Discourse of Dr. Gardiner Spring—Proposed Burning of New York by General Washington—Progress of Jersey City.	

OLD NEW YORK.

FEBRUARY, 1890.

PEARL STREET.

The Englishman, the Frenchman, the Russian, who has not visited New York, still knows that its glory is Broadway. A wide street, running more than three miles without turning, and then only making a slight bend, still continuing to the northward for an indefinite space, gay with fine shops and spacious warehouses its whole distance, it is indeed worthy of its renown. It has not always been the chief thoroughfare of this city, and may not continue to be so long, as in its upper portions there are indications of rivalry by other streets. In the last century, Pearl street, not then as long as now, was the great thoroughfare of New York. Upon it were displayed the merceries and the fine wares of Britain and France; here the great men of the town lived; the Chamber of Commerce, the Assembly, the great dancing parties, found it necessary to come together in its halls, and upon it the troops turned out for a parade. When the Revolutionary War was done, the American army marched down through Queen street to Wall street and Broadway to the Battery. It was the chief seat of the dry goods industry until 1850, and since then has been the centre of many trades.

In a list of the streets of New York made by the Rev. Henricus Selyns in 1686, the earliest street directory we know of, few thoroughfares are given under their present appellations, while the total number amounts to no more than eighteen. King street, now Pine, is the one furthest to the north, Pearl street and its continuations the eastern limit, and Broadway the roadway most to

OLD NEW YORK

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PEARL STREET

The Englishman, the Frenchman, the Russian, who has not visited New York, still knows that its glory is Broadway. A wide street, running more than three miles without turning, and then only making a slight bend, still continuing to the northward for an indefinite space, gay with fine shops and spacious houses its whole distance, it is indeed worthy of its name. It has never always been the chief thoroughfare of this city, and may not continue to be so long, as in its upper portions there are indications of rivalry by other streets. In the last century, Pearl Street, not then as long as now, was the great thoroughfare of New York. Upon it were displayed the necessities and the fine wares of Britain and France; here the great men of the town lived; the Chamber of Commerce, the Assembly, the great dancing parties, found it necessary to come together in its hall, and upon it the troops turned out for a parade. When the Revolutionary War was done, the American army marched down through Queen Street to Wall Street and Broadway to the City Hall. It was the chief seat of the dry goods industry until 1850, and since then has been the centre of many trades.

In a list of the streets of New York made by the Rev. Jonathan Belyne in 1696, the earliest street directory we have of New York, Pearl Street is given under their present appellations, with the total number amounting to no more than eighteen. King Street, now Pine, is the one furthest to the north, Pearl Street and its continuation the eastern limit, and Broadway the roadway next to

the west. In the beginning it was necessary to be near the fort for protection, and besides it was the custom at that time, not only in Holland, but elsewhere in Europe, to make their cities and villages compact. The present style of laying out a town with wide streets and detached houses owes its origin to America, where it has received its fullest development. The city grew slowly. It was long before population leaped from King street to Beekman street, and it was not till after the Revolution that the region beyond the present City Hall was occupied, except by squatters or humble cottagers. There were a few great mansions, but boys in 1800 went birdsnesting below Grand street and fishing where the Tombs is located.

Among the streets of the earlier town Pearl street stood easily chief. It was the first laid out, and the passages which touched it were added very slowly. Thus Dock street, Hanover square, Queen street and Magazine street were joined together, one after the other, until finally the progress of the thoroughfare was stopped by the great hospital on Broadway, through which a road must not be cut, as Pine street was prevented from extending itself much later by the tomb of the victims of the prisonships in the Wallabout. During much of the time Pearl street was the focus of fashion; and then successively was the centre of the fashionable retail shops and the headquarters of the dry goods, hardware and publishing interests, and it is now that of the dealers in coffee, sugar and cotton. It is nowhere straight, and block after block joins on irregularly, as if at one time it had determined to stop just there. Upon it are the structures reared by great merchants and bankers, whose wealth is known over the whole globe, while on the same street are the haunts of vice, poverty, squalor and degradation. Wall street and Park street both cross it.

The trade of New York at an early day was in flour, furs, skins, fish and provisions to the West Indies and to Europe. Being bulky commodities, it was necessary to avoid cartage as far as possible. The vessels, which were very small ones, according to present ideas, carrying no more than sixty or eighty tons, could come very close to the shore, which, on the east side, is steep enough to give deep water to ships, and, consequently, all

the west. In the beginning it was necessary to be near the fort for protection, and besides it was the custom at that time, not only in Holland, but elsewhere in Europe, to make their cities and villages compact. The present style of laying out a town with wide streets and detached houses owes its origin to America, where it has received its fullest development. The city grew slowly. It was long before population leaped from King street to Beekman street, and it was not till after the Revolution that the region beyond the present City Hall was occupied, except by squatters or humble cottages. There were a few great mansions, but before 1800 went high-standing below Fifth street and below where the Temple is located.

Among the streets of the earliest town First street stood easily chief. It was the first laid out and the passages which touched it were added very slowly. Thus Dock street, Tammany square, Queen street and Manning street were joined together, one after the other, until finally the progress of the thoroughfare was stopped by the great hospital on Broadway, through which a road must not be cut as First street was provided from around the island north of the town of the village of the present ships in the Wallabout. During much of the time First street was the focus of fashion; and then successively was the centre of the fashionable retail shops and the headquarters of the city goods, hardware and publishing interests and it is now that of the dealers in coffee, sugar and cotton. It is nowhere straight, and block after block joins on irregularly, so that now time it had determined to stop just there. Upon it are the numerous houses by great merchants and bankers, whose wealth is known over the whole globe, while on the same street are the hovels of vice, poverty, squalor and degradation. Wall street and First street both cross it.

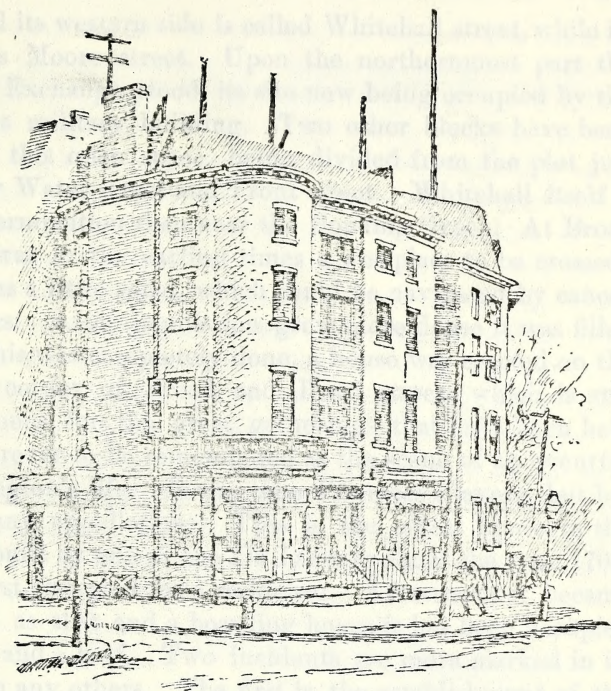
The trade of New York at an early day was in home, foreign, skins, fish and provisions to the West Indies and to Europe. Being bulky commodities, it was necessary to avoid carrying as far as possible. The vessels which were very small boats, making to present boats, carrying no more than eight or eight and a half tons, came very close to the shore, which, on the east side, is steep enough to give deep water to ships, and consequently all

warehouses were as near as possible to the shore. We know that there were many houses here at an early period, but we do not know where they were. It is recorded that the first wharf in the city was built by Daniel Litschoe, tavern keeper, on the Strand. It was near the foot of Broad street. In 1656 that part east of Broad street was called Hoogh straat or High street. Shortly after the British conquest a census or enumeration of the inhabitants was taken. They were, in 1665, the following:

Parel straat—Pieter Wolferzen Van Couwenhoven, Hendrick Jansen Vanderveer, Jaques Cousseau, Pieter Aldricks, Tomas Coninck, Hendrick Bas, Gerrit Van Tright, Pieter Cornelisen, Class Bordingh, Jan Gerrizen Van Buytenhuysen, Wil. Kock, Esterne Guineau, Waldwyn Wanderveer, Tomas Franzen Karreman, Jurrien Blanck, M. Tybout, Pieter Jacobzen Marius, Tomas Lamberzen, Tomas Laurens.

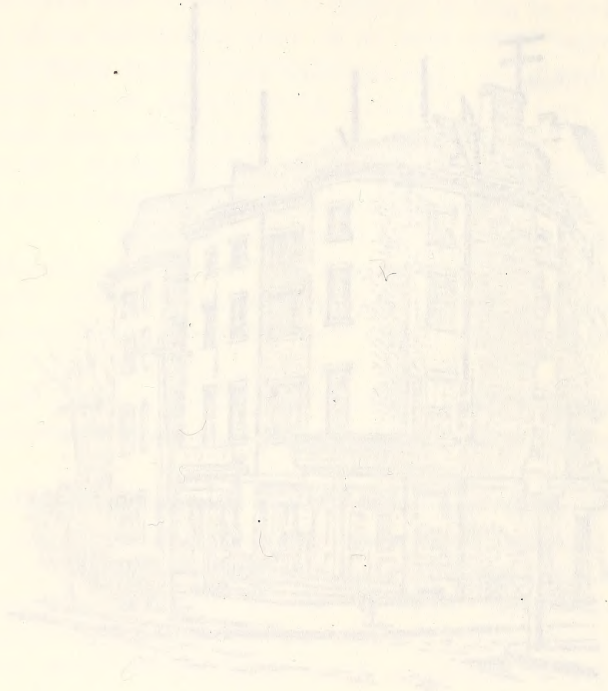
De Hoogh straat—Annekin Litsco, Jan Laurens, Andries Joghimzen, Abraham Lubberzen, Remont Remontzen, Govert Loockermans, Joannes Van Bruggh, Warnae Wassells, Dirck Jansen Vandeventer, Jeremias Jansen Haydnaar, Abraham Clock, Isaac Bedlo, Evert Duychingh, Stoffel Hooglant, Abiggel Verplanck, David Jochimsen, Asser Levy, Barent Cours, Arien Huyberzen, Wessel Evergen, Arent Isaaczen, Cornelis Janzen, Cornelis Jansen Plagvier, Cors Jansen, Hendrick Asueris, Joannes Nevins, Pieter Jansen Schol, Nicolaes de Meyer, Hugu Barenzen Clem, Walraven Clearhout, Frerick Hendryckzen, Alex. Stultke, Lybout Clazen, Arien Van Laar, Aldert Coninck, Jacob Van Couwenhoven, Joannes Van Couwenhoven, Lambert Barenzen, Hendrick Vandewater, Lawrens Vanderspygel, Walter Salter. The list appears to be very faulty in spelling. Esterne, for instance, is probably Estienne.

Turning back to the census of the inhabitants in 1686 we find Pearl street, thus called by the Dutch, although spelled Parel, was the block between State and Whitehall streets. State street was only a waste bit of land, not yet dignified with a name, beyond the fort, and probably almost covered with water at high tide. Two hundred years ago there were no houses upon it. From this a narrow lane, narrower than Pearl street of to-day, ran to Whitehall street. A few houses were on this block, which



THE BEGINNING OF PEARL STREET.

they faced; at the ends of the lots there were no corresponding structures, but only little alleyways, for the fort was at the north and Leisler's half moon (a battery) at the south. Its continuation was called Lang de Strand (along the strand or beach). When this name was first given the houses were all on the west side or north side of the street, as it may with equal propriety be called, and this was its appellation from Whitehall street to Wall street. It was, however, about this time changed to Dock street. The first block beyond Whitehall street led it to Broad street, and on the side nearest the sea there were in this neighborhood in 1695 a few houses. The total number of buildings in this street in 1686 were sixty-seven. Between the space, however, where Dock street approached nearest to Pearl was a wide place, similar to the levees in western cities, where wagons stood and goods were temporarily stored in the open air. It is now much



THE WAREHOUSE OF PARIS STREET

they faced; at the ends of the lot there were no corresponding structures, but only little alleys, for the lot was at the north and Leisler's hall (a battery) at the south. The continuation was called Lang de Strand (along the strand or beach). When this name was first given the houses were all on the west side or north side of the street, as it may well possibly be called, and this was the appellation from Whitehall street to Wall street. It was, however, about this time changed to Paris street. The first block beyond Whitehall street led it to Broad street, and on the side nearest the sea there were in this neighborhood in 1697 a few houses. The total number of buildings in this street in 1698 was eleven. Between the quay, however, where Black street approached nearest to Paris was a wide place, similar to the latter in western style, where various small and goods were temporarily stored in the open air. It is now much

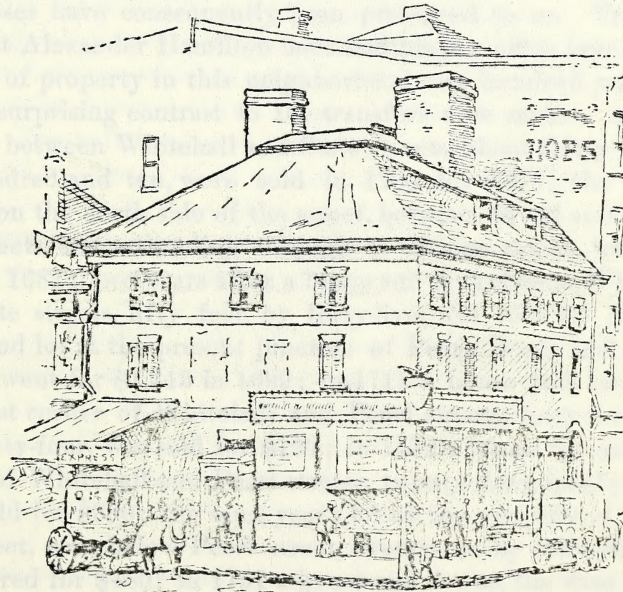
narrower, and its western side is called Whitehall street, while its eastern side is Moore street. Upon the northernmost part the Old Produce Exchange stood, its site now being occupied by the United States military building. Two other blocks have been taken out of this open space, being divided from the plot just mentioned by Water street and Front street. Whitehall itself is wider at its termination than near the Bowling Green. At Broad street there was in the earliest times a wet place to be crossed; later there was a little canal, which could be navigated by canoes and periangars. After population grew more dense it was filled up. Before this was completely done, a house was erected on the northeastern corner of Broad and Pearl streets which is still standing, famous for the great gatherings that have been held there, and forever to be remembered as the scene of an eventful act of Washington's life. It was then Fraunces's tavern, but has since had many appellations. This is the oldest house in the city. It was built by one of the De Lanceys about the year 1706, and was at first occupied for a residence. Afterwards it became a tavern, and as that and a boarding house it has been occupied for a century and a half. Two incidents are more marked in its existence than any others. The first is the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce in its Long Room in 1768, and the other is the leave taken of the officers of the American army by General Washington soon after the evacuation by the British. The Chamber of Commerce is now in its one hundred and thirty-second year. To its membership almost all of the great merchants of New York have belonged. The charter was originally given by Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant Governor of this colony, and confirmed by George the Third. Its meetings were to a great extent suspended during the Revolution, but began again under a charter from the State soon after the close of hostilities. It again ceased its meetings in 1810, but resumed them in 1817, and from that time on till the present has exerted a beneficent influence among the merchants of New York and upon those of the rest of the globe.

When General Washington took leave of his army in 1783, he was but fifty-one years of age. He had left his home where he had every comfort, his broad acres supplying everything that

narrower, and its western side is called Whitehall street, while its eastern side is Moore street. Upon the northernmost part the Old Produce Exchange stood, its site now being occupied by the United States military building. Two other blocks have been taken out of this open space, being divided from the first part mentioned by Water street and Pearl street. Whitehall itself is wider at its termination than near the Bowling Green. At Broad street there was in the earliest times a wet place to be avoided; later there was a little canal, which could be navigated by canoes and perambulators. After population grew more dense it was filled up. Before this was completely done a house was erected on the northeastern corner of Broad and Pearl streets which is still standing, famous for the great gatherings that have been held there, and forever to be remembered as the scene of an eventful act of Washington's life. It was then Faneuil's tavern, but has since had many appellations. This is the oldest house in the city. It was built by one of the De Launcys about the year 1706, and was at first occupied for a residence. Afterwards it became a tavern, and at last a boarding house. It has been occupied for a century and a half. Two incidents are now linked in its existence than any others. The first is the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce in its Long Room in 1792, and the other is the lease taken of the office of the American army by General Washington soon after the evacuation by the British. The Chamber of Commerce is now in its one hundred and thirty-second year. To its membership almost all of the great merchants of New York have belonged. The charter was originally given by Cadwallader Cohen, Lieutenant-Governor of this colony, and confirmed by George the Third. Its meetings were to a great extent suspended during the Revolution, but began again under a charter from the State soon after the close of hostilities. It again resumed its meetings in 1810, but resumed them in 1817, and from that time on till the present has exerted a permanent influence among the merchants of New York and upon those of the rest of the globe.

When General Washington took leave of his army in 1783, he was but fifty-one years of age. He had left his home where he had every comfort, his broad acres supplying everything that

was necessary for the convenience of man or the luxury of his table, to take command of an undisciplined army, drawn from a dozen different communities, whose temper he did not know and could not conjecture. They might refuse to fight, and their dissensions might be so great that it would be impossible to form an army from them. His stake in money was greater than that of almost any other American, for with the exception of Stephen Girard, John Hancock, and Charles Carroll he was the richest man in the colonies, and if the feelings of resentment which held these provinces together at the beginning should be dissipated he could not find the safety that the more obscure could rely upon. He, with John Adams and Samuel Adams, would be certain of receiving the extreme punishment for treason. Under these circumstances, he accepted the command of the American army. By his judgment and assiduous labors he made it an array of well-trained veterans, the victors of many a hard fought field. The war was over; the enemy had departed, and the troops were



HOUSE AT THE CORNER OF PEARL AND BROAD STREETS.

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VIEW AT THE CORNER OF FRASER AND RHOADS STREETS

disbanded. On the 4th of December, 1783, Washington met his officers in Frauncees's tavern, each of them soon to return to their homes. The story has frequently been told, and will not be repeated here. It was an affecting meeting. He shook each of them by the hand and bade them farewell, thus closing a companionship and official association of many years. The room in which this happened, the house where he thus took leave, are still standing. The upper story does not look the same as it did at that time, for there was a fire here a number of years ago, and when the top was rebuilt opportunity was taken to gain more room. Of late years attention has been attracted to this house as the meeting place of the Sons of the Revolution, an organization composed of descendants from Revolutionary soldiers, and now in a very flourishing condition. Its foundation was here, six years ago. The hotel is now kept by Jacob Etzel, a patriotic German American. Directly across the way is an old building, evidently dating from Revolutionary times. The fires which ravaged the city did not attack this particular region, and the houses have consequently been preserved to us. Tradition says that Alexander Hamilton once had his law office here.

Sales of property in this neighborhood two hundred years ago show a surprising contrast to the transfers now made. A house and lot between Whitehall and State streets, about thirty feet by one hundred and ten, were sold in 1705 for \$875; the "Oude Kirk," on the north side of the street, between Broad and Whitehall streets, and extending through to Bridge street, went for \$900 in 1682; two years after a house and lot between Whitehall and State streets, fifty feet by forty-five, was sold for \$375; a house and lot at the present junction of Pearl, Broad and Bridge streets, went for \$1,313 in 1699; in 1711 a house and lot on the northeast corner of Whitehall and Pearl streets, forty-three feet by twenty-four, was sold for \$120; in 1732 a lot on the southeast corner of Whitehall and Pearl streets, twenty-three feet by thirty-four, sold for \$390; the same year a lot on the east side of Whitehall street, next below Pearl street, twenty-two by thirty-six, was transferred for \$480; in 1757 a house and lot on the west side of Whitehall street, between Pearl and State streets, twenty-seven feet by eighty-one, having on the west the ground of Hendricks,

disbanded. On the 4th of December, 1783, Washington and his officers in Pennance's tavern, each of them soon to return to their homes. The story has frequently been told and will not be repeated here. It was an affecting meeting. The shock each of them by the hand and bade them farewell, thus closing a companionship and official association of many years. The room in which this happened, the house where he then took leave and still standing. The upper story does not look the same as it did at that time, for there was a fire here a number of years ago, and when the top was rebuilt opportunity was taken to gain more room. Of late years attention has been attracted to this house as the meeting place of the Sons of the Revolution, an organization composed of descendants from Revolutionary soldiers, and now in a very flourishing condition. Its foundation was here, six years ago. The hotel is now kept by Jacob Eitel, a patriotic German American. Directly across the way is an old building evidently dating from Revolutionary times. The fire which ravaged the city did not attack this particular region, and the houses have consequently been preserved to us. Tradition says that Alexander Hamilton once had his law office here.

Sales of property in this neighborhood two hundred years ago show a surprising contrast to the transfers now made. A house and lot between Whitehall and State streets, about thirty feet by one hundred and ten, were sold in 1708 for \$275; the "Grade Kirk" on the north side of the street, between Broad and Whitehall streets, and extending through to Bridge street, went for \$800 in 1697; two years after a house and lot between Whitehall and State streets, fifty feet by thirty-five, was sold for \$475; a house and lot at the present junction of First, Broad and Bridge streets, went for \$1,315 in 1689; in 1711 a house and lot on the northeast corner of Whitehall and First streets, forty-three feet by twenty-four, was sold for \$150; in 1732 a lot on the southeast corner of Whitehall and First streets, twenty-three feet by thirty-four, sold for \$400; the same year a lot on the east side of Whitehall street, next below First street, twenty-two by thirty-six, was transferred for \$150; in 1767 a house and lot on the west side of Whitehall street, between First and State streets, twenty-seven feet by eighty-one, lying on the west line of Broad's,

on the south the ground once owned by Governor Stuyvesant, and afterwards by Governor Dongan, on the east by Whitehall street and on the north by the house and lot once owned by Jacob Leisler, was sold for \$1,250.

The street, still called Dock, in early days wound its way along the shore, from which it was nowhere very distant, up to Hanover square. This made two blocks, the lower one being divided from the other by Coenties alley. To make a short cut and to avoid the mud of the river side the wagoners passed directly through this block to Stone street, as it is now called. In the early history of New York there were places for loading and unloading at the foot of Whitehall street, Broad street, Smith street, now William, and Wall street, and at Coenties slip. The foot of Smith street was then, as now, known as Old slip, and the foot of Wall street was Coffee House slip, a name still recollected by our older citizens. Upon the corner of Coenties alley and Pearl street was the Stadt Huys of the Dutch. It was an antique looking structure of brick, brought from Holland, and faced the river. This was erected for the convenience of the public, as an inn, there having been no good provision for them before. It was erected in 1643. Here the burgomasters and schepens met, and here the affairs of the city were debated over. This was also the site of an early school. The building lasted till 1699, when it had grown old and shaky, and was then sold by the corporation for \$2,300. A new City Hall was built immediately afterwards at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, where the Sub-Treasury now is. The engraving of the old City Hall by Anderson is familiar to all New Yorkers.

It appears that in 1695 the street was built upon as far as Maiden lane. Grants of land were made to John Theobald, Robert Sinklair, Peter Adolph, Miles Forster, Doctor Samuel Slotes, Coster Lideersen, Jr., and John Vanderspiegel, who lived along the side of a continuation running north, and this continuation was formally laid out on the 13th of October, 1694.

"Order'd yt upon his Excell the Gouvernour's Nomination henceforth the street reaching from Burger's Path to the further end of the Smith's fly by Alderman Beekmans be called Queen street."

on the south the ground once owned by Governor Douglass and afterwards by Governor Douglas, on the east by Whitehall street and on the north by the house and lot once owned by Jacob Leiden, was sold for \$1,250.

The street, still called Dock, in early days wound its way along the shore, from which it was nowhere very distant, up to Flattery square. This made two blocks, the lower one being divided from the other by Coenties slip. To make a short one and 57 yards the road of the river side the wagoners passed directly through this block to Stone street as it is now called. In the early history of New York there were places for loading and unloading at the foot of Whitehall street, Broad street, South street, near Whitehall, and Wall street, and at Coenties slip. The foot of Wall street was then, as now, known as Old slip, and the foot of Whitehall street was called House slip, a name still recollected by our oldest citizens. Upon the corner of Coenties slip and Park street was the Star House of the Dutch. It was an antique looking structure of brick, brought from Holland, and faced the river. This was erected for the convenience of the public, as an inn, there having been no good provision for them before. It was erected in 1614. Here the passengers and shipwrecked men and some the affairs of the city were debated over. This was also the site of an early school. The building lasted till 1690, when it had grown old and shaky, and was then sold by the corporation for \$2,500. A new City Hall was built immediately afterwards at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, where the Ship-Township now is. The enlargement of the old City Hall by Anderson is familiar to all New Yorkers.

It appears that in 1695 the street was built upon as far as Market place. Grants of land were made to John Theobald, Robert Smith, Peter Adolph, Miles Foster, Thomas Edmund Stone, Coster Kidder, Jr., and John Van der Wyck, who lived along the site of a continuation running north, and this continuation was formally laid out on the 15th of October 1694.

"Ordered it upon his Excellency the Governor's nomination hereunto the survey reaching from Fugate's Path to the further end of the South by Alderman's footman be called Queen street."

At this time Hanover square had begun, although not shown on the map under that name. Indeed, it is probable it was not thus called until the accession of George the First, of the house of Hanover. Old slip came in here, forming the door or gate of William street, then Smith's fly, although denominated on the map of that day as Kings street. Where the street widens out there was, pretty near the location of the station of the elevated road, a building used as a slaughter-house. On the shore, on the east side, was a long building or buildings; just below the slip there were some others, but at Coenties slip and above and below it the water touched the street. At Broad street there was a considerable space of ground, upon both sides, which had been rescued from the river, and beyond these plots again was a sea wall, designed for the protection of vessels. It is possible this was not really built, but shown as an improvement which was contemplated.

In its earlier years the progress of Pearl street was stopped by the wall erected across the north end of town, made of palisades. It was designed to exclude the Indians. It ran across from water to water, the two principal blockhouses being at the northwest corner of William and Pearl streets, and the other at the northeast corner of Broadway and Wall street. Two lesser guardhouses were at the rear end of the present Trinity churchyard and the other at the northeast corner of Pearl street and the water side. The land here was apparently wrested from the river. It was known as the fly blockhouse and half moon.

"All the land on the water side from the blockhouse to the hill next to Mr. Beekman's was sold in lots in 1692. Those from the blockhouse (now Wall street) to the Green lane (now Maiden lane) were valued at twenty-five shillings per foot. From the Green lane to Mrs. Van Clyff's, now John street, at eighteen shillings per foot. From Mrs. Van Clyff's to Mr. Beekman's for fifteen shillings a foot." In 1738 a lot extending from Pearl street to Cliff street, twenty-five feet by two hundred, was sold for \$200, and in 1745 the same lots brought \$375.

After the Revolution Pearl street retained the prominence it had before the war. Queen street still held that name, but it was changed before many years.

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"All the land on the water side from the blockhouse to the hill next to Mr. Beckman's was sold in lots in 1692. These from the blockhouse (now Wall street) to the Green lane (now Maiden lane) were valued at twenty-five shillings per foot. From the Green lane to Mrs. Van Cuyt's, now John street, at eighteen shillings per foot. From Mrs. Van Cuyt's to Mr. Beckman's for fifteen shillings a foot. In 1728 a lot extending from Pearl street to Cliff street, twenty-five feet by two hundred was sold for \$200, and in 1745 the same lot brought \$275.

After the Revolution Pearl street retained the prominence it had before the war. Queen street still held that name, but it was changed before many years.

The whole of the lower part of the island was once covered with burial places. It was not thought injurious to public health to have them in the midst of cities, and they were commonly found around all churches. But as these plots of ground were frequently very small other places must be sought for to inter those who died after a church had been some years in existence. Thus the Jews, who had their synagogue on Mill street, were forced to bury on Oliver street. In 1766 the authorities of the Dutch Reformed Church applied to the Common Council for a grant of ground for that purpose. The Garden street churchyard had become filled up in the seventy years which had elapsed since the building was erected, and they needed more land. This was granted to them. The plot given was on the common adjacent to Mr. Cuyler's sugar house (the Rhinelander sugar house, of which we gave an illustration in our December number). Twenty-eight lots were in this plot; twelve fronted northeasterly to Queen street, eight southeasterly on Rose street, and ten on William street. It does not, however, appear to have been extensively used as a cemetery, as the maps of the city show this plot was built on before 1800. While these pages were going through the press, a body was found in an excavation for a new building in Rose street which was undoubtedly one of those buried here a hundred years ago.

The year that the first directory was published, 1786, we find that at the last house in the street, 111 Queen street, near the tea water pump, Gabriel Furman offered genteel boarding and lodging, very convenient for members of the Senate and Assembly, and others who may have business with them. His sign was that of the Free American. In its immediate vicinity, No. 100, there were waxworks on representation, giving the story of Bel and the Dragon, as large as life. Admittance from nine in the morning till nine at night. The price of admission was three shillings. This was Mrs. Wright's collection, and she had formerly lived in this house. She will be remembered as the maker of waxworks in London who supplied so much news of what was going on in English political circles to Dr. Franklin. She died not far from this time. A little further down, at No. 81, was Jacob Astor, as he then entitled himself, or John Jacob Astor, as he is more gen-

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The year that the first history was published, 1795, we find that at the last house in the street, 114 Queen street, near the two water pumps, Gabriel Furman offered general boarding and lodging, very convenient for members of the Senate and Assembly, and others who may have business with them. His sign was that of the Free American. In its immediate vicinity, No. 100, there were workshops on representation, giving the story of Abel and the Dragon as large as life. Admittance from nine in the morning till nine at night. The price of admission was three shillings. This was Mrs. Wright's collection, and she had formerly lived in this house. She will be remembered as the maker of waxworks in London who supplied so much news of what was going on in English political circles to Dr. Franklin. She died not far from this time. A little farther down, at No. 81, was Jacob Astor, as he then entitled himself, or John Jacob Astor, as he is more gen-

erally known to us. He had been in America a couple of years only. In an advertisement of May 25th, of that year, he describes his place as two doors from the Friends' Meeting House. He had just imported from London an elegant assortment of musical instruments, such as piano fortes, spinnets, piano-forte guitars, guitars, hautboys, fifes, the best Roman violin strings, and all other kinds of strings, music books and papers and every other article in the musical line, which he would dispose of on very low terms for cash.

In 1789, when the first Congress under the Constitution was held in New York, many of the members lived in Pearl street. Among the Senators who dwelt there were Caleb Strong, of Massachusetts, at 15 Great Dock street; Jonathan Elmer and William Paterson, of New Jersey, at 48 and 51 Great Dock street; Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania, at 39 Great Dock street, and Pierce Butler, of South Carolina, at 37 Great Dock street. Of the representatives Fisher Ames, of Massachusetts, was at 15 Great Dock street; George Leonard, George Partridge and Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, at 15 Great Dock street; William Floyd, of New York, at No. 27 Queen street, and George Clymer and Thomas Fitzsimons, of Pennsylvania, at Mr. Anderson's, in Pearl street.

From Chatham street the course of this great thoroughfare was westward, or nearly so. The ground was low, and it was not speedily built upon. On Lyne's Map of 1728 it had not been begun. In Maerschalek's Map of 1763 the low grounds are shown as beginning a block or two east of Chatham street, and Pearl street, to avoid them, skirted a little north of where it is now. West of Chatham street were tan yards, and beyond was the negroes' burial ground. This extended to Broadway. North of it was the Collect, and between the south arm of this pond and the main body was an island upon which there was a powder magazine. Over and by this was the Magazine street, probably impassable at most times, on account of the water, but ending in high grounds opposite the New York Hospital. Since the demolition of that edifice and the sale of its land Thomas street has been cut through to Hudson street. This still further prolongs this street, and with a slight jog it follows Duane street to the river.

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In 1788, when the first Congress under the Constitution was held in New York, many of the members lived in Frost street. Among the Senators who dwelt there were Caleb Strong of Massachusetts, at 15 Great Dock street; Jonathan Elmer and William Patterson, of New-Jersey, at 42 and 41 Great Dock street; Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania, at 39 Great Dock street; and Pierce Butler, of South Carolina, at 37 Great Dock street. Of the representatives Fisher Ames, of Massachusetts, was at 15 Great Dock street; George Leonard, George Partridge and Thomas Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, at 12 Great Dock street; William Lloyd, of New York, at No. 27 Queen street and George Clymer and Thomas Fitzhugh, of Pennsylvania, at the Anderson's in Frost street.

From Chatham street the course of this great thoroughfare was westerly, or nearly so. The ground was low, and it was not speedily built upon. On Lyne's Map of 1778 it had not been begun. In Mierschke's Map of 1788 the low grounds are shown as beginning a block or two east of Chatham street, and Frost street, to avoid them, skirted a little north of where it is now. West of Chatham street were ten yards and beyond was the negroes' burial ground. This extended to Broadway. North of it was the Colliet, and between the south end of this pond and the main body was an island upon which there was a powder magazine. Over and by this was the Magazine street, probably laid out at about the same time as the water, but ending in high grounds opposite the New York Hospital. Since the demolition of that edifice, and the sale of its land, Thomas street has been cut through to Hudson street. This still further prolongs the street, and with a slight zig it follows Duane street to the river.

The Corporation Manual for 1866 describes at some length the condition of the neighborhood where Pearl street crosses Park row (late Chatham street). Just south of Pearl was a considerable hill, known generally as Catiemuts, but also called Freshwater Hill and Windmill Hill. The windmill was west of Chatham street, and a little north of Duane street. "The earliest mention of this mill is found in a contract made by Jan De Witt, the miller, with one Hartogvelt for its erection in 1662." This mill was in existence over half a century, and appears upon the city map made in 1729, soon after which it seems to have been removed. On the summit of the hill was a public house with a pleasure garden attached, which was long a resort from the city. As early as 1726 there is to be found among the advertisements of the day a subscription plate to be run for on the course at New York; horses to be entered with Francis Child, at Freshwater Hill. This public garden, known generally as Catiemut's Garden, was in existence at a period approaching the time of the Revolution.

At Catiemut's Hill was a line of palisades which crossed the city from one side to the other. It is not generally known that this city has been twice encircled with palisades. As is mentioned elsewhere, one line ran on the northern side of Wall street, and lasted till about the beginning of the eighteenth century. The other was erected in 1745, to defend the city against a possible incursion of the French and Indians. This line began a little north of James street, at the water's edge, and ran nearly west. At Broadway it followed nearly the line of Chambers street. None of these thoroughfares were then in fact laid out, and when they appeared on maps or plans this constituted their sole existence. It had six blockhouses built for refuges for soldiers, and to command the entrances. At the east the first was at the corner of Batavia and James streets; the next one was opposite the end of Chestnut street, on Madison; the next was at the Five Points; another where the Stewart building is, at the corner of Chambers street and Broadway; the next at West Broadway and Chambers street, and the last at Greenwich street and the North River. There were gates at Chatham street, Broadway, and Greenwich street. It will thus be seen that so far as Queen

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street and Magazine street extended they were the streets just within the line of defenses. Palisades, such as were then put up, were very commonly placed on the outside of all American towns that were exposed to attacks from Indians. They were the trunks of straight young trees, of nine or ten inches in diameter, sharpened at both ends, the upper end being sharper than the other. They were driven into the earth as close to each other as was possible, and on the inside there were posts or cleats to stiffen them. Their length in various towns was from ten to sixteen feet. Those in New York were planted in a trench three feet deep, and were pierced for musketry.

Just west of Catimut's Hill, and along the line of Magazine street, was where the executions of the victims of the negro plot had taken place. It does not seem to the disinterested reader of this series of trials that there ever was any plot among the in-offensive blacks. But the public, growing excited as the reports of insurrection and arson reached it, demanded victims, and the judges and juries yielded to them, as they did to the accusers of the so-called witches in Salem. Mr. Grim stated that the location of the executions was at a point in the centre of the present City Hall place, midway between Pearl and Barley streets. Here executions took place for many years. Just beyond was the negroes' burial ground.

The last part of the present Pearl street to be built upon was that known as Magazine street. Its location was determined by the natural topography of the country. All Manhattan Island was once covered with hills. Those at the north were chiefly of rock, while those at the lower end of town were sand hills and gravel hills. Between these prominences were plains, more or less extensive. The largest of these in the lower part of the city was known as Lispenard's meadows. It reached entirely to the North River shore, the present Canal street forming the centre line. It crossed Broadway, and extended as far as Baxter street. One wing of the meadows extended southward, West Broadway being the centre, to Reade street. On the north it almost reached Spring street. This ground was low and wet, and in seasons of flood or heavy rains water passed from it in both directions, to the North River and the East River. But in the southeastern corner

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there was something more than a meadow. The ground descended rapidly here, and formed a very pretty little pond, known to citizens as the Collect. This was a corruption of the word Kalehhook or Shell Point. It is supposed to be so named from piles of shells upon the shore. This pond, says Miss Booth, was at the close of the Revolution "deep, clear, and sparkling—a miniature sea in the heart of the city. Its waters still furnished food for the angler, and rumors were rife of strange sea monsters which had been seen therein, one of which had carried off a Hessian trooper in the days of the Revolution. It was a man-trap, too, for the unwary traveler, and from time to time a citizen, who had mistaken his way in the darkness or had drank too deeply, fell from its banks and was drowned where now is solid ground. The possibility of such a transformation had not yet occurred to the busy speculators; but schemes were projected to convert the beautiful lake into a means of ornament and profit. One company proposed to buy up the lands around it, and, preserving the lake in its primitive condition, to lay out a portion of the grounds as a public park and realize their expected profit from the enhanced value of the remainder. But this project was scouted as visionary by the cautious capitalists, who could not credit that the city would ever extend so far; the proprietors of the land, joining in the belief, were unwilling to risk their property in so wild a scheme; and the plan which would have preserved an inland sea in the heart of the city, a natural feature shared by no other, was finally abandoned by its enterprising projectors."

It could not have been otherwise. No pond of that size would have been anything else than a receptacle of the filth of the neighborhood. Look at the brook which flows through Hartford, or look at the Tiber in Washington. The Collect was too small to be an ornament of itself, unless the shores were also left in their native beauty. As soon as the Revolution ended, in fact before that time, it began to be filled up, and the street which led from the hospital to Chatham street and Queen street, although only a muddy lane, year by year grew more solid. Houses were put up on either side. In 1807 the Scotch Presbyterians had a church there, and the streets were completed on paper, instead of being interrupted as they were ten years before. Reade and Duane

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streets were opened through in 1794. A survey of the pond and the land about it was made in 1790, and the next year the corporation purchased the claims of the heirs of Anthony Rutgers for one hundred and fifty pounds sterling. Soil was taken from the hills in the neighborhood, and the area of the pond became less, while its waters were shallower. Yet so slow was the progress that there are men yet living who have skated upon its surface and fished in its depths. It was there that the first steamboat was tried, the one invented by Fitch, twenty years before Fulton set sail with the Clermont.

To the east of the Collect there was a little brook known once as the Old Kill or the Old Wreck Brook. It followed its devious way down to the East River at James street, crossing Chatham street at Pearl. Here was a bridge, the first of the kissing bridges. The title was afterwards transferred to other structures, but this was the original kissing bridge. When on sleigh rides the swain was crossing the stream with his fair one, custom allowed him to take toll from her lips, and it is said that when sometimes the young man, with more modesty or less assurance than usual, refrained from exacting the penalty his companion would sulk and pout for the remainder of the drive. This was the end of the town in pre-Revolutionary days, and municipal ordinances recognized the fact. To the north of the bridge was what is now Chatham square, then a hill with one farmhouse upon it. The water connection on the east by this brook to the Collect was continued on the west by another stream, which crossed Broadway at Canal street, and it was for a long time contemplated to straighten their outlets, cut them deeper, put banks to them, and thus make a canal which would extend completely across the city. Such a plan would have been of advantage to us had New York remained a little provincial town of one or two hundred thousand population, but it would have been a bar to progress to us as we are now. Cincinnati has closed up the ending of the Miami Canal, and Chicago in the future will have no open, stagnant streams in the centre of her area. Closely connected with this water course was the great spring on Chatham street, the tea water pump. It was undoubtedly supplied by the same sources that the Collect was. Up to fifty years ago it was an es-

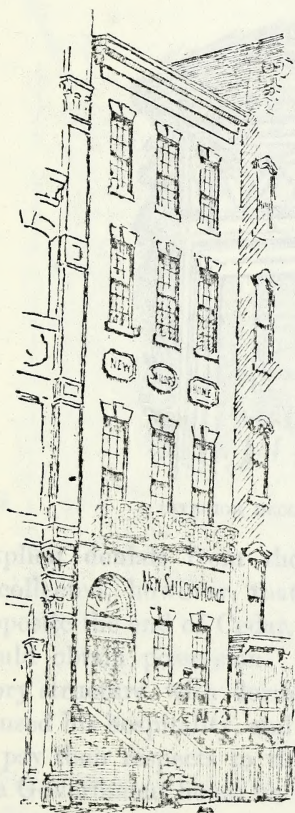
streets were opened through in 1704. A survey of the pond and the land about it was made in 1700, and the next year the corporation purchased the claims of the heirs of Anthony Rutgers for one hundred and fifty pounds sterling. Soil was taken from the hills in the neighborhood, and the area of the pond became less while its waters were shallower. Yet so slow was the progress that there are men yet living who have skated upon its surface and fished in its depths. It was there that the first steamboat was tried, the one invented by Fitch, twenty years before Fulton set sail with the Clermont.

To the east of the Collect there was a little brook known once as the Old Kill or the Old Wreck Brook. It followed its devious way down to the East River at James street, crossing Chatham street at Pearl. Here was a bridge, the first of the kissing bridges. The title was afterwards transferred to other structures, but this was the original kissing bridge. When on high tides the water was crossing the stream with his fair one, custom allowed him to take toll from her lip, and it is said that when sometimes the young man, with more modesty or less assurance than usual, retained from exacting the penalty his companion would sink and pour for the remainder of the drive. This was the end of the town in pre-Revolutionary days and municipal ordinances recognized the fact. To the north of the bridge was what is now Chatham square, then a hill with one farmhouse upon it. The water congestion on the east by this time in the Collect was continued on the west by another stream, which crossed Broadway at Canal street, and it was for a long time contemplated to straighten their outlets, cut them deeper, but banks to them, and thus make a canal which would extend completely across the city. Such a plan would have been of advantage to us had New York remained a little provincial town of one or two hundred thousand population, but it would have been a far to progress to us as we are now. Cincinnati has closed up the ending of the Miami Canal, and Chicago in the future will have no open, stagnant streams in the centre of her city. Closely connected with this water course was the great spring on Chatham street, the ice water pump. It was undoubtedly supplied by the same source that the Collect was. Up to fifty years ago it was an es-

established feature of the thoroughfare just below the intersection of Pearl and Chatham. A continual succession of carts took the water away in barrels, and no housewife would use any other water when she could procure this. The water supply of the Manhattan reservoir came from the same underground spring. At one time this supplied twenty-five hundred families with water, but the number of houses gradually diminished until, fifteen years ago, there were only four. Five years ago the last one dropped off, yet the well is there, the great cast-iron tank is there, and the steam engine is there. All are kept up to make good the charter of the Manhattan Company, which stands ready to sell water to whoever desires it.

Once a year the directors make a solemn pilgrimage to the water works, tap the walls of the tank with their canes, shake their heads and return to the bank again. They see no more of it till the next annual inspection.

In that part which leads from Chatham street to Franklin square great changes have been made within forty years. The New Bowery and Chambers street have been cut through since that time, and later the Brooklyn Bridge was erected. New streets hewn through where blocks of buildings were have given an appearance to the street corners much unlike those anywhere else, and many edifices were torn down for the convenience of the new approach to Brooklyn. On the square was one house in which Washington had dwelt, a fine, stately mansion, abundantly described in the journals and diaries of a hundred years ago. Others of more moderate pretensions were also cut away. Since the Walton house has been razed to the ground, only one other house is left



HOUSE ON FRANKLIN SQUARE.

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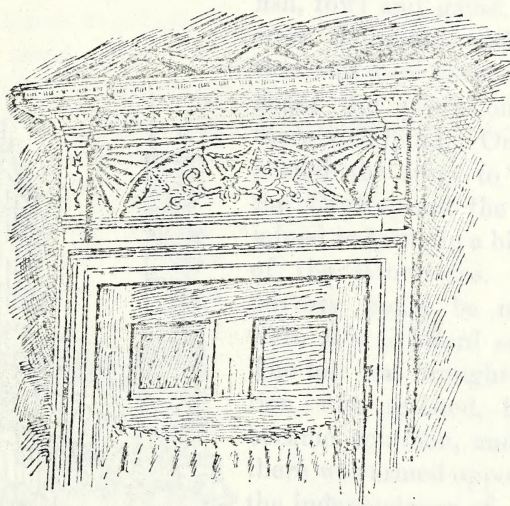
Once a year the directors make a solemn pilgrimage to the water works, tap the walls of the tank with their canes, shake their heads and return to the bank again. They see no more of it till the next annual inspection.

In that part which looks from Chatham street to Brooklyn square great changes have been made within forty years. The New Highway and Chambers street have been cut through since that time, and later the Brooklyn Bridge was erected. New streets have been where blocks of buildings were once given an appearance to the street corners much unlike those anywhere else, and many edifices were torn down for the convenience of the new approach to Brooklyn. On the square was one house in which Washington had dwelt a few, the journals and diaries of a hundred years ago. Others of more moderate pretensions were also cut away. Since the Warren house has been moved to the ground, only one other house is left



HOUSE ON CHATHAM SQUARE.

which in its day made any pretensions. It is the New Sailors' Home. Its prosaic use, the dirt in the neighborhood, the sporting temple next door, and the elevated railroad before it, all combined, do not destroy the evidence that it was well planned and well built, and was once the home of some wealthy citizen. Inside the structure are to be found several fine pieces of work. Tradition says this house was occupied by George Clinton, when Governor of this State, not immediately subsequent to the evacuation, but a considerable time after. Of this, however, we have been able to obtain no confirmation, but on the contrary



INTERIOR DECORATION IN THE SAILORS' HOME.

explicit denials from those who ought to know. It is well recollected, however, that he was a resident of Pearl street, opposite the end of Cedar, as soon after the close of the war as he could obtain possession. The building was a three and a half story structure, with dormer windows. Here the Governor dispensed his hospitality, and here all distinguished strangers came to pay their respects to this great patriot. Later he removed to the Government house on the Battery, where one of his daughters was married.

A little further down Franklin square than the Sailors' Home was the spacious dwelling of William Walton, which when built

which in its day made any pretensions. It is the New Salter's Home. Its private use, the site in the neighborhood, the square temple next door, and the elevated railroad before it, all combined, do not destroy the evidence that it was well planned and well built, and was once the home of some wealthy citizen. Inside the structure are to be found several fine pieces of work. Tradition says the house was occupied by George Clinton, when Governor of this State, but immediately subsequent to the evacuation, but a considerable time after. Of this, however, we have been able to obtain no confirmation, but on the contrary



INTERIOR DECORATION IN THE SALTER'S HOME.

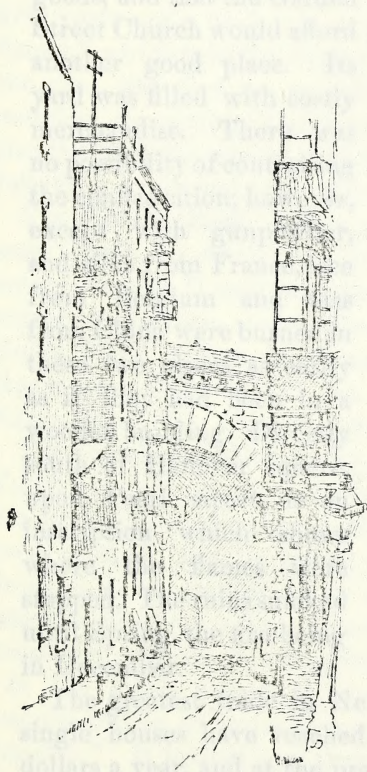
explicit details from those who ought to know. It is well recollected, however, that he was a resident of Pearl Street, opposite the end of Cedar, as soon after the close of the war as he could obtain possession. The building was a three and a half story structure, with dormer windows. Here the Governor dispensed his hospitality, and here all distinguished strangers came to pay their respects to this great patriot. Later he removed to the Government house on the Battery, where one of his daughters was married.

A little farther down Franklin square than the Salter's Home was the spacious dwelling of William Walton, which when built

was regarded as the handsomest in the city. Its width was great, and it abounded in carved work and fine decorations. It is said that a banquet given at this house was the immediate cause of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Walton made one day a dinner to the principal inhabitants of the town and to the military officers who were here. The greatest profusion was exhibited. Luxuries from every clime were there; the napery was of the finest, the service unequalled, while the tables groaned with the weight of gold and silver plate upon them. The food was unsurpassed, for no English town could then match New York in its supply of

fish, fowl and game. The officers were delighted with their reception, and were never tired of telling about the profusion and wealth there exhibited. One of them repeated the story to a minister of the Crown, and the latter determined to bring in a bill for taxation of the Americans. No plea of poverty could be made if they were able to afford such banquets. The bill was brought in, its execution was resisted, hard feelings became common, and in the end there was armed opposition. Thus the independence of America was due to the lavishness of a New Yorker. So runs the story, at any rate. In this building the first New York bank was organized.

In one of the illustrations which we give is shown Hague street, looking down from Pearl street. It is a dark and narrow alley, making a half turn in its course, and remarkable only for the great explosion there thirty-eight years ago, by which many lives were lost. Our view is ended by the Brooklyn Bridge.



HAGUE STREET, VIEWED FROM PEARL.

was regarded as the handsomest in the city. Its width was great and it abounded in carved work and fine decorations. It is said that a banquet given at this house was the immediate cause of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Watson made one day a dinner to the principal inhabitants of the town and to the military officers who were here. The greatest profusion was exhibited. Linen was from every clime; the napery was of the finest; the service unparelled, while the tables groined with the weight of gold and silver plate upon them. The food was unsurpassed, for no English town could then match New York in the supply of

fish, fowl and game. The officers were delighted with their reception, and were never tired of telling about the profusion and wealth there exhibited. One of them repeated the story to a minister of the Crown, and the latter determined to bring in a bill for taxation of the Americans. No plea of poverty could be made if they were able to afford such banquets. The bill was brought in, in execution was resisted, and feelings became common, and in the end there was armed opposition. Thus the independence of America was due to the largeness of a New Yorker. So runs the story, at any rate. In this building the first New York bank was organized.

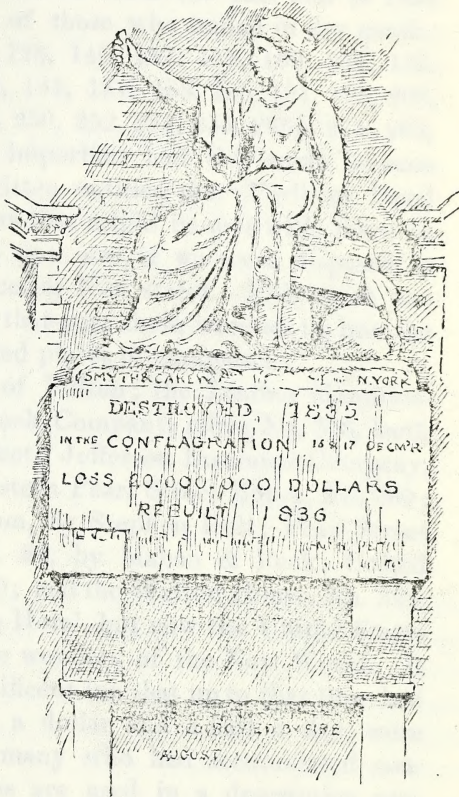
In one of the illustrations which we give is shown Huguenot street, looking down from Pearl street. It is a dark and narrow alley, marking a half turn in its course, and remarkable only for the great explosion there thirty-eight years ago, by which many lives were lost. Our view is ended by the Brooklyn



HUGUENOT STREET, FROM PEARL STREET.

Bridge.

The street was ravaged by the great fires of 1776, 1778 and 1835. In the latter, which was the greatest in America until the Chicago fire, and surpassed even that in relation to the means of the people, Pearl street was the centre. In every direction from Hanover square the flames extended. It was at first thought that this open space would be a good place in which to store goods, and that the Garden Street Church would afford another good place. Its yard was filled with costly merchandise. There was no possibility of controlling the conflagration, however, except with gunpowder, and silks from France, lace from Belgium and teas from China were burned in these two places as easily as if they had been in a wooden building. Directly south of Hanover square, upon Pearl street, is an inscription which shows where the flames were stopped. The ruins smoked until Spring, the fire being in December.



TABLET IN MEMORY OF THE GREAT FIRE.

The greatest trade in New York is now dry goods. Sales of single houses have reached as high as seventy-five millions of dollars a year, and at the present day there are a number who go much beyond ten millions. The wholesale district is now on the west side of Broadway, from Duane street north half a mile. It was once on the lower part of Broadway and on Pearl, Pine, Cedar, and William streets. Pearl street was the chief. In the last century all goods of this kind were brought from England and France,

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The greatest trade in New York is now dry goods. Sales of goods have reached as high as seventy-five millions of dollars a year, and at the present day there are a number who go much beyond ten millions. The wholesale district is now on the west side of Broadway, from Broadway north half a mile. It was once on the lower part of Broadway and on Pearl, Pine, Cedar, and William streets. Pearl street was the chief. In the last century all goods of this kind were brought from England and France.



STREET IN MEMORY OF THE GREAT FIRE

and displayed on this thoroughfare. But as the city grew larger and older it was supplied to some extent from New England. Commission houses began, and the dry goods trade assumed somewhat the appearance it has now. That this was one of the chief industries of Pearl street can be inferred from the fact that in 1834 the following numbers were of those who traded in dry goods: Nos. 61, 100, 115, 118, 122, 126, 140, 157, 158, 160, 164, 165, 166, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179, 181, 181, 188, 190, 191, 195, 208, 214, 217, 226, 231, 234, 242, 250, 252, 254, 255, 269½, 271, 283, 284, 307, 438 and 464. So important had this trade become fifty years ago a book was written entitled the "Perils of Pearl Street," which told the dangers that might be met with there in the same way that we would now use, if we were disposed to moralize, concerning Wall street or New street. This street was also the hardware centre. In that year there were on its line the following banks and other noted places of commerce:

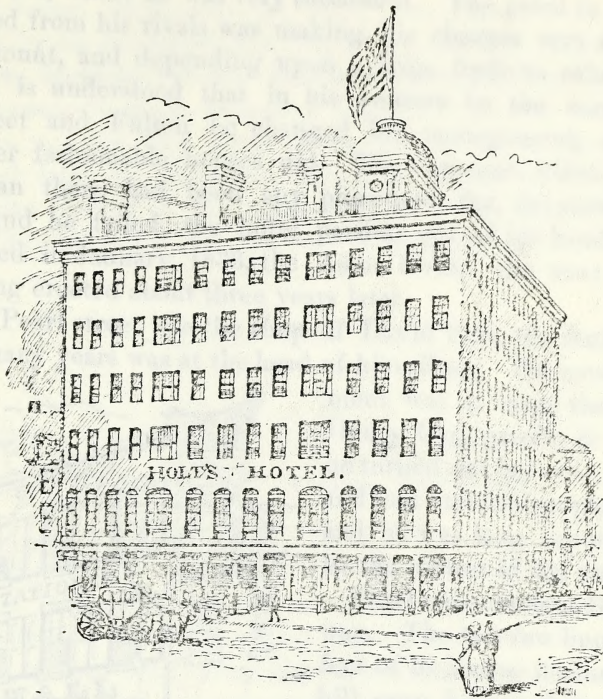
The Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton; the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, No. 334; Dry Dock Company, office No. 338, bank corner Avenue D and 10th street; Jefferson Insurance Company, corner of Chatham street; Eastern Pearl Street House, No. 309; Holt's Hotel, corner of Fulton, by Stephen Holt; Pearl Street House and Ohio Hotel, No. 88, by Mahan & Peck; United States Hotel, Nos. 178 and 180; and the Walton House, No. 328.

The one above called Holt's Hotel, but now the United States Hotel, was in its day one of the wonders of the New World. It was the largest and most magnificent inn that up to that time had been erected, and its prices, a dollar and a half a day, were thought to be exorbitant by many who had accumulated considerable property. Two terms are used in a description contemporary with its building which have now gone out of use. "In the relish room," it says, "there can be found superior accommodation on terms as reasonable as at any establishment in this city." It further says that in the second story, on the Water street side, "is a large room in which there is daily a public ordinary, and to which resort many of the most respectable and influential men of the city." On the roof there was a promenade, and in the basement there was an artesian well, which at that time was over five hundred feet deep. It subsequently went

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The following banks and other noted places of commerce:
The Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton; the Leather Merchant's Bank, No. 354; Dry Dock Company, office No. 385, bank corner Avenue D and 16th street; Jefferson Insurance Company, corner of Chatham street; Eastern Trust and Savings Bank, No. 301; Holt's Hotel, corner of Fulton, by Stephen Holt; Pearl Street House and Ohio Hotel, No. 88, by Mahan & Fitch; United States Hotel, Nos. 178 and 180; and the Walton House, No. 335.

The one above called Holt's Hotel, but now the United States Hotel, was in its day one of the wonders of the New World. It was the largest and most magnificent in that up to that time had been erected, and its price, a dollar and a half a day, were thought to be exorbitant by many who had accustomed themselves to the property. Two terms are used in a description contemporary with its building which have now gone out of use. "In the relief room," it says, "there can be found superior accommodation on terms as reasonable as at any establishment in this city." It further says that in the second story, on the West street side, "is a large room in which there is daily a public ordinary, and to which resort many of the most respectable and influential men of the city." On the roof there was a promenade, and in the basement there was an artesian well, which at that time was over five hundred feet deep. It subsequently went



HOLT'S HOTEL.

down much further. Here was probably the first steam engine which was used in a hotel to facilitate the labor. Passenger elevators, had not then been thought of, but baggage was carried upstairs by steam power, and it was also used for turning spits, grinding and cleaning knives. Its main purpose was, however, digging the artesian well. The front shown by us is the Water street side.

Mr. Holt was a man of decided originality of character. He came here from Salem in 1808, then being employed as a cabinet maker, and shortly after opened a small victualing house, which was managed by Mrs. Holt. In 1814 he had a boarding house for the accommodation of officers of the army, and shortly after took larger premises in Front street, between Burling slip and Fulton street. Calamity overtook him here, and he was burned out. He was then penniless, but he obtained on credit another house in



HOTEL'S HOTEL

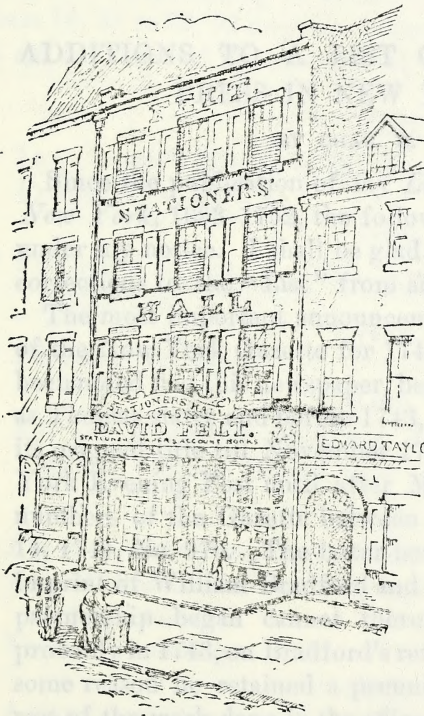
down much further. Here was probably the first steam engine which was used in a hotel to facilitate the stairs. Passenger elevators had not then been thought of, but baggage was carried upstairs by steam power, and it was also used for turning right, extending and closing knives. Its main purpose was, however, digging the extension well. The front shown by us is the Water street side.

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Fulton street, where he was very successful. The point in which he differed from his rivals was making his charges very moderate in amount, and depending upon a large trade to reimburse him. It is understood that in his venture on the corner of Pearl street and Fulton he changed his management, asking what other fashionable houses did. The expenses, which were larger than there had been any precedent for, devoured the receipts, and he failed, the hotel passing out of his hands. It was opened in January, 1833, the Astor House, the next large hotel, being erected about three years later.

At 245 Pearl street was the shop of David Felt, the stationer, who for many years was at the head of his calling. His establishment was so large that in a Henry Clay parade in 1844 he turned out between three and four hundred employees, and he was long reputed to be the richest of his craft.

Pearl street ends at Broadway. The last few hundred feet of its course it climbs a hill, once higher than now. Upon it was a pond, while directly opposite the end of Magazine street, as it then was, was erected the hospital, the one bit of picturesqueness that the lower part of New York contained twenty years since. The hill covered forty acres. Col. Rutgers held part of this plot in the middle of the last century, but towards 1770 it became the Ranelagh Gar-



SHOP OF DAVID FELT, THE STATIONER.

dens, with dancing platform, music, flowers and refreshments. It was sold in 1770, being bought by the Hospital Association, which proceeded, with help from the Corporation, to build.

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Pearl street ends at Broad way. The first four hundred feet of its course it climbs a hill once higher than now. Upon it was a pond, while directly opposite the end of Madison street, as it then was, was located the hospital, the one lot of picturesque note that the lower part of New York contained twenty years since. The hill covered forty acres. Col. Hart, who held part of this plot in the middle of the last century, but towards 1770 it became the Hospital for



VIEW OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE SICK, 1770.

deaf, with changing platform, made, however, and refreshments. It was sold in 1770, being bought by the Hospital Association, which proceeded, with help from the Corporation, to build

This was begun September 2d, 1773. In 1775 it was partly destroyed by an accidental fire, but it was sufficiently repaired to serve as barracks for the British soldiers during the war. After the peace it again became a hospital. In this neighborhood, also, was the first reservoir for supplying the city with water, and later the Broadway Theatre. There was a Scotch Presbyterian Church on the north side of Pearl street, a little west of City Hall place, that we have not mentioned.

ADDITIONS TO A LIST OF THE ISSUES OF THE
PRESS IN NEW YORK, 1693-1752.

BY CHAS. R. HILDEBURN.

Since the publication of my *List of the Issues of the Press in New York, 1693-1752*, the following additional titles have come under my notice. I shall be glad to receive further additions and corrections to the "List" from any one interested in the subject.

The most important announcement among these addenda is that of the *New York Gazette* for 1743 and 1744. It has not hitherto been noted that this newspaper, begun by Bradford in 1725, did not as Thomas states end before 1743, but was in fact continued under its original title till November 1744, and from then as the *New York Evening Post* until after March 30, 1752. I have seen no numbers of the *Gazette* between May 4, 1741, No. 803, and July 14, 1744, No. 976. The latter bears the hitherto unknown joint imprint of William Bradford and Henry De Foreest. When this partnership began cannot therefore be learned, but it was probably in 1743, on Bradford's retirement from business, when for some reason he retained a pecuniary interest in the *Gazette*, the rest of the work done in the office bearing only De Foreest's name. The last number I have met with, No. 990, was issued on Monday, October 29, 1744, and bears the same imprint as No. 976. The *New York Evening Post* began on Monday, November 26, just four weeks later, and while the last three numbers of the *Gazette*

This was begun September 25, 1773. In 1775 it was partly destroyed by an accidental fire, but it was subsequently repaired to serve as barracks for the British soldiers during the war. After the peace it again became a hospital. In the neighborhood, also, was the first reservoir for supplying the city with water, and later the Broadway Theatre. There was a Scotch Presbyterian Church on the north side of Pearl street, a little west of City Hall place, that we have not mentioned.

ADDITIONS TO A LIST OF THE ISSUES OF THE PRESS IN NEW YORK, 1693-1753

BY CHAS. C. WILKINSON.

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and the first three of the Post are not now known to exist, it is fair to presume as the two papers were printed from the same type that De Foreest had finally bought out Bradford and simply changed the name of the paper. It is a matter of great regret that the existing files of the Gazette should be so imperfect. Of the two in New York City, that in the New York Society Library, running from No. 21 to 211 lacks 20 intervening numbers, and that in the collection of the New York Historical Society (not including numbers 101, 754, 755 and 803 which it also possesses) running from No. 237 to 669 lacks 198 numbers. The file in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania runs from No. 400 to 563, lacking 16 numbers, and is supplemented by numbers 18, 35 to 39; 23 numbers between 657 and 745, 976 and 990. I am not aware of the existence of any other file.

	1693.	Printer.
La . . . ster's Queries to the Quakers.		W. Bradford.
Proclamation, Nov. 8.		do
	1696.	
* Proclamation, Jan. 9, 1696, appointing Thanks-giving days.		do
	1698.	
* Pastorius' Primmer.		do
	1703.	
* Act of Assembly declaring the proceedings against Nicholas Bayard void.		do
	1709.	
* Act of Assembly regulating Fees.		do
* Act of Parliament for the encouragement of trade to America.		do
Votes of Assembly.		do
	1711.	
* Acts of Assembly.		do
	1713.	
* To all whom these presents may concern. [In regard to the rights of Assembly to control the money raised by their order.]		do

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Printer.	1693.	La . . . ator's Queries to the Quakers.
do	1696.	Proclamation, Nov. 8.
do	1698.	* Proclamation, Jan. 9, 1698, appointing Thanks giving days.
do	1699.	* Pastors' Petition.
do	1705.	* Act of Assembly declaring the proceedings against Nicholas Hazard void.
do	1708.	* Act of Assembly regulating Fees.
do		* Act of Parliament for the encouragement of trade to America.
do		Votes of Assembly.
do	1711.	* Acts of Assembly.
do	1713.	* To all whom these presents may concern. [In regard to the rights of Assembly to control the money raised by their order.]

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|---|-------|---------------|
| | 1714. | |
| * Hunter's Androborus. | | W. Bradford. |
| | 1717. | |
| * New Jersey, Acts of Assembly. | | do |
| | 1721. | |
| * Ordinance regulating the Supreme Court. | | do |
| | 1722. | |
| * Acts of Assembly, July. | | do |
| * " " November. | | do |
| * New Jersey, Acts of Assembly. | | do |
| | 1724. | |
| * Acts of Assembly. | | do |
| | 1726. | |
| * Leeds' (Felix) Almanac for 1727. | | do |
| Rogers' Answer to a book by Peter Pratt. | | do |
| " Answer to a Monitory Letter. | | do |
| Samenspraak over de Klage tusschen Impetus,
Legatus en Temperatus. Small quarto. | | J. P. Zenger. |
| | 1728. | |
| Leeds' (Felix) Almanac for 1729. | | W. Bradford. |
| * New Jersey Ordinance regulating Fees. | | do |
| * Ordinance establishing Remedies for abuses in
the practice of the Law. | | do |
| * Ordinance regulating Chancery Fees. | | do |
| | 1730. | |
| Leeds' (Felix) Almanac for 1731. | | do |
| | 1732. | |
| Arguments for the Defence in the suit against
Rip van Dam. | | J. P. Zenger. |
| | 1733. | |
| * Acts of Assembly, a second edition. | | W. Bradford. |
| Hue and Cry against Edward King. | | do. |
| * Ordinance regulating Courts. | | do. |
| | 1734. | |
| * Act of Assembly regulating the Rates for Ships
at Hunter's Key. | | do. |

- Address to the Mayor, &c., concerning the Letter
found in James Alexander's House, on Feb-
ruary 1st ?
- Proclamations, two dated May 6th. W. Bradford.
- Song on the Election of new City Magistrates. J. P. Zenger.
- " Another on the same subject. do.
- 1735.
- Proclamation, July 7. W. Bradford.
- * Quinby's Three Letters. do.
- 1736.
- * Acts of Assembly. do.
- * London Gazette. Reprint of No. 1502. do.
- Proclamation, March 18. do.
- " May 4. do.
- " June 17. do.
- " July 24. do.
- 1737.
- * Blair's Gospel Truth. W. Bradford.
- 1739.
- * Act of Assembly regulating the Militia. do.
- Many of the Electors of the Two to the Electors
of the Four. ?
- Proclamation, July 6. W. Bradford.
- Unanswerable Answer to the Cavils against a
Paper called Many of the Electors of the Two
to the Electors of the Four. do.
- 1741.
- * Act for transporting, &c., the Volunteers. do.
- 1742.
- * Leeds' (T.) Almanac for 1742. Two editions. do.
- 1743.
- * Leeds' (T.) Almanac for 1743. do.
- New York Gazette. do.
- " Weekly Post Boy. J. Parker.
- * Votes of Assembly to Sept. 27. do.
- * " " " Dec. 17. do.

Address to the Mayor, &c., concerning the Letter
found in James Alexander's House, on Feb-

many far	
Proclamations two dated May 25.	W. Bradford
Song on the Election of new City Magistrates.	J. P. Xanger
" Another on the same subject.	do
1785	
Proclamation, July 7.	W. Bradford
* Quinby's Three Letters	do
1786	
* Acts of Assembly.	do
* London Gazette. Report of No. 1502	do
Proclamation, March 18.	do
" May 4.	do
" June 17.	do
" July 24.	do
1787	
* Blair's Gospel Truth.	W. Bradford
1788	
* Act of Assembly regarding the Militia.	do
Many of the Electors of the Two to the Election	
of the Four.	
Proclamation, July 6.	W. Bradford
Unanswerable Answer to the Charge against a	
Paper called Many of the Electors of the Two	
to the Electors of the Four.	do
1741	
* Act for transporting, &c., the Volunteers	do
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* Leeds' (T.) Almanac for 1742. Two editions.	do
1743	
* Leeds' (T.) Almanac for 1743.	do
New York Gazette	do
" " Weekly Post Boy.	J. Parker
* Votes of Assembly to Sept 25.	do
" " " Dec 15.	do

1744.
New York Gazette. W. Bradford and H. De Forest.
" " Weekly Post Boy. J. Parker.
1745.
* Memorandum. Gov. Clinton's Speech to the As-
sembly May 14. J. Parker.
* To Gov. Clinton, the humble Address of the As-
sembly. do.
* Votes of Assembly Nov. 6, 1744, to May 14, 1745. do.
* " " " July 16. do.
* " " " Dec. 24. do.
1746.
* Act of Assembly to prevent exportation of Pro-
visions. do.
* Votes of Assembly Jan. 7 to April 25. do.
1750.
* More's (T.) American Country Almanac for 1751.
Two editions. J. Parker.
Playbill, March 30. do.
* Watts' *Horæ Lyricæ*. do.
1751.
* More's (T.) American Country Almanac for 1752.
Two editions. do.
1752.
Sherman's Caveat against Injustice. do

THE LAST ACT OF THE REVOLUTION.

It is now a little more than six years since New York celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British. Since 1783 the population has increased eighty fold. The narrow limits of the town have been extended so that there are now more persons living beyond the Harlem

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do	Sherman's Charge against Injustice.	1781.
do	Two editions.	1781.
do	* Moore's (T.) American County Almanac for 1782.	1781.
do	* White's Hair System.	1781.
do	Playbill, March 30.	1781.
do	Two editions.	1781.
J. Parker.	* Moore's (T.) American County Almanac for 1781.	1780.
do	* Votes of Assembly Jan. 1 to April 25.	1780.
do	visions.	1780.
do	* Act of Assembly to prevent exportation of Pro-	1780.
do	visions.	1780.
do	* Votes of Assembly Nov. 6, 1744, to May 14, 1745.	1745.
do	Assembly.	1745.
do	* To Gov. Clinton, the humble Address of the As-	1745.
do	sembly May 14.	1745.
J. Parker.	* Memorandum Gov. Clinton's Speech to the As-	1745.
do	* Weekly Post Boy.	1744.
do	New York Gazette.	1744.
do	W. Bradford and H. De Forest.	1744.

The Last Act of the Revolution.

river, and still within the corporate bounds, than were then contained in the whole municipality. But great as the city is at present, and important as are the events which have happened here, no day has exceeded in importance the 25th of November, 1783, when the British withdrew their forces from this island. We have had celebrations of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the opening of the Erie Canal, the introduction of Croton water, the laying of the Atlantic cable, the return of peace after the second war with Great Britain, and the closing day of the Rebellion, but none have been so important to New Yorkers as the one we speak of. We changed a military rule, without courts or juries, for the reign of the common law of England; we welcomed to their homes those who had been driven away for many years; we lost a large number of citizens who would always have been a disturbing element, and we again were enabled to manage our institutions in our own way. Trade with foreign countries was resumed; the press was henceforth untrammelled; the schools were opened; manufactures began again and travel was once more free throughout the whole of America. There was much that was dramatic about these twenty-four hours. The slow retreat of the British; the advance of the American troops; the opening of the prisons, as the keepers fell in line with those who were to depart; the decoration of houses, and the hearty welcome given with voice and hand. But among all these dramatic incidents none was more striking than the tearing down of the British ensign at the Battery, and the hoisting of the American flag, by one whose honorable military career, although hitherto undistinguished, was thus to end by an act which will preserve his memory to the last days of the Republic. It was his signal good fortune to be called upon to close the Revolutionary war. It is true that the British vessels did not sail away from the port of New York for more than a week, and it is also true that in places like Niagara British garrisons held possession for several years after. In the popular estimate, however, the evacuation of New York ended the struggle, and the last act of that day against the English was the lowering of the flag of St. George by John Van Arsdale.

That this was done by him has been disputed. Few events in

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history are without two conflicting statements, and we find that even in our own days, with trained observers and narrators on the spot, it is difficult to ascertain the exact truth about any historical event. But in the case of Van Arsdale there ought to be no doubt. His grandson, James Riker, the annalist of Newtown and Harlem, and whose strong love of truth and painstaking character are well known, accustomed to weigh the value of historical evidence, with pious care collected all the facts that were possible in relation to this matter and brought them together. The doubter was Captain John Van Dyck, of Lamb's artillery. He was present at the evacuation, but fifty years after declared that there was on the flagstaff no British flag to pull down. This constitutes the negative testimony. The positive is that John Adams complained to England, after he became an ambassador at the Court of St. James, that it was an unfriendly act for the English to evacuate the city without a formal surrender of it, or without striking their colors. In 1808 the Wallabout Committee, appointed to superintend the interment of the bones of the American patriots who perished in the prison ships, described the lowering of the flag, and so does Hardie in his description of New York in 1827. Benson J. Lossing quotes in his *Field Book of the Revolution* a letter written at the time stating that the post was greased, and that a ladder was a necessity. Of persons who were present Mr. Riker collected the testimony of Lieutenant Glean, Pearson Halstead, John Nixon, General Jeremiah Johnson, Major Jonathan Lawrence, and Captain George W. Chapman. Each and all of these contributed corroboratory statements. The present writer has heard the hoisting of the flag spoken of by persons who obtained their information from those who were present when the act was performed.

John Van Arsdale was then nearly twenty-eight years of age. He was born in the present town of Cornwall, Orange County, on the 5th of January, 1756. He was of Dutch descent, and inherited the manners and ways of his ancestors, and also possessed their language. He was of the fifth generation in this country, his ancestors having been in turn Simon Jansen, John, Stoffel and John. Simon Jansen van Arsdalen was born in Holland in 1629, and emigrated to this country in 1653, settling at Flatlands. His descend

history are without two conflicting statements, and we find that even in our own days, with trained observers and narrators on the spot, it is difficult to ascertain the exact truth about any historical event. But in the case of Van Arsdale there ought to be no doubt. His grandson, James E. Ely, the son of the first, and whose strong love of truth and painstaking character are well known, accustomed to weigh the value of historical evidence, with pains care collected all the facts that were possible in relation to this matter and brought them together. The doubt present at the evacuation, but fifty years after declared that there was on the flagstaff no British flag to pull down. "This constitutes the negative testimony." The positive is that John Adams complained to England, after he became an ambassador at the Court of St. James, that it was an untimely act for the English to evacuate the city without a formal surrender of it or without striking their colors. In 1808 the Wallabout Committee appointed to superintend the internment of the bones of the American patriots who perished in the prison ships, described the lowering of the flag, and so does Harbison in his description of New York in 1857. Hanson J. Lansing quotes in his *Field Book of the Revolution* a letter written at the time stating that the post was preserved, and that a ladder was a necessity. Of persons who were present Mr. Ely collected the testimony of Lieutenant Green, Pearson, Halsey, John Nixon, General Jeremiah John-son, Major Jonathan Lawrence, and Captain George W. Chap- man. Each and all of these contributed corroboratory statements. The present writer has heard the hoisting of the flag spoken of by persons who obtained their information from those who were present when the act was performed.

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ants were chiefly to be found in New Jersey, although some were in New York. John Van Arsdale, the sailor boy, as he is entitled in most histories of the Revolution, lost his mother when he was but six weeks old. She died of small pox. His father was at that time the jailor of the city of New York, the prison being under the City Hall in Wall street. Afterwards he was in charge of the new jail, later the Provost, and now known as the Hall of Records, but resigned his position about 1770, then trading in country produce, which he brought down the river in a schooner. With this schooner he did excellent service for the American cause, after the Revolution began, affording supplies until the British took possession of the city. He then set sail up the river. By his first wife he had three children, Teunis, Christopher and John, and by the second thirteen. He died in 1798.

His son, whose name was the same as his own, was mostly reared in New York city. Some considerable time was, however, passed with his brother Teunis in Neelytown, in the county of Orange. The events in New York City had, however, turned his attention to the question of liberty, and when it was determined to resist he immediately enlisted. His regiment was that of James Holmes, the Fourth New York, and his captain was Jacobus Wynkoop. This regiment was one of those that took part in the Canadian campaign and in the assault upon Quebec. On his return he helped his father to pack up and move his family and goods into the country. He remained with his brother, doing some farm work and some labor at the forge, until the Spring of 1777.

In April of that year he was chosen to be one of the garrison of Fort Montgomery. This post, with Fort Clinton, was on the west side of the Hudson, opposite Anthony's Nose. The river was very narrow there, and it was thought could be easily defended. The two forts were about a third of a mile apart, and required a thousand men to garrison them. Here he stayed most of the Summer, going home from time to time, as did all the other soldiers. They were militia, and could not be held to very strict accountability. Many of them were at home when the British made a descent upon their fortifications on the 5th of October. Our troops had been threatened all Summer, and had

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doubted whether they would be attacked at all. The whole country was in arms as soon as they heard of the approach of the enemy, and Teunis Van Arsdale, John's brother, was among those who marched to the scene of conflict. He was accompanied by his two apprentices. When they reached the fort, they learned that the British had landed, and were pursuing a circuitous course, so that they might attack the fort from the rear. When they arrived, which was about the middle of the afternoon, the Englishmen attempted an assault with fixed bayonets. Their success in this was not at first great, as the American troops were able to keep them at bay for a considerable time, but at nightfall it was seen that the contest could not be kept up, and Governor Clinton, who commanded in person, told the men to flee for their lives. Some fought their way out, but more took advantage of the darkness to scale the walls. Once over them, they were safe. Teunis Van Arsdale was one of those who tried to escape by the entrance, but would have failed, had not he crept between the legs of an Englishman, who was too much occupied with another American to take notice of him. On his way down to the river he heard the cry of some one in distress, and found it to be a boy who had fallen into a crevice in the rocks. He extricated him, reached the river, where he found a skiff, and crossed over to Fishkill, there coming upon many other soldiers who had escaped. The next day he crossed back, and returned home.

John Van Arsdale, his brother, was not so fortunate. He had escaped from the fort, but had only gone a short distance when he was wounded in the calf of the leg, then being seized by a British soldier while crossing a fence. With the other prisoners, two hundred and seventy-five, he was put upon a transport and taken to New York. They reached New York October 10th and most of them were sent to the Sugar House in Liberty street, where they remained until the 24th, when they were transferred to a prison ship anchored opposite Governor's Island. When Van Arsdale first arrived in the city he was billeted in the Brick Church, as he was badly wounded, but early in November he too was sent to the prison ship. The weather was very cold for that season of the year, and there was much suffering among the prisoners. Their food was but a half ration. Disease soon car-

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ried many of them off, and others were attacked who fortunately recovered. John Van Arsdale was among these. He was taken sick about the 20th of December, and was sent to the hospital, where he soon recovered. In this place he was able to care for a friend named Sears, who was worse off than himself, and for whom he begged favors from the British officers. When he was mending, he thought that his stay would be longer if he should feign that he was worse than he was. He did so, tying up his head and appearing very dejected when the doctors made their calls. This action was not long effectual, and he was soon sent back to the prison ship to endure its miseries for another season. The sufferings were the same that we have heard of in Andersonville from the lips of living men. About the last of March Van Arsdale and Sears, who had partially recovered, were sent again to the Sugar House. The condition of the former was to some extent eased by the attentions of a cousin of his, Vincent Day, who was a resident of the city.

After being here two months, and in captivity nearly ten, he was released. Terms for an exchange of prisoners had been agreed upon between the English and American authorities, and on the 20th of July he was taken from the prison, put on board of a barge which landed at Elizabethtown Point, and there delivered to Major John Beatty, the American commissary. A long, weary walk was still necessary to reach home, where he was received as one risen from the dead. He was worn and emaciated, and suffering from the scurvy; but by the help of physicians, an ample dietary, and fresh air, he soon attained his wonted health.

Six times after this he enlisted. The first was with the State levies for the protection of the counties of Orange and Ulster, which were exposed to attack by Tories and Indians. It was expected by him that these troops would take part in the expedition of Sullivan against the Six Nations, but they were needed nearer home. They were disbanded the 25th of December, 1779, and on the 2d of May following he joined the levies. He soon requested a discharge to join the Fifth New York Regiment, which was then garrisoning West Point and its neighborhood. Soon after a corps of light infantry was formed, composed of one company from each regiment, to be commanded by Genera

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Lafayette. This body of troops was handsomely uniformed and well equipped, and its discipline was excellent. The corps was dissolved that Winter, but the young soldier again enlisted in the Spring, as sergeant. The hostilities in which he was engaged that year were chiefly against the Indians. In 1782 he enlisted in Weissenfels's regiment. It will be recollected, however, that hostilities had then ceased, and on December 28th of that year, having served as orderly sergeant, he was finally and honorably discharged the service.

The next season, being then at Neelytown, he married Mary Crawford, an amiable girl who was six years younger than himself. He removed to New Windsor, where he set up housekeeping, but he soon engaged as a sailor, in charge of a vessel trading from that neighborhood to New York. On this and other vessels he plied to and fro for many years. He was thus engaged when the time approached for the British to leave the city, and on that occasion brought down with him a full complement of passengers. Many, no doubt, were attracted by curiosity. They desired to see the British leave and the Americans enter, but others were coming again as exiles after a long sojourn in strange places to their homes.

The young sailor and soldier no doubt watched each incident of the day with great interest. He passed his boyhood here, but had been compelled to leave with the other patriots of that day. All was now restored to them, and nothing remained to be done except the mere formal act of hoisting the American flag on Fort George. As nearly as can now be told, the flagstaff was where the Anchor Line of steamships now has its office, the westernmost of that uniform row of brick buildings to the south of the Bowling Green. It was about twenty feet back from this front line of the house and even with the west wall. Fort George extended its embankments as far in advance as the edge of the sidewalk, and its western line would have crossed State street and just touched the green of the present Battery. That was then much smaller than now. The troops had marched downtown, their orders being to take possession of Fort George, and when this was done an officer of artillery was immediately to hoist the American flag. The artillery was then to fire thirteen rounds. When the troops

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reached here, however, they found the British flag still flying. The fort was dismantled, the heavy ordnance taken away, the stores removed and the last guards and sentinels had gone. But the flag was still flying, a closer inspection showing that it was nailed to the staff. The halyards were taken away and the pole smeared with grease. The last officers to go were evidently resolved not to endure the mortification of seeing an American flag flying where theirs had been. Their object, however, was not thus to be attained. Their vessels, instead of sailing away immediately, were in the harbor for several days, and the ingenuity of one who had been both a sailor and a soldier accomplished speedily a feat that at first sight seemed almost impossible.

Several persons attempted to climb the pole, but its well lubricated surface would not permit them to do so. Proposals to cut down the flagstaff and erect another were rejected on account of the length of time it would take. The flag was temporarily raised on a small, thin pole, and several guns were fired while it was in this position. But this was felt to be only an expedient, and the British flag was still flying. The situation was humiliating. But to one of the spectators there appeared to be a way of success. He was unable to overcome the slipperiness of the staff, but it occurred to him and to others that by nailing cleats on the pole a sufficient foothold could be gained. Willing feet ran to Goelet's hardware store in Hanover square, from which they returned with hammer, nails and saw, and willing hands made pieces of boards into cleats. They were then nailed on, and Van Arsdale began the ascent. Immediately after a ladder was brought, by means of which he rose to near the top, climbing the remainder sailor fashion. The British flag was torn down, new halyards were made ready, and the American flag was hoisted to the top by Lieut. Anthony Glean, the outward sign of the return of the natives of the United States to the control of their own land. Guns burst forth into thunderous salutes, and repeated cheers were given by the great multitude gathered there to witness the downfall of England. America was free, and the last act of the Revolution had taken place.

Van Arsdale returned home as usual on his boat, and was able to exhibit to his wife a handsome collection of silver which had

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been made for him by the bystanders. It should be remembered that this and the small sum paid to him at the close of his first enlistment was all the money received by him for a service of nearly seven years in the American army. Four years later Captain Van Arsdale removed to New York, where he lived the remainder of his life, with the exception of some trifling periods. He was granted the freedom of the city April 1st, 1789. He remained a sailor until 1815, then being made wood inspector of the First Ward, a post he held for twenty years, and probably would have continued in longer had not the consumption of wood diminished so much, in consequence of the use of coal, that no profit could be made by holding on. "He was made a member of the Independent Veteran Corps of Heavy Artillery October 6th, 1813. This corps was organized for the special defense of the City of New York, and for the whole period Mr. Van Arsdale was connected with it, except a short interval, was commanded by Captain George W. Chapman. Their uniform was a navy blue coat and pantaloons, white vest, black stock, a black feather surmounted red, black hat and cockade, bootees and side arms, yellow mounted. Captain Van Arsdale took great interest in the corps, rarely if ever missed a parade, and in 1814, for over three months, ending December 4th, was in active service guarding the arsenal in Elm street, a plot being suspected to blow up the building with its fourteen thousand stand of arms. On November 25th, 1835, he was promoted to the next position to the commandant, that of first captain lieutenant." He had now attained a great age, being eighty-one, and his wife had been dead for four years, yet he still attended to business. His life, however, was not to be much prolonged. His death happened after a short illness on the 14th of August, 1836, at his residence, 134 Delancey street. He was interred with all the honors of war in the cemetery in First street the next day, but his remains were afterwards removed to Cypress Hills. He left five children who reached maturity. The daughters were Mrs. James Riker, Mrs. John Phillips, Mrs. Jacob G. Theall and Mrs. Andrew Dorgan, and the son was David Van Arsdale, who died just before the centennial of the Evacuation of New York was celebrated. He had himself for many years hoisted the flag at the

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Battery at sunrise on Evacuation Day, and had ardently desired to live that he might be enabled to perform this act just a hundred years from the time his father tore down the symbol of England's supremacy. It was not granted him, although he attained the great age of eighty-seven. His death at this time was felt as a national calamity. The flag that his father hoisted was used for this purpose on many anniversaries. It was presented to Peale's Museum by the Common Council in 1819, and attention was thus called to it by the manager of that place of amusement: "The flag hoisted by order of Gen. Washington on the Battery, the same day the British troops evacuated this city, is displayed in the upper hall as a sacred memorial of that day." It was raised on the Battery for the last time in 1846, and when the museum was destroyed by fire the flag was burned up with it.

Tennis Van Arsdale, the brother of John, was older than he, and died long before him. He was born in 1746, and died in 1813. His wife, Jane Wear, a woman of the highest character, undaunted courage and great benevolence, was born March 31st, 1746, in this country, and died September 17th, 1845. She was, therefore, a little less than a hundred years old. Her brother William, who was born in Ireland, reached ninety-seven, and her mother ninety-two. Some mention of Teunis Van Arsdale is found in Eager's History of Orange County.

NEW YORK IN 1756.

For the following letter, written from New York about one hundred and thirty years ago, we are indebted to Mr. Charles Lanman, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Washington. The author of the letter was an officer in the British navy named Edward Thompson, and it was written while his ship was at anchor in the waters of the Hudson; and the document came into the possession of its present owner from the library of Henry Thomas Buckle.

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NEW YORK IN 1783

For the following letter, written from New York about one hundred and thirty years ago, we are indebted to Mr. Charles Latham, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Washington. The author of the letter was an officer in the British navy named Edward Thompson, and it was written while his ship was at anchor in the waters of the Hudson; and the document came into the possession of its present owner from the library of Henry Thomas Buckle.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1756.

I never was so much surprised as in finding this part of the world superior to England—the air is serene and the land fertile; peaches, nectarines, apples and all other fruits peculiar to the soil of Europe grow wild in the woods, and only feed the particular beasts which inhabit them; I cannot say the taste is quite so exquisite and delicious, which I suppose may be owing to the want of grafting and transplanting—but the appearance looks so much like the golden age, and the first state of nature, that I could almost determine to spend the remainder of my life here. The river leading to the city of New York runs a considerable way into the country, but has a bar at the mouth, which prevents the entrance of very large ships; the lands are cultivated as far as the eye can range, and the cottages inhabited by a variety of people from Germany, Holland, etc.

New York is an island, situated above 30 miles up Hudson's River, bounded by Long Island on the east, and Staten Island on the south. The nobleness of the town surprised me more than the fertile appearance of the country. I had no idea of finding a place in America, consisting of near 2,000 houses, elegantly built of brick, raised on an eminence and the streets paved and spacious, furnished with commodious keys and warehouses and employing some hundreds of vessels in its foreign trade and fisheries—but such is this city that a very few in England can rival it in its show, gentility and hospitality. It is a royal government, and the officers appointed by the Crown. There are very few Indians on this island, being all either cut off by intestine wars or diseases; the laborious people in general are *Guinea* negroes, who lie under particular restraints from the attempts they have made to massacre the inhabitants for their liberty, which is ever desired by those (you find) who never knew the enjoyment of it.

I cannot quit this colony without taking notice of a very particular cataract, which forms a prodigious arch, and (according to the eye) may fall about 150 feet; but what is more extraordinary, the mist, which is occasioned by the fall on a sunny day, forms a most delightful rainbow, and may be seen twelve miles off. There are romantic stories told of this cataract, but I am resolved to relate no more than I have seen. The *Iroquois* often

New York, August 15, 1753.

I never was so much surprised as in finding this part of the world superior to England—the air is serene and the land fertile; peaches, nectarines, apples and all other fruits peculiar to the soil of Europe grow wild in the woods, and only feed the particular beasts which inhabit them; I cannot say the lake is quite so excellent and delicious, which I suppose may be owing to the want of grafting and transplanting—but the appearance looks so much like the golden age, and the first state of nature, that I could almost determine to spend the remainder of my life here. The river leading to the city of New York runs a considerable way into the country, but has a bar at the mouth which prevents the entrance of very large ships; the lands are cultivated as far as the eye can trace, and the cottages inhabited by a variety of people from Germany, Holland, etc.

New York is an island, situated about 25 miles up Hudson's River, bounded by Long Island on the east, and Staten Island on the south. The nobleness of the town surprised me more than the fertile appearance of the country. I had no idea of finding a place in America, consisting of near 2,000 houses, elegantly built of brick, raised on an eminence and the streets paved and adorned with commodious keys and watch-towers and employing some hundreds of vessels in its foreign trade and shipping—but such is this city that a very few in England can rival it in its show, gentility and hospitality. It is a royal government, and the officers appointed by the Crown. There are very few Indians on this island, being all either cut off by intestine wars or diseases; the laborious people in general are Dutch and negroes, who lie under particular restraints from the attempts they have made to massacre the inhabitants for their liberty, which is ever desired by those (you had) who never knew the enjoyment of it.

I cannot quit this subject without making notice of a very particular estate, which forms a prodigious arch, and (according to the eye) may fall about 150 feet; but what is more extraordinary, the mist, which is occasioned by the fall on a sunny day, forms a most delightful rainbow, and may be seen twelve miles off. There are numerous stories told of this estate, but I am resolved to relate no more than I have seen. The Virginians often

appear here on business, and their appearance is more savage than I can describe. I cannot help telling you the ceremony of burying their dead; all the relations paint their faces black, and twice a day make a most wretched lamentation over the grave; the time of the mourning consists with the continuation of the black face, which is never washed, out of respect for the dead. The corpse is placed upright on a set,—and his gun, bow, arrows and money, buried with him, to furnish him with shooting implements in the next world, where they believe is more game than in *America*—and that the delightful country lies *westward*. They have priests among them, called Pawaws, who, if it is possible, make these wretches more ignorant than nature intended them to be.

My stay, tho' very short here, has been attended with a most disagreeable circumstance. When about three leagues from the ship, the boat's crew (consisting of ten men) rose on me, bound me hand and foot and run the boat on shore, where I might have perished had not two returned and unbound me, which two I brought to the ship again. They confessed that they had attempted to throw me overboard (which I never perceived), but something always prevented. Had they perpetrated their villainy, I should have died by the mouths of some thousands of sharks—as I was at that time fishing on a bank where nothing could be more numerous. This is so striking an act of Providence, that had it happened to an atheistical person, it might have been the happy means of converting him. From hence we are bound to the West Indies, which is a secret which never transpired till the day of our departure. I am a little chagrined at the circumstance, not being provided for so long a voyage.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD THOMPSON.

To H. M., Esq.

P. S. We have 150 people ill in fluxes, scurvies and fevers.

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I am, &c.

How are you?

To H. M. Esq.

P. S. We have 150 people ill in these countries and fever.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK IN 1849.

We have finally the report of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health in relation to the cholera as it prevailed in this city during the past Summer. The committee, in opening their report, observe that its issue has been considered essential not only as a record for future reference but as a justification of some of the measures which they have felt themselves obliged to take in opposition to the remonstrances of many of their most respected and valued fellow citizens. The Sanitary Committee were appointed by the Board of Health on the 16th of May last; and invested with full powers of the Board. Their first business was to associate with them sundry medical counsel. The first case of cholera was announced on the 14th of May, at the Five Points, where several succeeding cases occurred. The condition of that den of filth and iniquity at this time was quite sufficient to breed any epidemic of the most virulent character—much more to imbibe the seeds of infection when once prevalent in the atmosphere. To separate the sick from this lazar house was then of course the primary concern. For this purpose, accordingly, a small two-story building at 127 Anthony street was occupied as a temporary hospital, and Dr. W. P. Bucl appointed the attending physician. To this place seven patients were conveyed, and the question of hospital accommodations generally immediately came up. It was found that medical men of the highest eminence differed on this subject, and that not merely theoretical opinions, but facts were arrayed in favor of the opposing doctrines. The question of contagion was thoroughly canvassed, yet, as a general rule, the disease did not appear to the interested parties to be propagated in this way, however certain isolated facts might seem to favor the doctrine—but that the cause of the disease appeared to exist in the atmosphere, and that its spread was entirely independent of any communication between the well and the sick. The committee having arrived at their conclusions, the large three-story building known as Monroe Hall, at the corner of Pearl and Centre streets, was

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obtained and occupied on the 18th of May. This building was in the neighborhood of the Five Points, but contained the advantages of air and elevation. The two upper stories, consisting of large halls, were well calculated for the wards of a hospital. The building has since been known as the "Centre Street Hospital." Here all the patients were immediately transferred from the temporary house in Anthony street and the whole placed under the care of Dr. Buel.

On the 21st of May the Sanitary Committee, in company with the Mayor and others, made a personal visit to the Five Points, and made no concealment of the truth. Hence their report of it was bad enough. The place itself is incapable of proper purification, and will continue to remain so until it is razed to the ground, filled up and suitably rebuilt. General measures were now at once acted upon to meet the impending danger. And in doing this, the Committee found several important facts which appeared to be well established, and which served as guides in their future course. These were: 1st. That the general cause of the disease appears to exist in the atmosphere. 2d. That in attacking individuals the disease generally gives notice of its approach by some preliminary symptoms. 3d. That these symptoms are ordinarily under the control of medicine, and, being arrested, the further development of the disease is checked. 4th. That the agency of various exciting causes is generally necessary to develop the malady. Among these the principal are the existence of filth and imperfect ventilation, irregularities and imprudences in the mode of living, and mental disturbance. With these facts and the purposes in view which were thence suggested, the committee commenced and continued their labors throughout the whole course of the cholera. They established hospitals in such succession and in such parts of the city as the spread of the disease required, until the whole number amounted to five. They commenced and accomplished a thorough purification of the city, such a one as it probably never had before. Through repeated publications in the daily journals and otherwise, they kept the community constantly alive to the important fact that the progress of the disease depended in a great measure upon their own discretion in the manner of living. They endeavored to wake

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up an extra amount of moral courage, as one of the best preventives against disease, and finally supplied the city with such an abundance of medical attendance that every person was secured the benefit of immediate attention. The names of the different ward cholera physicians (two for each ward) appointed under these arrangements have already been given to the public.

As it soon became evident that, should the cholera continue to increase, a number of hospitals would be required in different parts of the city, a sub-committee was appointed to report upon the subject; who, after a long investigation, suggested the propriety of continuing the appropriation of the edifices of the public schools, where needed, to the temporary purpose of hospitals. The friends of education, however, made still more strenuous opposition. Public meetings were held to protest against the measure, and a considerable degree of excitement was manifested for a time. After a full deliberation, the Sanitary Committee determined that everything should give way to the public good—and such of the public schools as were deemed necessary were successively occupied as cholera hospitals. The first schoolhouse selected for this purpose was No. 1, in William street—opened on the 9th of June, and placed under the professional charge of Dr. Alexander F. Vaché. The second was that in Thirteenth street, under the care of Dr. Ovid P. Wells. The third in Stanton street, under the control of Dr. Isaac Green; and the fourth in Thirty-fifth street, under the care of Dr. Buel, who was transferred from the Centre Street Hospital on the closing of that institution—which was subsequently reopened under the direction of Dr. Vaché, and continued for the reception of patients until the disappearance of the epidemic in the city.

The latter part of August, while the disease raged with unabated violence in the upper wards, it was rapidly declining in most of the lower wards of the city. The culminating point of the epidemic was reached about the 21st of July, after which period it manifestly declined with rapidity, both in the number and virulence of the cases. On the 6th of September it was thought advisable to discontinue the daily reports to the public. As a precautionary measure, however, the Thirteenth Street Hospital remained open to the 11th of September, the Stanton Street till the 17th and the

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The latter part of August, while the disease raged with unabated violence in the upper wards, it was rapidly declining in most of the lower wards of the city. The culminating point of the epidemic was reached about the 1st of July, after which period it manifestly declined with rapidity, both in the number and violence of the cases. On the 6th of September it was thought advisable to discontinue the daily reports to the public. As a precautionary measure, however, the Thirteenth Street Hospital remained open to the 11th of September, the Stanton Street till the 17th and the

The Cholera in New York in 1849.

Centre Street till the 9th of October. The duration of the disease, with the exception of isolated cases introduced into the city from emigrant vessels, was from May 10 to October 1—making a total of one hundred and forty-three days. The number of persons admitted into the five hospitals was 1,901. Of these 985 were males and 916 females. The deaths were 1,021. Cured, 880. The percentage of cures, accordingly, was 46.29—deaths, 53.71. The following tabular statement exhibits the actual mortality in the city during the prevalence of the epidemic—a period of 22 weeks:

WEEK ENDING.	Total Mortality.	Cholera asphyxia.	Cholera infantum.	Cholera morbus.	Diarrhea.	Dysentery.	Indam'n stomach and bowels.	Other diseases stomach and bowels.	Mortality from bowel complaint.
May 19.....	323	1	----	6	5	6	10	1	29
26.....	294	13	----	1	4	3	16	----	37
June 2.....	270	29	2	9	11	6	11	1	69
9.....	409	121	4	12	17	11	13	3	181
16.....	425	145	5	13	4	1	15	----	183
23.....	473	152	10	10	10	13	16	----	211
30.....	734	286	34	15	17	18	18	1	389
July 7.....	702	317	31	10	25	25	7	----	415
14.....	991	484	64	14	55	44	14	1	680
21.....	1,409	714	102	31	61	71	29	----	1,011
28.....	1,352	692	108	20	49	79	16	2	970
Aug. 4.....	1,278	678	105	29	54	58	26	3	944
11.....	1,011	423	86	18	64	68	21	2	683
18.....	968	327	98	18	55	78	18	3	652
25.....	749	233	67	a	52	78	17	6	461
Sept. 1.....	687	171	68	3	40	79	11	3	875
8.....	520	94	47	4	24	87	12	1	289
15.....	378	36	23	----	21	65	12	3	160
22.....	366	21	19	1	14	55	16	2	128
29.....	319	11	12	3	18	45	16	----	105
Oct. 6.....	312	6	12	2	8	38	12	1	79
13.....	249	3	4	1	7	29	18	1	63
Totals.....	15,219	5,017	901	226	615	949	344	34	8,064

The aggregate mortality in the corresponding period of the preceding year (1848) was but 6,362, and from bowel complaints 1,565—while in 1849 the increase will be observed to have been much more than double these amounts.

TRIBUNE, November, 1849.

JENNY LIND'S FIRST CONCERT.

The long-looked for event has come off. Jenny Lind has sung in Castle Garden to an audience of five thousand persons, and they have confirmed the opinions we had expressed upon her matchless powers of song. They have pronounced upon her merits in a manner not to be mistaken; and the small critics who ventured to disparage her in some particulars must look very silly by this time, even in their own estimation. Never did a mortal in this city, or perhaps in any other, receive such homage as the sovereign of song received from the sovereign people, on this memorable occasion. We say from the sovereign people; for it was not the aristocracy who were there; it was the middle classes—the mechanics and the storekeepers, with their wives and daughters and sisters, presenting an array of dazzling beauty, in which the upper ten were lost as a drop of water in the ocean. In the old country, none but royalty and the aristocracy could afford to pay such prices, even for one night, to hear the Nightingale sing. Here, the majesty of the people were present, and presented such a spectacle as we have never seen before. From the ceiling to the stage it was one dense mass of human beings, and the passages all around were filled with those who were fortunate enough to obtain promenade tickets. Yet was there no confusion; for every seat was not only numbered, but the color of the paper on which the number was printed was the same as the color of the ticket. The middle section of the house was yellow, the left red, and the right blue. At each section lamps were hung, of the same color as the section, whether in the balcony or parquette. Ushers were also stationed in different portions of the house with wands and rosettes of ribbons of the three different colors, indicating the portion of the house where they were ready to conduct the ticket holder. In addition to all this, at the entrance to each tier of seats were painted on the floor the numbers they contained, so that no person need have any trouble in finding out his own place. Thus there was a seat for everybody, and everybody had

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a seat corresponding with the number of his ticket. The seat of Mr. Genin, the latter, was a very handsome spring cushion crimson velvet chair placed right against the front of the centre post, and just opposite to Jenny Lind. It was marked A 1, and Genin was first among the foremost, and no mistake. Every eye was upon the \$225 seat.

Opposite the stage and over the balcony was the following inscription upon a white ground, bordered with green and ornamented with flowers: "Welcome Sweet Warbler." The building was beautifully lighted with magnificent chandeliers.

To facilitate egress, a large door was opened in the rear of the building. To secure order and prevent confusion, as well as imposition, there were three doorkeepers to be passed before you obtained admission to the temple of song which Jenny Lind was to consecrate by her divine melody. From the outer gate to the Castle the bridge was covered with a grand awning, at an expense of \$1,000. At the gates of the Battery, police officers were stationed to compel the drivers of hacks and carriages to enter by one gate and return by another. The police were in attendance in large force, all around the Garden, and did their duty admirably. It was rumored that there was to be an attack made by the unterrified, in boats, on the rear, and that was effectually guarded against by a force stationed there by Mr. Matsell, the chief of police. The rumor turned out to be well founded. The scene was truly surprising. The river was completely covered with boats, filled with the hardest kind of looking customers. They had absolutely besieged the Castle, and made several attacks to force themselves into the garden. They numbered something like five hundred, and would have succeeded in forcing a breach, but for the Chief placing a very active body of policemen to repel the invaders. As it was, however, a bold effort was made, and several landed in the garden. The police pursued them, took them into custody, and expelled them from the premises. The boats continued to the end of the performance, and we learn that those who occupied them could distinctly hear the powerful voice of the nightingale as it issued from the open doors of the balcony. Around the outer gate, for a considerable distance, a chain was extended, and no person was admitted inside who could not show

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a ticket. To this contrivance the visitors were indebted for an easy passage through the dense crowd that filled the Battery.

In fact, all the arrangements were most perfect. The orchestra was admirably disposed on the stage, and this arrangement was facilitated by substituting light iron music stands instead of wood. We mentioned before that the orchestra was placed behind, instead of in front, of the singers as formerly—a change decidedly for the better. Instead of the curtain was a sounding board which added wonderfully to the effect. It was handsomely papered, and the whole appearance of the Garden last night was very beautiful. Since this alteration was made, there is no building in the world better adapted for singing. The voice sounds most powerful in it. Besides it is isolated by water, and removed to a distance from those confused noises of a city which more or less destroy the effect of the voice. In a poetical sense, could any spot be more appropriate for the Nightingale than an island garden, washed by the great ocean, on whose bosom floats the commerce of the world? And imagination fails to picture any scene more beautiful than that presented to the spectator standing at the door of the outside promenade looking up to the spangled heavens, down on the blue waves upon one side, and on the other upon the great city of the new world, with its shores on either river lined with shipping, and, within the building, upon the Queen of Song, the bright particular star of the firmament of music, swaying all hearts by her enchantment.

At four o'clock Jenny Lind arrived at the Garden, in order to pass quietly and unobserved through the crowd. She dressed there instead of at the hotel. At five o'clock the gates were thrown open, and from that time until eight o'clock there was a continuous tide of human beings passing into the capacious building. The numbers from the country were very considerable. They were from New Haven, Newport, Albany, Newark and various other cities; and when all were seated, it was indeed a splendid sight. The ladies' dresses were very magnificent, and such as the great mass of women in no other country in the world can afford to wear. The fair sex were not as numerous as might be expected, the gentlemen outnumbering them considerably; but those who were present seemed to enjoy the concert in the

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highest degree. It is very probable that many ladies were kept away for the first night by the fear of being crushed; but when they find that their apprehensions were groundless, they will doubtless take the Castle by storm to-morrow night.

The excitement, which had been rising higher and higher every day for the last week, reached its climax last night, and the absent can form only a faint idea of it from the best description in the world. And here let us inquire into the cause of all this tumult of passion and excitement. Besides the innate harmony planted by nature in the human soul, sympathizing with all harmonious sounds, and especially with the sweetest and most melodious, there is in every breast the love of the wonderful, and many who visited Castle Garden last night went to see and hear not so much to gratify their love of music as their propensity for the marvelous. Is Jenny Lind a wonder? We answer, yes—the greatest prodigy in song that ever appeared upon the theatre of this world. For centuries, Italy, the cradle of music, gave birth to all the great singers that delighted Europe with their talents. Their style was characteristic of their country and climate—soft, and sweet, and passionate. It was the school of the South. Jenny Lind arose like a meteor, or the aurora borealis, in the North, and flashed over the world, establishing a new school of song—possessing the excellencies of all that went before her, but distinguished from every one of them by peculiarities of her own. Endowed with a power of voice beyond the best of them, she has excelled them all in the cultivation of the gift of heaven. Her style is, therefore, a rare combination of originality and the highest and purest emanation of musical science. Theirs was voluptuous and earthly—hers is intellectual and divine. In her high moral character she excels them as much as she does in song. She is good as well as great, and her goodness captivates many a heart that her wonderful talent would fail to influence. Her magnanimous deed of yesterday could only emanate from a heroine of no common mold. She gave the entire proceeds of her share of the sale of tickets, amounting to \$10,000, to the charities of New York.

Her motive in devoting the proceeds of her first concert to charity is of that lofty kind which we might expect from her

highest degree. It is very probable that many ladies were kept away for the first night by the fear of being crushed; but when they find that their apprehensions were groundless, they will doubtless take the Castle by storm to-morrow night.

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Her motive in devoting the proceeds of her first concert to charity is of that lofty kind which we might expect from her

beautiful character. She said she would not take the money from the rich, who paid such high prices to hear her. She preferred the money of the people who would come to hear her when the prices became lower. In this, Mademoiselle Lind is mistaken; for if only the rich went to hear her, she would have a very poor attendance indeed. It is emphatically the people who went to hear her at her first concert, and the high prices they paid for the enjoyment—prices entirely unprecedented in this country—are so many evidences of the admiration, respect, and love with which they regard this singular and glorious woman. With all her high intellectual and moral qualities—with all her transcendent execution—she is, in the unaffected simplicity of her manners, like a child, and apparently as unconscious of the mighty power she exercises over the human mind as if she did not possess it at all. Her first appearance, therefore, in Castle Garden, was a triumph such as was never witnessed on this continent before.

At 8 o'clock Signor Benedict took his post as leader of the orchestra, with baton in hand, and was well received by the audience. The concert then opened with the overture announced in the programme, which was performed very creditably, and elicited much applause from the audience. Belletti then sung "Mahomet's Address to his Warriors," an aria from the opera of "Maometto Secondo," by Rossini. The approbation of the audience was manifested in the most decisive manner at the close. He was very warmly applauded. His style of singing and execution are faultless. It is very hard, indeed, to find such a baritone as Belletti.

But now the great object of attraction made her appearance. Jennie Lind was now face to face, for the first time, with an American audience—the largest before which she had ever sung anywhere—making her *début* in the new world; where such high expectations had been formed of her. She trembled from head to foot, turned deadly pale, and the drops of perspiration ran down her face like rain. She had been dejected all the evening, lest she should not come up to her own high standard of surpassing excellence; but when she actually came before the audience her heart sunk within her, nor did the hurricane of applause with which she was greeted sufficiently restore her tranquillity in

beautiful character. She said she would not take the money from the rich, who paid such high prices to hear her. She wanted the money of the people who would come to hear her when the prices became lower. In this, Miss Lind was not mistaken; for it only the rich went to hear her, she would have a very poor attendance indeed. It is comparatively the people who went to hear her at her first concert, and the high prices they paid for the enjoyment—prices entirely unproportioned to the country—are so many evidences of the admiration, respect and love with which they regard this singular and glorious woman. With all her high intellectual and moral qualities—with all her tremendous exertion—she is, in the unthought simplicity of her manner, like a child, and apparently so unconscious of the mighty power she exercises over the human mind as if she did not possess it at all. Her first appearance, therefore, in Castle Garden, was a triumph such as was never witnessed on this continent before.

At 8 o'clock Signor Handel took his post as leader of the orchestra, with baton in hand, and was well received by the audience. The concert then opened with the overture arranged in the programme, which was performed very acceptably, and elicited much applause from the audience. Next came the "Alphonse's Address to his Wife," an act from the opera of "Alphonse Second," by Rossini. The representation of the scene was manifested in the most decisive manner at the close. His was very warmly applauded. His style of singing and execution are faultless. It is very hard, indeed, to find such a fault as Bolletti.

But now the great object of attraction made her appearance. Jenny Lind was now face to face for the first time with an American audience—the largest body which she had ever seen anywhere—asking her where in the new world where such high expectations had been formed of her. She trembled from head to foot, turned deathly pale, and the drops of perspiration ran down her face like rain. She had been dejected all the evening, but she should not come up to her own high standard of suffering excellence; but when she actually came before the audience her heart sank within her, nor did the hurricane of applause with which she was greeted sufficiently restore her tranquillity to

time to permit her to sing the "Casta Diva" as she sung it at the two rehearsals. When she made her appearance on the stage there was a universal burst of cheering, which lasted several minutes, the audience all rising, and waving their hats and handkerchiefs and casting a shower of bouquets at her feet. After the first tumult subsided, and she came forward to her position to sing, she was welcomed with another tremendous burst of enthusiasm.

She looked well, and was very chastely dressed. In the first part of the "Casta Diva," as we have already said, she faltered, evidently from the excitement under which she labored; but as she proceeded her self-possession returned, the sound of her voice seeming to act like magic upon her. In the concluding line of the second stanza, the audience began to feel her power, where her voice died away in a most angelic whisper, and then rose in a glorious swell that electrified the house. The enthusiastic applause she received here lent her an impulse which brought her well through to the close, when she again became quiet, and executed a cadenza with such thrilling effect that the audience, carried away by their feelings, drowned the most effective part of it in a storm of applause. Again a shower of bouquets fell on the stage, and the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs lasted for several minutes. On the whole the *Casta Diva* was not equal to her rehearsal, and a New York audience do not yet know what she can do in that glorious *scena*.

In the duet with Belletti she was at home, and was rapturously encored. The applause was tremendous, and another shower of bouquets descended upon her, which were gathered up by Mr. Loder. But her great triumphs were yet to come. The flute song amazed and confounded everybody who did not hear it before. They heard something they never heard before, and may never expect to hear again from any other lips. The audience were transported, and the applause continued till it literally spent itself with fatigue.

One might suppose that one such song as this would be sufficient for an evening. But a more delicious morsel in this feast of music was reserved for the end, like a dessert at dinner. In the Swedish melody, known as "The Echo Song," in which she sings in her own native language, and with ineffable sweetness

time to permit her to sing the "Casta Diva" as she sang it at the two rehearsals. When she made her appearance on the stage there was a universal burst of cheering, which lasted several minutes, the audience all rising and waving their hats and hands kerchiefs and casting a shower of bouquets at her feet. After the first triumph subsided, and she came forward to her position to sing, she was welcomed with another tremendous burst of enthusiasm.

She looked well, and was very charmingly dressed. In the first part of the "Casta Diva," as we have already said, she faltered, evidently from the excitement under which she labored; but as she proceeded her self-possession returned, the sound of her voice seeming to act like magic upon her. In the concluding line of the second stanza, the audience began to feel her power, where her voice died away in a most angelic whisper, and then rose in a glorious swell that electrified the house. The contrast to applause she received here lent her an impulse which brought her well through to the close, when she again became quiet, and executed a cadenza with such thrilling effect that the audience carried away by their feelings, drowned the most effective part of it in a storm of applause. Again a shower of bouquets fell on the stage, and the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs lasted for several minutes. On the whole the *Casta Diva* was not equal to her rehearsal, and a New York audience do not yet know what she can do in that glorious scene.

In the first with Bellini she was at home, and was magnificently executed. The applause was tremendous, and another shower of bouquets descended upon her, which was passed up by Mr. Loder. But her great triumph was yet to come. The first song sung and confounded everybody, who did not hear it before. They heard something they never heard before, and may never expect to hear again from any other singer. The audience were transported, and the applause continued till it literally spent itself with fatigue.

One might suppose that one such song as this would be sufficient for an evening. But a more delicious treat in the first of music was reserved for the end, like a dessert at dinner. In the Swedish melody, known as "The Keno Song," in which she sings in her own native language, and with insidious sweetness

imitates the herdsman calling his cattle and the echoes of his voice in the mountains, her triumph was complete. It was extremely difficult to realize the fact that there were not two or three voices, so perfect were her wonderful echoes. The audience were now wrought up into a fever of excitement, which was gently softened down by her final effort, which was not so dazzling, but as sweet as any. We mean the "Greeting to America," of which Benedict is the composer. It is a fine martial air, in the style of the Marsellaise. The following are the words:

I greet, with a full heart, the Land of the West,
 Whose Banner of Stars o'er the World is unrolled ;
 Whose empire o'ershadows Atlantic's wide breast,
 And opes to the sunset its gateway of gold !
 The land of the mountain, the land of the lake,
 And rivers that roll in magnificent tide—
 Where the souls of the mighty from slumber awake,
 And hallow the soil for whose freedom they died !
 Thou Cradle of Empire ! though wide be the foam
 That severs the land of my fathers and thee,
 I hear, from thy bosom, the welcome of home,
 For song has a home in the hearts of the free !
 And long as thy waters shall gleam in the sun,
 And long as thy heroes remember their scars,
 Be the hands of thy children united as one,
 And peace shed her light on the Banner of Stars !

Her pronunciation of the English was very pretty, and the way in which she executed the cadenza at the close called down thunders of applause. This was the termination of the concert, and she was called for by the audience and vehemently cheered, when the last shower of bouquets fell upon the stage, and she withdrew, bowing gracefully to the audience. Here there were loud cries of "Where's Barnum?" Mr. Barnum then made his appearance on the stage, and addressed the audience amidst loud cheers as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have but one favor to ask of you and that is, that in the presence of that angel (pointing to the door where Jenny had just passed out) I may be allowed to sink where I really belong—into utter insignificance. If there has ever been a moment when I aspired to have the question generally asked, "Where is Barnum?" that time has passed by forever. I acknow-

imitates the herdsman calling his cattle and the echoes of his voice in the mountains her triumph was complete. It was extremely difficult to realize the fact that there were not two or three voices, so perfect were her wonderful echoes. The audience were now wrought up into a fever of excitement, which was greatly softened down by her final effort, which was not so high, but as sweet as any. We mean the "Greeting to America," of which Handel is the composer. It is a fine martial air, in the style of the Marseillaise. The following are the words:

I greet, with a full heart, the land of the West,
Whose banner of stars o'er the World is spread;
Whose eagle's eyebeams Atlantic's wide ocean
And open to the sunset its gateway of gold.
The land of the mountain, the land of the free,
And rivers that roll in majestic tide—
Where the rocks of the night thro' thunder wave,
And follow the soil for a thousand years old.
Then Canada of Empire, though wild in the name,
That covers the land of my fatherland too,
I greet, from thy bosom, the welcome of home,
For long has a home in the heart of the free,
And long as thy waters shall flow in the sea,
And long as thy bosom green under the sun,
Be the hands of thy children united as one,
And peace shed her light on the banner of stars.

Her pronunciation of the English was very pretty, and the way in which she executed the cadence at the close called down thousands of applause. This was the termination of the concert, and she was called for by the audience and subsequently appeared when the last shower of bouquets fell upon the stage, and she withdrew, bowing graciously to the audience. Then there were loud cries of "Where's Harman?" Mr. Harman then made his appearance on the stage, and addressed the audience amidst loud cheers as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have but one favor to ask of you and that is that in the presence of that angel (pointing to the door where Jenny had just passed out) I may be allowed to sing where I really belong—into my sister-in-law's room. It there has ever been a moment when I wished to have the question generally asked, "Where is Harman?" that time has passed by forever. I acknowledge

ledge frankly that after such a display as we have had to-night Barnum is nowhere! But, my friends, I beg to tell you where Jenny Lind is. I shall not speak of her musical talents; you know what they are better than I can tell you; you have shown by your ungovernable applause to-night that you appreciate her incomprehensible and indescribable vocal abilities; but I must announce a circumstance regarding her which I cannot allow you to leave without knowing—she begged me not to do it; and on ordinary occasions I would obey her every wish, but I feel that it is due you to state the fact which I allude to. Under the contract between Jenny Lind and myself she is entitled to one-half the net proceeds of every concert given under our agreement. On this occasion the expenses being more for the first concert than will usually be the case, her portion of the profits will be in the neighborhood of \$10,000. I received a message from her this morning in which she declared that she would not receive one penny of the proceeds of this concert, but will devote every farthing of it to-morrow morning for charitable purposes. It will be disposed of as follows:

To the Fire Department Fund..	\$3,000	Lying-in Asylum for Destitute	
Musical Fund Society.....	2,000	Females.....	500
Home for the Friendless.....	500	New York Orphan Asylum..	500
Society for the Relief of Indi-		Protestant Half Orphan Asy-	
gent Females.....	500	lum.....	500
Dramatic Fund Association..	500	Roman Catholic Half Orphan	
Home for Colored and Aged		Asylum	500
Persons	500	Old Ladies' Asylum.....	500
Colored and Orphan Asylum	500	Total.....	\$10,000

In case the money coming to her shall exceed this sum, she will hereafter designate the charity to which it shall be appropriated.

Three enthusiastic cheers were then given for Barnum, and the assemblage separated in the most perfect order, and without crushing, owing to the excellent police arrangements. On their way home the wonderful songstress was the subject of discussion among the different groups who returned from the Garden together, each selecting from the wonders of her performance some beauty or feat that seemed more dazzling than the rest.

NEW YORK HERALD, Sept. 12, 1850.

be disposed of as follows:

In case the money remaining to her shall exceed this sum, she will hereafter designate the charity to which it shall be appropriated. These enthusiastic cheers were then given for Harman, and the assemblage separated in the most perfect order, and without crushing owing to the excellent police arrangement. On their way home the wonderful songstress was the subject of discussion among the different groups who returned from the Garden together, each selecting from the wonders of her performance some beauty or feat that seemed more dazzling than the rest.

New York Herald, Sept. 15, 1859.

To the Imperial Fund, £2,000	£2,000
United Fruit Society, 2,000	2,000
Home for the Friendless, 500	500
Society for the Relief of Indl. 500	500
Anti-Slavery, 500	500
Humanitarian Association, 500	500
Home for Colored and Aged, 500	500
Prisons, 500	500
Colored and Orphan Asylum, 500	500
Total, £10,000	£10,000

to leave without knowing—the begged market to do it; and on ordinary occasions I would obey her every wish but I feel that it is due you to state the fact which I allude to. Under the contract between Jenny Lind and myself she is entitled to one-half the net proceeds of every concert given under our agreement. On this occasion the expenses being more for the first concert than will usually be the case, her portion of the profits will be in the neighborhood of \$10,000. I received a message from her this morning in which she declared that she would not receive one penny of the proceeds of this concert but will devote every farthing of it to-morrow morning for charitable purposes. It will

ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE DAY.

CASTLE GARDEN.—FIRST AP-
PEARANCE OF M^{LE}. JEN-
NY LIND, on Wednesday evening,
September 11, 1850.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture—"Oberon." C. M. V. Weber.
Aria—"Sorgete."
(Maometto secondo).....Rossini.
Sung by Sig. Belletti.
Scena and Cavatina—"Casta Diva."
(Norma).....Bellini.
M^{lle} Jenny Lind.
Grand Duet for two Piano Fortes.
Thalberg.
Messrs. Benedict and Hoffman.
Duet—"Per Piacere."
(Il Turco in Italia).....Rossini.
M^{lle} Jenny Lind and Sig. Belletti.

PART II.

Overture—"Crusaders." (First time
in America).....Benedict.
Trio Concertante for Voice and two
Flutes.....(Camp of Silesia)
Meyerbeer.
Composed expressly for M^{lle} Jenny
Lind.
M^{lle} Jenny Lind.
Flutes—Messrs. Kyle and Siede.
Aria Buffa—"Largo al factotum."
(Barbiere).....Rossini.
Sig. Belletti.
Swedish Melody—"Herdsman's Song"
(known as the Echo Song).
Sung by M^{lle} Jenny Lind.
Greeting to America—Prize Composi-
tion, by Bayard Taylor, Esq.
Benedict—Composed expressly for this
occasion.
M^{lle} Jenny Lind.
Conductor—Mr. Benedict.

The Orchestra will consist of Sixty Performers, including the first talent in the country. Prices of Tickets, \$3. Choice of places will be sold by auction, at Castle Garden, at half-past 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, 7th Sept., inst. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. No checks will be issued. M^{lle} Jenny Lind's Second Grand Concert will be given at Castle Garden on Friday evening, 13th inst. Choice places to the Second Concert will be sold on Tuesday morning, 10th inst., at half-past 10 o'clock. Chickering's Grand Pianos will be used at the First Concert.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—JENNY LIND Concert Tickets of admission for the first and second Concerts, to take place at Castle Garden on Wednesday 11th, and Friday, 13th September. Henry H. Leeds & Co. will sell at auction, at the Castle Garden, on Saturday, 7th inst., at half-past 10 o'clock, all the tickets for the first Concert of Jenny Lind. A diagram of the seats will be prepared, from which choices may be made, and every ticket sold without reserve, to the highest bidder. The second sale will be made at the same place, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, for the Concert which will take place on Friday, the 13th inst.

Jenny Lind's First Concert

ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE DAY

PART II
 Overture—"Cinderella" (First time)
 in America! Handel
 The Concerts for Vienna and Paris
 (Camp of Silesia) Paganini
 Mayanboon
 Composed expressly for Miss Jenny
 Lind.
 Miss Jenny Lind
 Piano—Miss Wyle and Stolz
 Aria Bellet—"L'Espresso d'Amore"
 (Handel) Handel
 Sig. Bellet
 Swedish Melody—"Hilsholmen's Song"
 (Linnar) at the Echo Song
 Song by Miss Jenny Lind
 Overture in Spanish—"From Campob"
 Now by Robert Taylor Esq.
 Handled—Composed expressly for this
 occasion.
 Miss Jenny Lind
 Conductor—Mr. Bannister

**CASPIE GARDEN—FIRST AP-
 PEARANCE OF MISS JEN-
 NY LIND, on Wednesday evening,
 September 11, 1850**
PROGRAMME
PART I
 Overture—"Odeon" C. M. V. Weber
 Aria—"Soprano"
 (Giacinto recorded) Handel
 Song by Sig. Bellet
 Scene and Aria—"Casta Diva"
 (Giacinto) Handel
 Miss Jenny Lind
 Grand Piece for two Piano Fortes
 Thalberg
 Messrs. Handel and Hoffman
 Piece—"For Pianos"
 (In Time in Italian) Handel
 Miss Jenny Lind and Sig. Bellet

The Orchestra will consist of Sixty Performers including the two bands in the country. Tickets of 5s. 2s. 1s. and 6d. will be sold by auction at Castle Garden, at half past 10 o'clock, on Saturday evening, the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 1st October. Concerts to commence at 8 o'clock. The orchestra will be heard. Miss Jenny Lind's second Grand Concert will be given at Castle Garden on Friday evening, 13th inst. Tickets given in the second concert will be sold on Tuesday morning, 10th inst, at half past 10 o'clock. Captain's Grand Pianos will be used at the first concert.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER—NEWLY ADVERTISED
 of admission for the first and second concerts to take place at Castle Garden on Wednesday 11th and Friday 13th September. Henry H. Leeds & Co. will sell at auction at the Castle Garden on Saturday 7th inst, at half past 10 o'clock, all the tickets for the first concert of Jenny Lind. A division of the seats will be prepared from which children may be made and every ticket sold without reserve, in the highest bidder. The second sale will be made at the same place on Tuesday, Sept. 10, for the concert which will take place on Friday, the 13th inst.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN
NEW YORK.

VII.

Zenger was cast into prison on the warrant before described, the date of his arrest being the 17th of November, 1734. His periodical had then nearly completed one year and two weeks. He was kept without pen, ink, or paper, and was forbidden even to speak to his wife, except in the presence of third parties. His journal did not make its usual appearance that week, but when it was again published, which was on the 25th, Zenger thus told the story of his arrest:

To all my Subscribers and Benefactors who take my weekly Journall: Gentlemen, Ladies and Others:

As you last week were Disappointed of my Journall, I think it incumbent upon me, to publish my Apology, which is this. On the Lords Day, the Seventeenth of this Instant, I was Arrested, taken and Imprisoned in the common Gaol of this city, by Virtue of a Warrant from the Governour, and the Honourable *Francis Harrison*, Esq; and others in Council of which (God willing) you'll have a Coppy, whereupon I was put under such Restraint that I had not the Liberty of Pen, Ink, or Paper, or to see, or speak with People, till upon my Complaint to the Honourable the Chief Justice, at my appearing before him upon my *Habeas Corpus* on the *Wednesday* following. Who discountenanced that Proceeding, and therefore I have had since that Time the Liberty of Speaking through the Hole of the Door, to my Wife and Servants by which I doubt not you'll think me sufficiently Excused for not sending my last week's *Journall*, and I hope for the future by the Liberty of Speaking to my Servants thro' the Hole of the Door of the Prison, to entertain you with my weekly *Journall* as formerly. *And am your obliged, Humble Servant,*

J. PETER ZENGER.

The old established Gazette, which belonged to the Governor's party, thus reported the matter:

"On the 17th instant *John Peter Zenger* was taken up and committed to Gaol by virtue of an Order of Council, for Print-

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK

VII

Seager was cast into prison on the warrant before described, the date of his arrest being the 17th of November, 1784. His periodical had then nearly completed one year and two weeks. He was kept without pen, ink, or paper, and was forbidden even to speak to his wife, except in the presence of third parties. His journal did not make its usual appearance that week, but when it was again published, which was on the 24th, Seager thus told the story of his arrest:

To all my subscribers and friends who take my weekly Journal: well: Gentlemen, Ladies and Others:
As you last week were disappointed of my Journal, I think it incumbent upon me to publish my apology, which is this. On the 16th Day the Government of this Journal was arrested, taken and imprisoned in the common Gaol of this city, by virtue of a Warrant from the Governor, and the Honorable Assembly of New York; and others in Council of which (that willings) you have a Copy, whereupon I was put under such restraint that I had not the liberty of pen, ink, or paper to write or speak with People, till upon my Complaint to the Honorable Chief Justice, at my appearing before him upon my Affidavit, on the Wednesday following. When disencumbered from the Gaol, and therefore I have had since that time the liberty of speaking through the Hole of the Door to my wife and servants by which I doubt not you I think are sufficiently furnished for me sending my last week's Journal, and I hope for the future by the liberty of speaking to my servants thro' the Hole of the Door of the Prison, to entertain you with my weekly Journal as formerly. Had not your noble, Noble's Son.

J. Peter Seager

The old established Gazette, which belonged to the Governor's party, thus reported the matter:
"On the 17th instant John Peter Seager was taken up and committed to Gaol by virtue of an Order of Council for Print-

ing and Publishing the above mentioned Journals, or Newspapers, &c.; and on the 20th instant he was brought by a writ of *Habeas Corpus* before the Honourable *James De Lancey*, Esq; Chief Justice, at his Chamber where the Writ was Returnable, who ordered the Argument of that matter to be at the City Hall on the 23d in the Afternoon. At which Place, after a long Debate (the City Hall being crowded with People) the Chief Justice was pleased to order that the said *John Peter Zenger* should be admitted to bail, himself to be bound by Recognizance in the Sum of 400*l.* & two Sureties, in 200*l.* each, for his Appearance the next Term; and Remanded him to Prison for want of such Recognizance; which we don't hear is as yet entered into."

It appears by the report of the trial made by Zenger's friends, and since reprinted two or three times, that Alexander and Smith appeared as counsel for him, those on the other side being the Attorney General and Mr. Warrel. Both the Chief Justice and Mr. Philipse were on the bench. Mr. Alexander insisted that Zenger should be admitted to reasonable bail, and to show that this was his right, they quoted *Magna Charta*, the *Petition of Right*, and other authorities. The *habeas corpus* act directed the sum in which bail should be taken to be "according to the quality of the prisoner and nature of the offence." Hawkins says: "Justices must take care that, under pretence of demanding sufficient security, they do not make so excessive a demand as in effect amounts to a denial of bail, for this is looked upon as a great grievance by 1 William and Mary, session second, by which it is declared that excessive bail ought not to be required." It was also shown that the seven bishops who, in King James the Second's time, were charged with the like crime that Zenger stood charged with were admitted to bail on their own recognizances, the Archbishop in two hundred pounds and the other six in one hundred pounds each only. Some other authorities and arguments were produced and insisted on by counsel to prove his right to be admitted to moderate bail, and to such bail as was in his power to give, and historical references were made to show how much requiring excessive bail had been resented by Parliament. Zenger made affidavit that when his debts were paid he was not worth forty pounds, the tools of his trade and

ing and Publishing the above mentioned Journals, or Newspapers, &c.; and on the 20th instant he was brought by a writ of Habeas Corpus before the Honorable Justice of the Peace, Chief Justice, at his Chamber where the Writ was returnable, who ordered the Argument of that matter to be at the City Hall on the 22d in the Afternoon. At which Place after a long Interval (the City Hall being crowded with People) the Chief Justice was pleased to order that the said John Edgar should be admitted to bail himself to be bound by Recognizance in the Sum of 4000 & two Sureties in 2000 each for his appearance the next Term; and Remanded him to Prison for want of such Recognizance; which we don't hear is yet entered into.

It appears by the report of the trial made by Noyes's Friends, and since repeated two or three times, that Alexander and Smith appeared as counsel for him, those on the other side being the Attorney General and Mr. Warrick. Both the Chief Justice and Mr. Phillips were on the bench. Mr. Alexander insisted that Xenger should be admitted to reasonable bail, and to show that this was his right they quoted Major Charles the Father of the Right and other authorities. The judges were not divided in the opinion in which bail should be taken to be "according to the quality and nature of the offense." The judges were not divided in the opinion that under pretence of demanding sufficient security they do not make an excessive demand as in effect amounts to a denial of bail, for this is looked upon as a great grievance by I. William and many Englishmen, by which it is declared that excessive bail ought not to be required. It was also shown that the seven bishops who in King James the Second's time were charged with the crime that Xenger stood charged with were admitted to bail on their own recognizance, the Archbishop in two hundred pounds and the other six in one hundred pounds each only. Some other authorities and arguments were produced and insisted on by counsel to prove his right to be admitted to moderate bail, and to such bail as was in his power to give, and historical references were made to show how much repeatedly excessive bail had been required by Parliament. Xenger made affidavits that when his debts were paid he was not worth forty pounds the tools of his trade and

wearing apparel being excepted. It was plain that the sympathies of the audience were with him, but that did not deter the Chief Justice from making the order above given. Zenger could not give security to any one who might give bail for him, and he therefore was returned to jail. He expected to be discharged on the last day of the term, which was Tuesday, the 28th of January, 1735, but his hopes were fallacious.

He gave in one of his numbers a moving account of his condition while here. Bradford's paper had assaulted him, as he laid in prison. He thus spoke of his enemies :

From my Prison, December 20th, 1734.

Oh cruelty unknown before
To any barbarous savage shore,
Much more where Men so much profess
Humanity and Godliness.

It is no new Thing for even a Man of Vertue to fall under Distress ; but to mock him when distress'd or under Misfortunes, is what has been accounted a Vice among the more civilized Heathens ; however it is my case at present, and my Adversaries are not content with my imprisonment, but I am made their laughing Stock.

There is a great Noise made in that ridiculous letter in Mr. *Bradford's* last *Gazette* about setting the *Province in Flames, raising of Sedition and Tumults, &c.* I know of none, either past or intended ; if my Adversaries know of any, they'l do well to discover them and prevent ill Consequences. I have printed some complaints to the Public, those complain'd of had a Remedy to answer without coming to me ; and had they come to me, they would have found the same Fidelity some of them experienc'd before ; They may tax me with Weaknesses accident to human Nature ; but it is out of their Power (and I hope ever will be) truly to prove me guilty of any premeditated Wickedness.

That Author begins the Confession he would have me make with a very puny Witticism on my Address to my Readers ; by saying *It sounds like the Language of the Prize-fighter or Poppet Show Man.* I can assure him that many *Gentlemen and Ladies* read my *Journals* ; there is also some *others* and among them some S——s, witness that Author. I might tell him that the

wearing apparel being expected. It was plain that the guests of the audience were with him, but that did not deter the Chief Justice from making the order above given. Xenger could not give security to any one who might fail for him, and he therefore was returned to jail. He expected to be discharged on the last day of the term, which was Tuesday, the 29th of January, 1785, but his hopes were dashed.

He gave in one of his numbers a glowing account of his condition while here. Bradford's paper had assailed him, as he laid in prison. He thus spoke of his enemies:

From my Prison, December 20th, 1784.

On cruelty unknown before
To my barbarous savage slave,
Much more severe than in such prisons
Humanity and Godliness.

It is no new thing for even a man of Virtue to fall under the press; but to mock him when distressed or under Misfortune, is what has been accounted a Vice among the more civilized than-ones; however it is my case at present, and my Adversaries are not content with my imprisonment, but I am made their laughing

stock.

There is a great Noise made in that ridiculous paper in Mr. Bradford's last Gazette about setting the Prisoners at Liberty, raising of Sedition and Tumult, &c. I know of none either past or intended; if my Adversaries know of any, they do well to discover them and prevent ill Consequences. I have received some complaints to the Public, those complaints I do not intend to answer without coming to me; and had they come to me, they would have found the same Fidelity some of them expressed before. They may tax me with Weakness, neglect to human Nature; but it is out of their Power (and I hope ever will be) truly to prove me guilty of any premeditated Wickedness.

That Author begins the Contention he would have me make with a very puny Whisker on my Address to my Readers; by saying it smells like the Language of the Whisker of the Whisker of the Whisker. I can assure him that many Gentlemen and Ladies read my Answer; there is also some others and among them some 2—, witness that Author. I might tell him that the

whole of his Performance sounds too much like the Language of a bankrupt Vinter or ——— &c.

That I was brought over at the charitable Expence of the Crown is the only Truth that groaping Fumbler found when he studied that clumsy Performance. I acknowledge it; Thanks to QUEEN ANNE whose Name I Mention with Reverence, her Bounty to me and my distress'd County Folks is to be gratefully remembered. If that Author has contributed any Thing towards it, I begg to be informed. I assure him that my Acknowledgement shall not be wanting, notwithstanding his ill Treatment: If he has not, I begg leave to tell him, that it is mean for him to twit me with Benefits that I am no ways beholden to him for.

That my Friends are pretendedly so, will (I hope) prove as false as my Enemies are malicious; whatever some of my Adversaries may be, I beleive my Friends to be Men of Honour and Probity, and if they even should forsake me, I would say of them as *Cicero* said in Answer to the notions the *Epicureans* had of a God, *si tales sint Amici, ut nulla gratia, nulla nominum, charitate teneantur valeant*, I'll trust to the Laws of the Realm and my country, and still retain my Integrity: FOR HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

My Sword was never intended to protect me against a sworn Officer in the Discharge of his Duty: But since this Scribbler must needs make himself merry with it, I think it may not be amiss to tell my Readers a serious but true Story. About 8 weeks agoe the Honourable *Francis Harrison*, came to my House, and swore by the God that made him he would lay his Cane over me the first Time he met me in the Street, with some other scurrilous Expressions more fit to be uttered by a Dray Man than a Gentleman. Against such Assaults my Sword not only could but would have protected me, and shall while I have it, against any Man that has Impudence enough to attempt anything of that Nature—*Veni vi repellere licet.*

What private Orders the Sheriff had concerning me are best known to himself. This I know that from the time of my being apprehended till the Return of the Precept by virtue of which I was taken, I was deny'd the Use of Pen, Ink, and Paper; Alterations were purposely Made on my Account, to put me in a

Place by myself, where I was strictly confin'd about 50 Hours that my Wife might not speak to me but in presence of the Sub sheriff; to say this was done without Orders is Lybelling the Sheriff, and I hope he will resent it.

To conclude, I begg of this indifferent Gentleman (indifferent indeed but how impartial!) That if he needs will continue Author, to write Ballads for Children if he has the Knack of Versiefying; if he has not, then let him write some Thing in Imitation of *Tom Thum*, *Jack the Giant Killer*, or any Thing, the more nonsensical it is the better it will suit his Genius; let him bring his Lucubrations to me and on the Word of an honest Man, I'll earn his Money as faithfully as any Printer in *America*; But let him leave Lampooning of me, a Task equally mean as wicked, for I think no honest Man can be guilty of deriding his Fellow mortal when he sees him struggling in the Waves of Adversities, Laughing is catching, what has hapned to me may befall him, & perhaps with double Weight. I am,

J. PETER ZENGER.

The end of the term of the grand jury came and passed, no indictment having been brought, but the Attorney General was not willing to let the matter rest thus. He charged him upon information for printing and publishing parts of his journals, Nos. 13 and 23, as being false, scandalous, malicious and seditious. To this information his counsel appeared and offered exceptions, leaving a blank for inserting the judges' commissions. The Court were of opinion that they ought not to receive these papers until the blanks were filled up. During the succeeding vacation the judges gave copies of their commissions, and on Tuesday, the 15th of April, the first day of the succeeding term, Zenger's counsel offered these exceptions.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

v.

JOHN PETER ZENGER.

On information for
a misdemeanor.

Exceptions humbly offered by John Peter Zenger to the honourable James De Lancey, Esq., to judge in this cause.

The defendant comes and prays hearing of the commission, by virtue of which the honourable James De Lancey, Esq., claims the

Place by myself, where I was sitting, and about 20 others that my Wife might not speak to me but in presence of the Sub-judge; to say this was done without Order is I believe the Spirit, and I hope he will resent it.

To conclude, I beg of this indifferent Gentleman (indifferent indeed but how impartial!) That if he needs will continue Author to write Ballads for Children & he has the Rank of Versatility; if he has not then let him write something in Latin of some Name, And the Great Matter, or any Thing, the more commendable it is the better it will suit the Gentleman; let him bring his Instructions to me and on the Word of an honest Man, I'll earn his Money as faithfully as any Printer in America; but let him leave lampooning of me, a Task equally new as useless, for I think no honest Man can be guilty of doing his Fellow mortal when he sees him struggling in the Water of Adversity. Laughing is catching, what has happened to me may befall him, & perhaps with double Weight, I am,

J. Peter Kemper

The end of the term of the grand jury came and passed, no indictment having been brought, but the Attorney General was not willing to let the matter rest thus. He charged him upon information for printing and publishing parts of his Journal, Nos. 12 and 23, as being false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory. To this information his counsel appeared and offered exceptions, leaving a blank for inserting the judge's comments. The Court were of opinion that they ought not to receive these papers until the blanks were filled up. During the intervening vacation the judges gave copies of their comments, and on Tuesday, the 15th of April, the first day of the succeeding term, Kemper's counsel offered these exceptions.

The Attorney General

On information for
a misdemeanor.

John Peter Kemper

Exceptions humbly offered by John Peter Kemper to the honorable James De Lancey, Esq. to judge in this cause. The defendant comes and prays hearing of the commission, by virtue of which the honorable James De Lancey, Esq. claims the

power and authority to judge in this cause, and it is read to him in these words:

George the Second, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. To our trusty and well beloved James De Lancey, Esq., we, reposing special trust and confidence in your integrity, ability and learning, have assigned, constituted and appointed, and we do by these presents assign, constitute and appoint you, the said James De Lancey, Esq., to be Chief Justice in and over our province of New York, in America, in the room of Lewis Morris, Esq., giving and by these presents granting unto you full power and lawful authority to hear, try and determine all pleas whatsoever, civil, criminal and mixed, according to the laws, statutes and customs of our kingdom of England and the laws and usages of our said province of New York, not being repugnant thereto, and executions of all judgments of the said court to award and to make such rules and orders in the said court as may be found convenient and useful, and as near as may be agreeable to the rules and orders of our Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer in England. To have, hold and enjoy the said office or place of Chief Justice in and over our said province, with all and singular the rights and privileges, profits and advantages, salaries, fees and perquisites unto the said place belonging, or in any ways appertaining, in as full and ample a manner as any person heretofore Chief Justice of our said province hath held and enjoyed, or of right ought to have held and enjoyed the same, to you the said James De Lancey, Esq., for and DURING OUR WILL AND PLEASURE. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our province of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved William Cosby, Esq., our Captain General and Governor in Chief of our provinces of New York, New Jersey, and the territories thereon depending in America, vice-admiral of the same and colonel in our army, at Fort George in New York, the twenty-first day of August, in the seventh year of our reign, Anno Domini, 1733.

Which being read and heard, the said John Peter Zenger, by protestation, not conferring or submitting to the power of any

power and authority to judge in this case, and it is right to him in these words:

George the Second, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c. Defender of the Faith, &c. To our trusty and well beloved James De Lancry, Esq. we, requiring special trust and confidence in your integrity, ability and learning, have assigned, constituted and appointed, and do by these presents assign, constitute and appoint you, the said James De Lancry, Esq. to be Chief Justice in and over our province of New York, in America, in the room of Lewis Morris, Esq. giving and by these presents granting unto you full power and lawful authority to hear, try and determine all pleas wherein every civil, criminal and mixed, according to the laws, statutes and customs of our kingdom of England and the laws and customs of our said province of New York, not being repugnant thereto, and execution of all judgments of the said court to award and to make such rules and orders in the said court as may be found convenient and useful, and as near as may be agreeable to the rules and orders of our Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer in England. To have, hold and enjoy the said office or place of Chief Justice in and over our said province with all and singular the rights and privileges, profits and advantages, salaries, fees and perquisites unto the said place belonging, or in any way appertaining, in as full and ample a manner as any person heretofore Chief Justice of our said province hath held and enjoyed, or of right ought to have held and enjoyed the same, to you the said James De Lancry, Esq. for and during our will and pleasure. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our province of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved William Cosby, Esq. our Captain General and Governor in Chief of our province of New York, Jersey and the territories thereto depending in America, vice admiral of the same and colonel in our army, at Fort George in New York, the twenty-first day of August, in the seventh year of our reign. Anno Domini, 1758.

Which being read and heard, the said John Peter Koenig, by protestation, not contesting or submitting to the power of any

other person to judge in this cause, doth except to the power of the honourable James De Lancey, Esq., aforesaid, to judge in this cause, by virtue of the commission aforesaid, for these reasons, viz.:

1st. For that the authority of a judge of the King's Bench, in that part of Great Britain called England, by which the cognizance of this cause is claimed, is by the said commission granted to the honourable James De Lancey, Esq., aforesaid, only *during* pleasure; whereas that authority (by a statute in that case made and provided) ought to be granted *during good* behaviour.

2d. For that by the said commission the jurisdiction and authority of a justice of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, in that part of Great Britain called England, is granted to the said James De Lancey, Esq., which jurisdiction and authority cannot be granted to and exercised by any one of the justices of the King's Bench.

3d. For that the form of the said commission is not founded on or warranted by the common law, or any statute of England, or of Great Britain, or any act of Assembly in this colony.

4th. For that it appears by the commission aforesaid that the same is granted under the seal of this colony by His Excellency William Cosby, Esq., Governor thereof; and it appears not that the same was granted, neither was the same granted by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council of this colony; without which advice and consent His Excellency could not grant the same.

Wherefore, and for many other defects in the said commission, the defendant humbly hopes that the honourable James De Lancey, Esq., will not take cognizance of this cause, by virtue of the commission aforesaid.

Signed

{ JAMES ALEXANDER,
WILLIAM SMITH.

The exceptions to Mr. Philipse's commission were the same. Both series of exceptions were offered by Mr. Alexander, who prayed that they might be filed. The Chief Justice was angry, and said to Mr. Alexander and Mr. Smith that they ought well to consider the consequences of what they offered, to which both answered that they had well considered what they had offered

other person to judge in this case, both except to the power of the honorable James De Laney, Esq., attorney in this case, by virtue of the commission aforesaid, for these reasons:

1st. For that the authority of a judge of the King's Bench, in that part of Great Britain called England, by which the commission of this case is claimed, is by the said commission granted to the honorable James De Laney, Esq., attorney, only during pleasure; whereas that authority (by a statute in that case made and provided) ought to be granted to any judge of the King's Bench.

2d. For that by the said commission the jurisdiction and authority of a justice of the Court of Common Pleas at Westchester, in that part of Great Britain called England, is granted to the said James De Laney, Esq., which jurisdiction and authority cannot be granted to and exercised by any one of the justices of the King's Bench.

3d. For that the form of the said commission is not founded on or warranted by the common law or any statute of England or of Great Britain or any act of Assembly in this colony.

4th. For that it appears by the commission aforesaid that the name is granted under the seal of the colony by the Governor, William Cosby, Esq., Governor thereof; and it appears not that the name was granted; neither was the name granted by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council in this colony; without which advice and consent His Excellency could not grant the name.

Wherefore, and for many other defects in the said commission, the defendant humbly hopes that the honorable James De Laney, Esq., will not take cognizance of this case, by virtue of the commission aforesaid.

JAMES ALEXANDER
Signed
WILLIAM SMITH

The exceptions to Mr. Phillips's commission were the same. Both series of exceptions were signed by Mr. Alexander, who prayed that they might be filed. The Chief Justice was asked and said to Mr. Alexander and Mr. Smith that they ought well to consider the consequences of what they offered, to which both answered that they had well considered what they had offered.

and all the consequences, and Mr. Smith added that he was so well satisfied of the right of the subject to take an exception to the commission of a judge, if he thought the commission illegal, that he durst venture his life upon that point. As to the validity of the exceptions then offered he was willing to argue if he could be heard. De Lancey replied that he would consider the exceptions in the morning, and ordered the clerk to bring them to him.

Next day the Chief Justice delivered one of the exceptions to the clerk, and Justice Philipse the other, Mr. Smith then arising and asking the judges whether they would hear him upon two points: First, that the subject had a right to take such exceptions if they judged the commissions illegal; and secondly, whether the exceptions offered were legal and valid. This the Chief Justice would by no means allow of. He said they would neither hear nor allow the exceptions; "for," continued he, "you thought to have gained a great deal of applause and popularity by opposing this Court, as you did the Court of Exchequer; but you have brought it to that point that either we must go from the bench or you from the bar. Therefore we exclude you and Mr. Alexander from the bar."

He then delivered his order to the clerk, and ordered it to be entered, which was done, and the paper returned to the Chief Justice. After this the Chief Justice ordered the clerk to read publicly what he had written, which was as follows:

At a Supreme Court of judicature held for the province of New York, at the City Hall of the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 16th day of April, 1735,

PRESENT.

The honourable James De Lancey, Esq., Chief Justice.

The honourable Frederick Philipse, Esq., second justice.

James Alexander, Esq., and William Smith, attorneys of this court, having presumed (notwithstanding they were forewarned by the court of their displeasure if they should do it) to sign, and having actually signed and put into court exceptions in the name of John Peter Zenger, thereby denying the legality of the judges their commissions (though in the usual form) and the

and all the consequences, and Mr. Smith asked that he was well satisfied of the right of the subject to take an exception to the commission of a judge, if he thought the commission illegal, that he must venture his life upon that point. As to the validity of the exceptions then offered he was willing to argue if he could be heard. The Janney replied that he would consider the exceptions in the morning, and ordered the clerk to bring them to him.

Next day the Chief Justice delivered one of the exceptions to the clerk, and Justice Phillips the other, Mr. Smith then arising and asking the judges whether they would hear him upon two points: First, that the subject had a right to take such exceptions if they judged the commissions illegal; and secondly, whether the exceptions offered were legal and valid. This the Chief Justice would by no means allow of. His address would neither hear nor allow the exceptions; "for," continued he, "you thought to have gained a great deal of applause and popularity by opposing this Court, as you did the Court of Exchequer; but you have brought it to that point that either we must go from the bench or you from the bar. Therefore we exclude you and Mr. Alexander from the bar."

He then delivered his order to the clerk, and ordered it to be entered, which was done, and the paper returned to the Chief Justice. After this the Chief Justice ordered the clerk to read publicly what he had written, which was as follows:

At a Supreme Court of Judicature held for the County of New York, at the City Hall of the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, 1735.

PRESENT.

The honorable James De Janney, Esq., Chief Justice.
The honorable Frederick Phillips, Esq., second Justice.
James Alexander, Esq., and William Smith, attorneys of the court, having presented (notwithstanding they were forbidden by the court of their disbarment if they should do so) to sign and having actually signed and put into court exceptions in the name of John Foster, Esq., thereby denying the legality of the judges their commissions (though in the usual form) and the

being of this Supreme Court. It is therefore ordered that for the said contempt the said James Alexander and William Smith be excluded from any farther practice in this court, and that their name be struck out of the roll of attorneys of this court.

Per Cur'.

JAMES LYNE, Cl.

Mr. Alexander declared, as soon as he heard the order read, that the judges were mistaken in their reading. No exceptions had been taken to the being of the court, but simply to the validity of the commissions of those who were holding it, and he therefore prayed that the order might be modified accordingly. Mr. De Lancey said that he conceived the objections were against the being of the court. But Mr. Alexander and Mr. Smith both denied that they were, and asked the Chief Justice to point to the place that contained such exceptions, and further added that the court might well exist, though the commissions of all the judges were void. This De Lancey confessed to be true. The disbarred counsel therefore prayed that the order in that point might be altered. This was, however, denied. The Chief Justice was determined to get rid of factious opposition, and he had besides the personality of the Governor urging him on. No men in the province could be more distasteful to him.

Upon this exclusion of Zenger's counsel he petitioned the court to order counsel for his defense. John Chambers was thereupon appointed, who pleaded not guilty to the information. Mr. Chambers moved that a certain day in the next term might be appointed for the trial, to be by a struck jury. The court fixed the date for Monday, the 4th of August, and said it would consider until the first day of the next term whether he should have a struck jury or not, and ordered that the Sheriff should in the meantime, at Zenger's charge, return the freeholders' book—that is, in more modern phraseology, the list of freeholders, from whom alone a jury could be empanelled, should be drawn off, to be produced in court, and that Zenger should pay the costs.

On the 29th of July, the first day of the next term, the court decided that Zenger was entitled to have a struck jury. Accordingly at five o'clock that afternoon some of his friends went to the clerk's office to strike the jury, when, to their surprise, the

being of this Supreme Court. It is therefore ordered that the said contempt be set aside, and the said James Alexander and William Smith be excluded from any further practice in this court, and that their names be struck out of the roll of attorneys of this court.

For Cost.

James Lusk, Cl.

Mr. Alexander declared, as soon as he heard the order read, that the judges were mistaken in their reading. His exception had been taken to the being of the court, but simply to the validity of the commission of those who were holding it, and he therefore prayed that the order might be modified accordingly. Mr. Lusk said that he conceived the objection was against the being of the court. But Mr. Alexander and Mr. Smith both insisted that they were, and asked the Chief Justice to order to the place that contained such exceptions, and further asked that the court might well exist, though the commission of all the judges were void. This Mr. Lusk contended to be true. The dissent counsel therefore prayed that the order in that point might be altered. This was, however, denied. The Chief Justice was determined to get rid of factional opposition, and he had decided the personality of the Governor, and he was in the province could be more distasteful to him.

Upon this exclusion of Xenger's counsel he petitioned the court to order counsel for his defense. John Chambers was thereupon appointed, who pleaded not guilty to the indictment. Mr. Chambers moved that a certain day in the next term might be appointed for the trial to be by a struck jury. The court fixed the date for Monday, the 11th of August, and said it would consider until the first day of the next term whether he should have a struck jury or not, and ordered that the sheriff should in the meantime, at Xenger's charge, return the freeholders' book—that is, in more modern phraseology, the list of freeholders from whom alone a jury could be summoned, should be drawn off to be produced in court, and that Xenger should pay the costs.

On the 25th of July, the first day of the next term, the court decided that Xenger was entitled to have a struck jury. Accordingly at five o'clock that afternoon some of his friends went to the clerk's office to strike the jury, when to their surprise, the

clerk, instead of producing the freeholders' book, to strike the jury out of it, as usual, produced a list of forty-eight persons whom he had privily and without superintendence taken out of the volume. It was not an impartial list, nor a good list in the eyes of the law, having been done without adverse scrutiny. Zenger's friends told him that a great number of these persons were not freeholders; that others were persons holding commissions and offices at the Governor's pleasure; that others must be supposed to have resentment against the prisoner for what he had printed concerning them; that others were persons who supplied the Governor's household, being his baker, tailor, shoemaker, candlemaker, joiner, etc.; that there would not remain a jury, if they struck out all the objectionable men, and according to the custom they had only the right to strike out twelve. But finding no arguments could prevail with the clerk to strike the jury as usual, Mr. Chambers applied to the court next morning, and the court, upon his motion, ordered that the forty-eight should be struck out of the freeholders' book, in the actual presence of the parties, and that the clerk should hear objections to persons proposed to be of the forty-eight and allow of such exceptions as were just. In pursuance of that order a jury was that evening struck to the satisfaction of both parties.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Early in the month of November, 1820, there appeared upon the bulletin of the New York Daily Advertiser a notice, addressed to the young men of the city and others interested in the formation of a new library for the use of merchants' clerks. The plain accommodations of a boarding house in Pearl street gave shelter to a number of young men engaged in mercantile pursuits downtown. They formed a debating club, and held stated meetings. The improvement experienced in the course of these social gatherings encouraged a desire for more enlarged opportunities, and a call for a public meeting was issued. The call was drafted

clock, instead of producing the freeholder's book, to strike the jury out of it as usual, produced a list of forty-eight persons whom he had privily and without acquaintance taken out of the volume. It was not an impartial list, nor a good list in the eyes of the law, having been done without adverse scrutiny. Xaver's friends told him that a great number of these persons were not freeholders; that others were persons holding commissions and offices at the Governor's pleasure; that others must be supposed to have resented against the prisoner for what he had printed concerning them; that others were persons who applied the Governor's household, being his baker, tailor, shoemaker, cooper, joiner, etc.; that there would not remain a jury. It struck out all the objectionable men, and everything but the custom they had only the right to strike out. But finding no arguments could prevail with the clerk to strike the jury as usual, Mr. Chambers applied to the court next morning, and the court, upon his motion, ordered that the forty-eight should be struck out of the freeholder's book, in the absence of the parties, and that the clerk should hear objections to persons proposed to be of the forty-eight and allow of such exceptions as were just. In pursuance of that order a jury was that evening struck to the satisfaction of both parties.

THE MEMORABLE LIBRARY

Early in the month of November 1820, there appeared upon the bulletin of the New York Daily Advertiser a notice addressed to the young men of the city and others interested in the formation of a new library for the use of mechanics, etc. The plain recommendations of a boarding house in York street gave shelter to a number of young men engaged in mechanical pursuits. They formed a debating club and held stated meetings. The improvement experienced in the course of these social gatherings encouraged a desire for more enlarged opportunities, and a call for a public meeting was issued. The call was directed

by Mr. William Wood, to whom the enterprise owed much of its early successes.

In pursuance of this call a meeting, attended by two hundred and fifty persons, was held on the evening of Nov. 9, 1820, at the old Tontine Coffee House. Mr. Churchill C. Cambreleng presided. Preliminary measures were taken for the establishment of a library. At a second meeting, held Nov. 27, the present society was founded, under the title of the "Mercantile Library of the City of New York." The Constitution adopted at this time differed in no essential respect from that which now governs the Association. Its preamble is simple and concise:

"We, the subscribers, Merchants' Clerks of the City of New York, being desirous to adopt the most efficient means to facilitate mutual intercourse; to extend our information upon mercantile and other subjects of general utility; promote a spirit of useful inquiry, and qualify ourselves to discharge with dignity the duties of our profession and the social offices of life—have associated ourselves for the purpose of establishing a Library and Reading Room, to be appropriated to the use of young men engaged in mercantile pursuits; and have for our government adopted, etc."

The objects set forth in this pronouncement of intentions have never been swerved from. Upon the adoption of the Constitution, measures were taken to enlist the co-operation of the leading merchants. The compliment of honorary membership was bestowed upon sixty-four highly influential persons, among whom appear the names of Philip Hone, J. J. Astor, Jonathan Goodhue, Peter Schermerhorn and Samuel Leggett. An address to the public was prepared, and appeals for aid were put forward. They were not unheeded. A sufficient number of volumes was collected to encourage the foundation of a library, for which rooms were accordingly rented on the second floor of No. 49 Fulton street, at a yearly rate of \$130.

The first Library Rooms, thus prepared, were opened to members on the 12th of February, 1821. Seven hundred volumes graced the plain, substantial shelves which the society's funds enabled it to provide. Before the end of the year, this number had increased to 1,000. The donations in cash, from Nov. 20, 1820, to

by Mr. William Wood, to whom the enterprise owed much of its early success.

In pursuance of this call a meeting attended by two hundred and fifty persons was held on the evening of Nov. 11, 1851, at the old Teaching Coffee House. Mr. Campbell C. Chamberlain presided. Preliminary measures were taken for the establishment of a library. At a second meeting, held Nov. 27, the present society was founded, under the title of the "Mercantile Library of the City of New York." The Constitution adopted at this time differed in no essential respect from that which now governs the Association. Its preamble is as follows:

"We, the subscribers, Merchants, Clerks of the City of New York, being desirous to adapt the most efficient means to facilitate mutual intercourse; to extend our information upon mercantile and other subjects of general utility; to promote a spirit of industry, and qualify ourselves to discharge with dignity the duties of our profession and the social offices of life—have associated ourselves for the purpose of establishing a Library and Reading Room, to be appropriated to the use of young men engaged in mercantile pursuits; and have for our Government adopted the following rules:

The objects set forth in this preamble of intentions have never been swerved from. Upon the adoption of the Constitution, measures were taken to enlist the cooperation of the leading merchants. The compliment of honorary membership was bestowed upon sixty-four highly influential persons, among whom appear the names of Philip Hone, J. A. Allen, Jonathan Goodhue, Peter Schermerhorn and Samuel Jackson. An address to the public was prepared, and appeals for aid were put forward. They were not unheeded. A sufficient number of volumes was collected to encourage the foundation of a library, for which rooms were accordingly rented on the second floor of No. 19 Fulton street, at a yearly rate of \$130.

The first library rooms, thus prepared, were opened to members on the 13th of February, 1852. Seven hundred volumes graced the plain, substantial shelves which the society's funds enabled it to provide. Before the end of the year, this number had increased to 1,000. The donations in cash from Nov. 30, 1850, to

Nov. 6, 1821, amounted to \$600, and the whole of this sum was invested in books. The first librarian was Mr. John Thompson, who held the office until his decease in 1825. He received a salary of \$150. Mr. John C. Dinnies succeeded him on the 16th May, 1825. The first book presented to the Association was Hume's "History of England," the gift of De Witt Clinton, then Governor of this State.

The first year showed a membership of about two hundred. The numbers increased quite slowly for a time, but more cheering prospects appeared as the society advanced. On the first of January, 1826, there were enrolled upon the books the names of 438 members, and from that time to this the number has annually increased. "The progress of the institution," says an old report, "during the first three or four years was, as may be supposed, slow and unsteady. It encountered a good deal of hostility from a class of short sighted and narrow minded merchants, who fancied their clerks could not devote their whole souls to their business if they were allowed the recreation which the library furnished.

* * * There were instances, however, in that day, in which merchants with more enlarged views even allowed their clerks a good share of time to assist in building up this great work." At the fifth annual meeting of the Association a peculiar interest attached to the ceremonies of the anniversary. The late Philip Hone presided, and Mr. Charles King, now President of Columbia College, was one of the principal orators of the evening.

The Board in 1826 leased from the Messrs. Harper a suite of rooms in Cliff street, then newly opened, for a term of five years, at an annual rent of \$300. The removal was completed in the early part of June, 1826. About this time, Mr. Dinnies, the librarian, tendered his resignation, and was succeeded by William Thompson, with a salary of \$300. Ill health compelling Mr. Thompson to withdraw, the office next fell upon Mr. William B. Kinney, late editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser, and now United States Chargé to Turin. The increasing business demanding the services of an assistant, one was appointed at a salary of \$50.

In 1827 the plan of life membership was determined upon. The number of this class of members has increased to the extent that was deemed advisable. In 1828 the accumulations of ma-

Nov. 6, 1821, amounted to \$200, and the whole of this sum was invested in books. The first librarian was Mr. John Thompson, who held the office until his death in 1825. He received a salary of \$130. Mr. John C. Dimes succeeded him on the 1st of May, 1825. The first book presented to the Association was Hume's "History of England," the gift of Dr. Wm. Clinton, then Governor of this State.

The first year showed a membership of about two hundred. The numbers increased quite slowly for a time but more cheering prospects appeared as the society advanced. On the first of January, 1826, there were enrolled upon the books the names of 432 members, and from this time to this the number has annually increased. "The progress of the institution," says an old report, "during the first three or four years was as may be imagined, slow and unsteady. It encountered a good deal of hostility from a class of short sighted and narrow minded merchants, who fancied their clerks could not devote their whole week to their business; they were allowed the recreation which the library furnished. * * * There were instances, however, in that day, in which merchants with more enlarged views even started their clerks a good share of time to assist in building up the great work." At the fifth annual meeting of the Association a peculiar interest attached to the ceremonies of the anniversary. The late Philip Hone presided, and Mr. Charles King, now President of Columbia College, was one of the principal orators of the evening.

The Board in 1826 leased from the Society House a suite of rooms in Cliff street then newly opened, for a term of five years, at an annual rent of \$300. The removal was completed in the early part of June, 1826. About this time Mr. Dimes, the librarian, tendered his resignation, and was succeeded by William H. Thompson, with a salary of \$200. It hardly compelling Mr. Thompson to withdraw the offer next fell upon Mr. William H. Kinney, late editor of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, and now United States-Chief of Force. The interesting business demanding the services of an assistant (one was appointed at a salary of \$50) in 1827 the plan of his membership was discontinued upon. The number of this class of members has increased to the extent that was deemed advisable. In 1828 the recommendations of no-

terial and the requirements of the Association demanded more ample accommodations. The "Clinton Hall Association" was formed, and Arthur Tappan was the first contributor, in the generous sum of \$1,000, to the objects contemplated in the new organization. Numerous wealthy merchants contributed large sums, varying from \$100 to \$1,000, and the end of that year showed an aggregate subscription of \$33,500.

The corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, now occupied by the substantial building known as "Clinton Hall," was covered in 1828 by a pile of tumble-down, unpromising wooded shells. The site was valuable, but was offered for sale, and through the liberality of Mr. Hone was secured to the Clinton Hall Association. Its cost was \$55,000. The Association was left with an indebtedness of \$21,000, of which \$500 was paid out of the first receipts. The mortgage held upon the property gradually dwindled, until in 1850 it was but \$4,000, and on the 1st of January, 1853, it was entirely canceled, and the library now remains free from debt.

On the 11th of November, 1830, the new edifice christened Clinton Hall was formally dedicated to the service of literature and the diffusion of useful knowledge. The Association took possession of it with a membership of 1,200, and a library of 6,000 volumes. Since that period, nearly a quarter of a century has passed, bringing many changes. The library, on the 1st of January, 1853, had increased in membership to the large figure of 4,194, and contained not less than 37,486 volumes. It was also in 1830 that the trustees of Columbia College saw fit to confer upon the Association the right to two scholarships in that venerable institution. The first person appointed under this provision was Mr. Benjamin S. Huntington, who graduated in 1834. No other appointment was made until 1838, but since that time half a dozen young gentlemen have availed themselves of the grant. The University of the City of New York followed the example, and in 1845 two appointments to that institution were tendered to the Association.

The class department of the library was originated in 1838, and is still in active operation. During the past year classes were organized in French, German and Spanish, in penmanship, book-

terial and the requirements of the Association demanded more ample accommodations. The "Clinton Hall Association" was formed, and Arthur Tappan was the first contributor, in the year 1825, to the objects contemplated in the new organization. Numerous wealthy merchants contributed large sums, varying from \$100 to \$1,000, and the end of that year showed an aggregate subscription of \$22,500.

The corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, now occupied by the substantial building known as "Clinton Hall," was covered in 1825 by a pile of tumble-down, unpurified wooden shells. The site was valuable, but was offered for sale, and through the liberality of Mr. Howe was secured to the Clinton Hall Association. Its cost was \$25,000. The Association was left with an indebtedness of \$21,000, of which \$500 was paid out of the first receipts. The mortgage held upon the property gradually diminished, until in 1830 it was but \$2,000, and on the 1st of January, 1832, it was entirely cancelled, and the library now remains free from debt.

On the 11th of November, 1830, the new building dedicated to the use of the library, and the hall was formally dedicated to the use of the library, and the dedication of useful knowledge. The Association had received of it with a membership of 1,200, and a library of 2,000 volumes. Since that period, nearly a quarter of a century has passed, bringing many changes. The library, on the 1st of January, 1852, had increased in membership to the large figure of 2,134, and contained not less than 27,426 volumes. It was also in 1850 that the trustees of Columbia College gave the library the right to two scholars in that venerable institution. The first person appointed under this provision was Mr. Benjamin S. Huntington, who graduated in 1834. No other appointment was made until 1835, but since that time half a dozen young gentlemen have availed themselves of the grant. The University of the City of New York followed the example, and in 1842 two appointments to that institution were tendered to the Association.

The chief department of the library was organized in 1825, and is still in active operation. During the past year there were organized in French, German and Spanish, in Pennsylvania, book

keeping, phonography, vocal music, gymnastics, etc., and much good has been accomplished. Thus ends our historical sketch. It is an interesting one, in view of the enterprising industry which has carried forward the work to its existing proportions. Little room is left in this chapter to speak of the modern values of the library and its contents. To say that there must be something good in thirty-seven thousand volumes is to repeat a truism. To read through one-half the books upon the shelves would be the work of a lifetime, especially when the additions yearly amount to 4,346, as in 1852.

To close without a word for the newest features of the library and the courses of public lectures which the managers always provide so choicely would be indeed to leave the new wine untasted and unknown. With the pleasant sarcasms and ready wit of Thackeray still ringing in our ears, and the remembrance of others hardly less attractive, we can ill forbear some expression of regard for the skillful caterers by whom the feast was furnished. It is pleasant to know that the course of Mr. Thackeray, twice repeated, yielded a handsome surplusage above the high amount paid to the lecturer. The sum has been duly invested for the benefit of the institution. The Demilt legacy of \$3,000; the establishment of the geographical department in connection with the library, and the struggle in relation to the removal of the institution to an uptown site, are all recent subjects, upon which comment may be deferred to a more convenient opportunity. A meditative ramble among the shelves of the library may some day bring out new facts and interesting conclusions.

TIMES, February 28, 1853.

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 It is pleasant to know that the course of Mr. Thackeray, twice
 repeated, yielded a handsome surplusage above the high
 amount paid to the lecturer. The sum has been duly entered for
 the benefit of the institution. The Dental Society of 1870, the
 establishment of the geographical department in connection with
 the library, and the struggle in relation to the removal of the in-
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 meditative ramble among the shelves of the library may some-
 day bring out new facts and interesting conclusions.

Times February 22, 1882

MINOR PARAGRAPHS.

PEACE AFTER THE WAR OF 1812.—Years ago the office of the old Gazette was in Hanover Square, near the corner of Pearl street. It was a place of resort for news and conversation, especially in the evening. The evening of February 15, 1815, was cold, and at a late hour only Alderman Cebra and another gentleman were left with Father Lang, the genius of the place. The office was about being closed, when a pilot rushed in and stood for a moment, so entirely exhausted as to be unable to speak. "He has great news!" exclaimed Mr. Lang. Presently the pilot, gasping for breath, whispered intelligibly, "*Peace! peace!*" The gentlemen lost their breath as fast as the pilot gained his. Directly the pilot was able to say, "An English sloop-of-war is below with news of a treaty of peace." They say that Mr. Lang exclaimed in greater words than he ever used before or after. All hands rushed into Hanover Square crying, "*Peace! peace! PEACE!*" The windows flew up, for families lived there then. No sooner were the inmates sure of the sweet sound of peace than the windows began to glow with brilliant illuminations. The cry of "*Peace! peace! PEACE!*" spread through the city at the top of all voices. No one stopped to inquire about "free trade and sailors' rights." No one inquired whether even the national honor had been preserved. The matters by which politicians had irritated the nation into the war had lost all their importance. It was enough that the ruinous war was over. An old man in Broadway, attracted by the noise to his door, was seen to pull down a placard, "*To Let,*" which had been long posted up. Never was there such joy in the city. A few evenings after there was a general illumination, and although the snow was a foot deep and soaked with rain, yet the streets were crowded with men and women, eager to see and partake of everything which had in it the sight or taste of peace.

The above account was printed in the Journal of Commerce at the beginning of 1846. It was copied soon after by Francis Hall, of the Commercial Advertiser, with a statement of how the news was received by that journal:

The news of peace was received on Saturday evening, the eleventh of February, 1815, and at an early hour on that evening. We distinctly recollect the events of that evening and of the night and day that followed. It had been our practice for some years to be at the office on Saturday evenings, for the purpose of sending off marine and other intelligence that might be received after the paper was put to press in the afternoon and previous to the closing of the mails for the next morning. On the evening in question we were at the office, with one of the clerks, and about 8 o'clock one of the Hook pilots came into the office in great haste, and almost breathless, saying, "There is peace. I have brought up the messenger, who is now at the City Hotel!" In a few minutes all the printers' candlesticks were put in requisition, and from the windows of our office, then No. 60 Wall street, we showed as good a blaze of light as, on the spur of the moment, our means would allow. The office was speedily crowded with visitors, who went forth proclaiming the welcome tidings, and the whole city soon partook of the general joy. We ascertained from the pilot

NIXON PARAGRAPH

PEACE WITH THE WAR ON 1915.—I remember the office of the old Lincoln was in Lincoln Square, near the corner of Lead street. It was a place of resort for news and conversation, especially in the evening. The evening of February 18, 1915, was cold, and at a late hour only Abraham Lincoln and another gentleman were left with Father Lacy, the pastor of the place. The office was about being closed, when a light rapped in and stood for a moment, so faintly as to be unable to speak. "It has great news," exclaimed Mr. Lacy. Presently the light, gasping for breath, responded intelligibly, "Abraham Lincoln." The gentleman lost their breath as that as the light entered his. "Indeed the light was able to say, "An English ship, and is below with news of a treaty of peace." They say that Mr. Lacy exclaimed in greater words than he ever used before or after. All hands rushed into Lincoln Square except "Peace" and "Peace." The windows flew up for Lincoln's head then there. No sound was the inmates and of the street sound of peace than the windows began to glow with brilliant illumination. The eye of "Peace" (greatly excited) stood through the city at the top of all voices. "No one stopped to breathe about 'free trade and sailor's rights.'" No one stopped whether even the national honor had been preserved. The nation is which politicians had but told the nation into the war and told all their importance. It was known that the nation was over. An old man in Lincoln Square, attracted by the noise, his door, was seen to pull down a shutter. "To let," which had been long posted up. Never was there such joy in the city. A few minutes later there was a general illumination, and although the snow was a foot deep and melting with rain, yet the streets were crowded with men and women eager to witness the parade of everything which had in it the light of peace.

The above account was printed in the Journalist's Chronicle at the beginning of 1916. It was copied soon after by Francis Hall of the Commercial Advertiser, with a statement of how the news was received by that journal.

The news of peace was received on Saturday evening, the evening of February 18, 1915, and at an early hour on that evening. The Chronicle's account of the events of that evening and of the night and day that followed. It had been our practice for some years to be as the office on Saturday evening. For the purpose of reading of matter and other intelligence that might be needed after the paper was put to press in the afternoon and previous to the closing of the office for the next morning. On the evening in question we were at the office, with one of the ladies and about a dozen or one of the most before came into the office in great haste, and almost breathless, saying, "I have it, peace. I have brought up the messenger, who is now at the City Hotel." In a few minutes all the printers' establishments were put in requisition, and from the windows of our office, then No. 25 Wall Street, we showed as good a show of light as on the spot of the moment, our means would allow. The office was quickly crowded with visitors who went forth proclaiming the welcome tidings and the whole city soon partook of the general joy. We ascertained from the following

that the only newspapers brought by the ship were in the possession of the messenger, and on him we waited. We learned that he had a file of papers, but that they were intended for Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of State, and it required a good deal of entreaty to obtain the loan of them. We finally prevailed and took them to the office, with strict injunctions that they were "not to be cut," and must be returned by five o'clock the next morning. It was no small task to copy the several columns which were put in type that night, but it was done, and before the appointed hour we returned the papers.

It was now Sunday morning, and although it was the Lord's Day, on which we had never before worked and never have since, we believed the state of the public mind required that we should lay before our readers the tidings of which we were in possession. Our carriers were sent out at an early hour, and we retired to seek a little repose, instructing the clerks as soon as they got through with the mails to close the office; and if any should call for extras to supply them, without charge. Between seven and eight o'clock one of the clerks called at our residence to inform us that the crowd was so great at the office that those left in charge did not know what course to take to satisfy them. We repaired to the office, and with some difficulty found our way into the printing department. The crowd continued until about two o'clock; and in the meantime such was the press for the extra that all our partitions, in the lower office and on the stairway, from the lower to the third story were torn down. It will be remembered that at that time we had no steam presses, nor had we what is known as the "single pull press;" consequently every sheet required to have a "second pull." From five o'clock in the morning until two o'clock we worked off about four thousand copies, equal to *forty thousand* with our present means. The following is the leading article which appeared in the Commercial Advertiser on Monday afternoon, February 13th, 1815:

The News of Peace.—No event has occurred, since the termination of the Revolutionary War, which has produced in this city such an instantaneous and lively expression of joy and of gratitude as the glad tidings of peace, which reached us at eight o'clock on Saturday evening. In the course of an hour the heart cheering intelligence was probably known to every individual in the city. A great proportion of the houses were illuminated; cannon were fired from the forts; the bells of Trinity Church were chimed; the principal streets (notwithstanding the severity of the weather, accompanied with a slight fall of snow) were thronged with citizens of both sexes; the huzzas for the return of Peace were echoed and reechoed throughout our city from eight o'clock until midnight. Stronger testimony of the fact that the whole body of our citizens were tired of War and ardently desirous of Peace cannot be exhibited. At an early hour in the evening we had an interview with Mr. Carrol, the Secretary of Legation, and were favored with the loan of London papers to the 31st of December. Anxious to gratify the wishes of our fellow citizens, many of whom were crowding to our office to learn the news, we published a half sheet supplement, which was sent out to most of our subscribers at an early hour yesterday morning. Of the extra our pressmen worked off and delivered out nearly 4,000 copies, before they could find the office sufficiently freed from the crowd of citizens to lock the doors and retire to their dwellings for refreshment.

that the only newspapers brought by the ship were in the possession of the messenger, and on this we waited. We learned that he had a list of papers, but that they were intended for Mr. Moore, then Secretary of State, and it required a good deal of entreaty to obtain the loan of them. We finally prevailed and took them to the office, with this justification that they were "not to be left," and must be returned by five o'clock the next morning. It was no small task to copy the several columns which were put in type that night, but it was done, and before the appointed hour we returned the papers.

It was now Sunday morning, and although it was the Lord's Day, on which we had never before and never have since, we believed the state of the public mind required that we should lay before our readers the details of which we were in possession. The earliest we went out, at an early hour, and we tried to make a little progress, instructing the clerks as soon as they got through with the mail, to have the office; and it was about half past seven, when we called at our residence to learn if the messenger was to come in the office that those left in charge did not know what time to look to expect him. We refused to the office, and with some difficulty found our way into the building department. The crowd continued until about five o'clock, and in the mean time such was the press for the extra that all our participants in the house were and on the stairs, from the lower to the third story were crowded. It will be remembered that at that time we had no means of access, and had we not known as the "city's bell" was, consequently every door required to have a "second bell." From five o'clock in the morning until two o'clock we worked at about four thousand copies, right to five o'clock, when we were present means. The following is the leading article which appeared in the Commonwealth Advertiser on Monday afternoon, February 13th, 1849:

The News of Peace.—No event has occurred since the termination of the Revolutionary War, which has produced in this city such an extraordinary and lively expression of joy and of gratitude at the glad tidings of peace, which reached us at eight o'clock on Saturday evening. In the course of an hour the best cheering intelligence was probably known to every individual in the city. A great proportion of the houses were illuminated; women were met from the tops; the bells of Trinity Church were chimed; the public bells (withstanding the severity of the weather) accompanied with a cheer full of snow) were lit up with clusters of bells; the houses for the return of Peace were echoed and re-echoed throughout our city. From eight o'clock until midnight—Stronger testimony of the fact that the whole body of our citizens were fired of War and evidently destined of Peace cannot be exhibited. At an early hour in the evening we had an interview with Mr. Calvert, the Secretary of Legation, and were favored with the loan of London papers to the 13th of December. Another to justify the whole of our fellow citizens, many of whom were unwilling to contribute to form the news we published a full sheet of equipment which was sent to most of our subscribers at an early hour yesterday morning. Of the work our printers worked off and delivered out nearly 4,000 copies, before they could find the office sufficiently freed from the crowd of citizens to lock the doors and retire to their dwellings for relaxation.

and rest. We have to regret that in the course of the crowd and its consequent confusion, many boys, and some who call themselves men, found means to get hold of our supplement and sold them in the streets at a very exorbitant price.

WHAT ROOM HAVE WE?—From a report made by the Tax Commissioners to the Board of Supervisors we learn that New York city proper, being the whole of Manhattan Island, contains 141,486 building lots, of which only 54,725 are occupied, leaving 86,761, or nearly two-thirds of the whole number, yet vacant. Of the vacant lots, about 78,000 are above 42d street, 54,239 of them being above 86th street, or in the Twelfth Ward alone. The Second Ward has but one open lot, the Third Ward has five, and the Fourteenth Ward six only. Superficially, as presenting the greatest number of lots, the Twelfth Ward is first, having a total improved and unimproved of 56,391; then comes Nineteenth Ward, with 15,045, and the Twenty-second, with 14,258. The Second Ward is the smallest, having only 1,215 lots; the Third next, with 1,237.

Here is certainly room enough for all the rapid growth of the next hundred years. Fifty years ago we had less than 100,000 inhabitants. This was just before Fulton had established his grand discovery of steam navigation, and when getting into the country was matter of time and difficulty. With the perfection of the steamboat and the locomotive New York began to overflow. The green hills of Brooklyn first attracted attention, and beautiful rural residences soon bordered the East river; additional ferries were established, and in a few years Brooklyn began to think itself a town of no small importance. Williamsburgh was next established, and flourished finely for a while; but it was attacked by the great speculative fever about twenty-five years ago, and nearly ruined in the crash of 1837. Within the past ten years, however, this section of Brooklyn has grown rapidly and safely. Five years ago these rural settlements were consolidated into the suburb of the metropolis known as Brooklyn, now lodging about 300,000 people, who are as much the population of New York as are the residents of Harlem and Manhattanville.

The tapping of the city by railroads has also drawn away a vast throng who have dotted Westchester county with villages, and cut up the old Dutch farms into rural building lots, too often to the ruin of the property. Well nigh a hundred thousand are withdrawn in this direction from the great city. Like the Brooklynites, they do nearly all their business in New York, drawing their sustenance from its trade and commerce, and having little more than a traveler's interest in the counties where they sleep. Whether it was true policy on the part of the city to establish these railroad drains we will not inquire; but certain it is that the entire surrounding country on Long Island as far as Jamaica, in Westchester county up to Peekskill on the West, and to the Connecticut line on the East, the northern half of Staten Island, and the Jersey coast, from Bergen Point to Fort Lee, to a considerable extent, are peopled by the families of men who are in all other respects residents of the city of New York. We, therefore, reckon our metropolitan population at about 1,300,000, of which the city proper has nearly 800,000; Long Island, 350,000; Westchester county, Staten Island and New Jersey, 150,000.

And yet there is room within the city for more than twice this aggregate. If the one-third now built up has 800,000, the whole island fully occupied would

and rest. We have to regret that in the course of the present and its consequent confusion, many ways and some who call themselves honest, found means to get hold of our equipment and sell them in the streets at a very exorbitant price.

What Have We?—From a report made by the Tax Commission to the Board of Supervisors we learn that New York city proper, taking the whole of Manhattan Island, contains 141,453 buildings, of which only 54,722 are occupied, leaving 86,731 of nearly two-thirds of the whole number, yet vacant. Of the vacant lots about 72,000 are above 400 feet, 54,722 of them being above 800 feet, or in the Twelfth Ward alone. The Second Ward has but one open lot, the Third Ward has five, and the Fourteenth Ward six only. Superficially, we presenting the greatest number of lots, the Twelfth Ward is first, having a total improved and unimproved of 56,911; the Fourteenth, with 12,046, and the Twenty-second, with 11,558. The Second Ward is the smallest, having only 1,215 lots; the Third next, with 1,567.

There is certainly room enough for all the great growth of the past hundred years. Fifty years ago we had less than 100,000 inhabitants. This was just before Fulton had established his great discovery of steam navigation, and when getting into the country was matter of time and difficulty. With the perfection of the steamboat and the locomotive New York began to overflow. The green hills of Brooklyn first attracted attention, and beautiful trout waters soon bordered the East river; additional factories were established, and in a few years Brooklyn began to think itself a town of no small importance. Williamsburgh was next established and bounded only for a while; but it was attached by the great aqueduct to Brooklyn about twenty-five years ago, and now ranks in the rank of 1857. Within the last few years, however, this section of Brooklyn has grown rapidly and safely. Five years ago there were not more than 100,000 inhabitants in the suburbs of the metropolis known as Brooklyn, now lodging about 200,000 people who are so much the population of New York as are the residents of Harlem and Manhattan.

The tapping of the city by railroad has done more to swell a city strong who have had Westchester county with villages and out of the old Dutch farms into rural holdings for ten years in the town of the property. Well, after a hundred thousand are withdrawn in this direction from the city, the city authorities, they thought, all their business in New York, drawing their sustenance from the trade and commerce, and nothing but more than a traveler's interest in the country where they sleep. Whether it was true policy or the part of the city to establish these railroad lines we will not inquire; but certainly it is that the county surrounding country on Four Island as far as Jamaica, in Westchester county up to Tarrytown on the Hudson and in the Connecticut line on the East, the western half of Dutchess County, and the Jersey coast from Bergen Point to Fort Lee is a considerable extent are peopled by the families of men who are all other persons residents of the city of New York. We therefore, reckon our metropolitan population at about 1,500,000, of which the city proper has about 600,000; Long Island, 500,000; Westchester county, Dutchess County and New Jersey, 400,000.

And yet there is room within the city for many times twice this amount. If the one-third now building has stood, the whole island fully occupied would

hold nearly 3,000,000. The increase from 100,000 to 800,000 in fifty years may not, indeed cannot be maintained; but children are now living who will doubtless see this metropolis greater in population and far exceeding in trade and power the London of the present day. The settlement of the upper portion of the island has been temporarily checked by the creation of the Central Park, an event which put the price of adjacent lots beyond the reach of men of small means, and gave them the strongest of all reasons for going to the suburbs. But a wealthier class has taken up the property, and will soon surround the Park with palaces, while all who can afford it will get as near as possible to our new and soon to be magnificent breathing place. Twenty years hence a return of the improved and vacant lots in that section of the city will be very likely to show twenty thousand more under the title "improved."—*Dispatch*, 1860.

THE NEW TRACT HOUSE.—There are few things which give one a better idea of the progress of this City than the almost daily completion of new buildings. The last edifice which has risen up in our midst as a prominent landmark is the new Tract House, corner of Nassau and Spruce streets. Twenty years ago that spot was occupied by an old rickety wooden building, which was used as a tavern of the lowest class. It was then considered too far "up town" to be looked upon as a business location. A few long-headed individuals clubbed together and raised the sum of \$25,000, with which they purchased a number of lots and erected a number of buildings, and upon these the new Tract House now stands. The exterior of this building extends 80 feet on Nassau street and 70 feet on Spruce street; it is five stories high; and it contains fifteen presses and one hundred and thirty persons, all in the employment of the Society. The whole building is heated from top to bottom by steam pipes, and is supplied with water and gas in every apartment. Beside containing a number of convenient stores it also contains rooms occupied by the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Home Missionary Society, and a variety of committee rooms; the second story being occupied by the Tract Society.—*Tribune*, Dec. 22, 1847.

ANTI-SLAVERY ADVERTISEMENTS.—Boarding House for the Accommodation of Genteel Persons of Color (at the corner of Leonard and Church streets, New York). The proprietor of the above house returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage during the past season, and solicits a continuance of their favors; he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render satisfaction to the most fastidious. JOHN RICH.

New York, March 24, 1832.

Genteel Boarding.—Respectable persons of color can be accommodated with board, in a pleasant and healthy situation, where there are no small children, by A. Ramsey, No. 155 Church street, New York.

Garrison's Thoughts on Colonization.—A few copies for sale by P. A. Bell, No. 73 Chambers street, New York.—*Boston Liberator*, Sept. 29, 1832.

THE BRICK CHURCH.—The fortieth anniversary discourse of Rev. Gardiner Spring, Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, was delivered on Sunday morning, before a crowded audience. The statements of the condition of this old established congregation, during the forty years of Dr. Spring's pastoral connection with it, were of remarkable interest. The numbers added to the

not nearly 2,000,000. The increase from 1880 to 1900 is 1,000,000, but indeed cannot be maintained; but children are now living who will doubtless see this metropolis greater in population and far exceeding in wealth and power the London of the present day. The settlement of the upper portion of the island has been temporarily checked by the erection of the Central Park, an event which put the price of adjacent lots beyond the reach of men of small means and gave them the strongest of all reasons for looking to the suburbs. But a wealthier class has taken up the property and will soon surround the park with palaces, while all who can afford it will find it equally possible to our new and soon to be magnificent private parks. Twenty years hence a return to the improved and radiant lot in that section of the city will be very likely to show twenty thousand more under the title "improved."—*Albany, N.Y.*

THE NEW TRACT HOUSE.—There are few things which give one a better idea of the progress of this city than the almost daily completion of new buildings. The last edifice which has risen up in our midst as a prominent landmark is the new Tract House, corner of Nassau and Spruce streets. Twenty years ago that spot was occupied by an old dilapidated wooden building, which was now a ruin of the lowest class. It was then considered too "up town" to be looked upon as a business location. A few long parallel buildings extended together and raised the sum of \$25,000, with which they purchased a number of lots and erected a number of buildings, and upon these the new Tract House now stands. The exterior of this building extends 80 feet on Nassau street and 40 feet on Spruce street; it is five stories high; and it contains fifteen rooms and one hundred and thirty persons, all in the employment of 125 workers. The whole building is heated from top to bottom by steam pipes, and is supplied with water and gas in every apartment. Inside containing a number of magnificent rooms, it also contains rooms occupied by the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Home Missionary Society, and a variety of charitable rooms; the second story being occupied by the Tract Society. —*Tribune, Jan. 25, 1881.*

ANTI-SLAVERY ASSOCIATION.—Hearing room for the Association of Gentile Persons of Color in the corner of Leonard and Spruce streets, New York. The program of the above house remains for some weeks in this hall and the public for their liberal patronage during the performance, and solicits a continuance of their interest; he knows that no other hall be equal to render attention to the most fashionable. —*Times, Jan. 25, 1881.*

Gentile Hearing.—The purpose of which may be accomplished with heart in a pleasant and healthy location, where there are no small children. —*Times, Jan. 25, 1881.*

Gentile's Thoughts on Colonization.—A few copies for sale by H. A. Bell, No. 12 Chambers street, New York. —*Times, Jan. 25, 1881.*

The Black Church.—The fortieth anniversary discourse of Rev. C. G. Bell, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was delivered on Sunday morning, before a crowded audience. The statement of the condition of this old established congregation, during the forty years of the Pastor's pastoral connection with it, were of remarkable interest. The numbers which to the

communion of the church during this period have been 2,092; the numbers baptized, 1,361; the number of couples married by the pastor, 875. Of the number of deaths no authentic record has been kept until within a late period of Dr. Spring's ministry. The number of sermons preached by the pastor has been 6,000, of which above 4,000 were written discourses—while in the intervals of his other labors he has found time for the publication of eleven octavo volumes. Of his own family, eleven children, including the dead and the living, are enrolled as members of the church. As regards the length of ministerial service, Dr. Spring is now the oldest pastor in our city.—*Times*, August 4, 1850.

PROPOSED BURNING OF NEW YORK.—It is not, we believe, generally known that Gen. Washington seriously contemplated the destruction of this city, after the disastrous defeat of our troops on Long Island, with a view to prevent it becoming the headquarters of the enemy. Such, however, is the fact, as appears from the following extract from one of his official letters to Congress, dated Sept. 2d, 1776: "If we should be obliged to abandon the town, ought it to stand as winter quarters for the enemy? They would derive great convenience from it on the one hand, and much property destroyed on the other. It is an important question, but will admit of but little time for deliberation. At present, I dare say, the enemy means to preserve it if they can. If Congress therefore should resolve upon the destruction of it, the resolution should be a profound secret, as the knowledge of it will make a capital change in their plans."

From a subsequent letter, dated the 8th of Sept., 1776, it appears that Congress were unwilling to run the hazard of so dangerous an expedient for defense. Gen. Washington says: "That the enemy mean to winter in New York, there can be no doubt: that, with such an armament, they can drive us out is equally clear. The Congress having resolved that it should not be destroyed, nothing seems to remain but to determine the time of their taking possession."—*Long Island Star*, 1830.

JERSEY CITY.—My first acquaintance with this place was some thirty-six years since, at which time it contained but a few houses and a tavern, whereas it has now become a place of much business, containing an active, numerous and thriving population. In 1802, Major Hunt and family, John Murphy and wife, and Joseph Bryant, constituted the sole number of inhabitants, occupying one house and its outhouses.

The present city of Jersey covers a peninsula or neck of land which juts out from Jersey shore into the bay of New York, immediately opposite the most dense and business part of the city of New York. This neck of land was granted by letters patent from William Kieft, Director-General of the Dutch West India Company, to Abraham Isaacsen Plank, in the year 1638. It was then called (and is so called now) by the Dutch, Paulus Hook, and in the language of the natives (Iroquois), Aresceek-houck. In 1698 it was conveyed by the heirs at law of Isaacsen Plank to Ido Cornelisse Van Vorst. The title to this neck remained in him and his descendants until March 26, 1804, when Cornelius Van Vorst, one of his descendants and the sole owner, conveyed the whole of Paulus Hook to Anthony Dey, who, in April of that year conveyed the same to

communion of the church during the period from 1800 to 1805; the number baptised, 1,361; the number of confessions made by the people, 510. Of the number of deaths no authentic record has been kept until within a few years of Dr. Spring's ministry. The number of persons preached by the pastor has been 6,000, of which about 4,000 were within the church—while in the interests of his other labors he has found time for the publication of eleven entire volumes. Of his own family, eleven children, including the dead and the living, are enrolled as members of the church. As regards the length of ministerial service, Dr. Spring is now the oldest pastor in our city.—*Times Herald*, 4, 1880.

PROPOSED PURCHASE OF NEW YORK.—It is not, we believe, generally known that Gen. Washington seriously contemplated the destruction of this city, after the disastrous defeat of our troops on Long Island, with a view to prevent it becoming the headquarters of the enemy. Such, however, is the fact, as appears from the following extract from one of his official letters to Congress, dated Sept. 24, 1776: "It is should be obliged to abandon the town, might I stand as winter quarters for the enemy? They would then have great access from it on the one hand, and much property destroyed on the other. It is an important question, but will submit of but little time for deliberation. At present, I think, the enemy means to pursue it if they can. If Congress therefore should resolve upon the destruction of it, the resolution should be a profound secret, as the knowledge of it will make a capital change in their plans."

From a subsequent letter, dated the 25th of Sept., 1776, it appears that Congress were unwilling to run the hazard of so dangerous an expedition for the reason Gen. Washington says: "That the enemy mean to winter in this town, from which can be no doubt; that, with such an advantage, they can drive us out if equally clear. The Congress having resolved that it should not be destroyed, nothing seems to remain but to determine the time of their taking possession."—*Times Herald*, 28th, 1880.

PRINCE GEORGE.—My first acquaintance with this place was some thirty-six years since, at which time it contained but a few houses and a tavern, whereas it has now become a place of much business, containing no fewer than one hundred and thirty-five houses. In 1782, Major Hunt and Captain John Murphy and wife and Joseph Bryant, constituted the sole number of inhabitants, occupying one house and its outbuildings.

The present city of Jersey covers a peninsula or neck of land which runs out from Jersey shore into the bay of New York, immediately opposite the most famous and best-known part of the city of New York. This neck of land was granted by letters patent from William the Third to the Duke of Gloucester, and in the language called (and is so called now) by the Dutch, *Pack's Hook*, and in the language of the natives, *Algonquian*. In 1697 it was conveyed by the Duke of Gloucester to the Corporation of the City of New York. The title to this neck remained in him and his descendants until March 20, 1804, when Christopher Van Vorst, one of his descendants and the sole owner, conveyed the whole of *Pack's Hook* to Anthony Bly, who in April of that year conveyed the same to

Abraham Varick, and he conveyed it to Richard Varick, Jacob Radcliff, and Anthony Dey. On the 10th November, 1804, "The Associates of the Jersey Company" were created a body corporate by the Legislature of New Jersey, and by deed bearing the same date Richard Varick, Jacob Radcliff and Anthony Dey conveyed this property to "The Associates of the Jersey Company," who laid out the whole of Paulus Hook into blocks or squares of two hundred by four hundred feet, with intervening streets, and subdivided the blocks into building lots of twenty-five by one hundred each, besides laying out commodious public grounds.

In 1838 it was incorporated a city, and from that time it has rapidly improved in appearance and increased in population. All the streets have been graded and paved, the sidewalks ornamented with shade trees, and the streets supplied with spirit gas lamps. The houses are generally of brick, and some are very handsome, and it has the appearance of being an orderly and well conducted city, with an industrious and thriving population. There are six houses of public worship within the limits of Jersey City, viz.: Reformed Dutch Church, Episcopal, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Congregationalist and Presbyterian. The latter is a large and handsome building, with a tall spire, which adds greatly to the appearance of the city. It is built of the old materials, and precisely in the same form of the Presbyterian Church which formerly stood in Wall street, of this city. Some of the other churches are capacious and handsome. There is a large public school, which cost \$10,000, and a number of excellent private seminaries. The present population is about 6,000, and is rapidly increasing.

That your readers may have some idea of the business and prosperity of this place, I will enumerate some of the principal works which are in operation. Glass manufactories, which employ 220 men; American pottery, 50 hands; D. & A. Kingsland's extensive oil factory; C. Knouse's foundry; Gilbert's car factory; a silver fork and spoon manufactory that turns out \$60,000 a year; Colgate's soap factory; Slater & Steele's cast iron foundry; Hudson Iron Co.; Prentiss & Frink's steam planing mill; Hill's floating dock. Here is the terminus of the great New Jersey Railroad, which, with the connecting branches, diverges into different parts of the State to Paterson, Morristown, &c. The depot of the railroad at Jersey City now occupies the site of the old windmill erected by one of the early settlers, and which was for many years a prominent object on the Jersey shore. The Morris Canal also terminates here in a large and valuable basin, with a pier extending into the Bay of New York, affording sufficient depth of water for the access of vessels of considerable tonnage.

But the most interesting improvement now going on in this place is the construction of three large wharves and warehouses for the accommodation of the Cunard line of steamers, which will commence running from Liverpool to this city early in January next. There is a strong bulkhead built of crib and stone, and 45 feet deep, projecting 300 feet from Hudson street. From this there are two outer piers, extending into the river 300 feet, built on crib-work and piles, and are forty feet in width. Inside of these is a middle pier 160 feet in length and 70 in breadth. The outer piers form a basin for the reception of the steamers and other vessels. The mud has been excavated by a machine of a peculiar

construction, so as to leave 22 feet at low water, and about 50,000 square yards has been deposited back of the bulkhead to fill up the space between that and Hudson street, and to form a communication with the stores. On the centre pier is a building 145 feet by 40, two stories high. Along on the bulkhead is a building 150 feet by 100 as a depot for boats, etc. Adjoining this building at the end is a brick warehouse 50 feet by 25, three stories high, for the reception of goods from the steamers immediately on their arrival. These are designed to be placed in the custody of the Government, as they are in Boston, so that goods may be immediately landed under the inspection of the United States officer, in case the steamer should arrive after the Custom House is closed, in order to give great dispatch in discharging the cargo. These improvements have been made by the enterprise of the Associates of Jersey City, who rent the property at the rate of \$4,000 per annum. The wharves, stores, etc., will cost about eighty thousand dollars when completed. From Jersey City across the ferry to Cortlandt street is seventeen hundred and ninety-seven yards, or one mile and one forty seventh of a mile, where a boat crosses from eight to ten minutes. The boats are good, but the fare is enormously high; and I am certain it would be for the interest of the Associates to reduce it to a much lower rate.

Harsimus adjoins Jersey City; and although it is a separate township, it may be considered as a suburb of that city. It contains about four thousand inhabitants, has three churches, viz: Reformed Dutch, Baptist, and Episcopal, and is a very flourishing village. It has several manufactories, which employ a large number of persons. Morrison's dyeing establishment, Dixon's black-lead crucible manufactory, Savery's iron foundry, Colgate's and Kingsford's starch factories, Westcott's large brewery, and a large carpet factory. In 1835 a company was formed in New York to fill up the extensive flats at Harsimus for building lots; but, like many other good projects, failed in the panic of 1837. The owner, Mr. Coles, has now commenced filling them, and in due time, when this is completed, this waste of water will furnish a large number of valuable lots, which will be greedily purchased by our citizens, on account of its proximity and easy access to New York.—*Globe*, Nov. 24, 1847.

This was accordingly done, and the jury, whose names were as follows, were called and sworn:

Hermanus Rutgers,

Samuel Holmes,

Edward May,

John Bell,

Samuel Weaver,

Egbert van Buren,

Thomas Hunt, foreman,

Benjamin Hildreth,

Abraham Keteltas,

John G. Foster.

OLD NEW YORK.

MARCH, 1890.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK.

VIII.

On the 4th of August, the court being seated, Zenger was brought in. Mr. Chambers then said:

I humbly move your honors that we may have justice done by the Sheriff, and that he may return the names of the jurors in the same order they were struck.

Chief Justice.—How is that? Are they not so returned?

Chambers.—No, they are not; for some of the names that were last set down in the panel are now placed first.

Chief Justice.—Make that out, and you shall be righted.

Chambers.—I have the copy of the panel in my hand, as the jurors were struck, and if the clerk will produce the original, signed by Mr. Attorney and myself, your honor will see our complaint is just.

Chief Justice.—Is it so? Look upon that copy; is it a true copy of the panel as it was struck?

Clerk.—Yes, I believe it is.

Chief Justice.—How came the names of the jurors to be misplaced on the panel?

Sheriff.—I have returned the jurors in the same order in which the clerk gave them to me.

Chief Justice.—Let the names of the jurors be ranged in the order they were struck, agreeable to the copy here in court.

OLD NEW YORK

MARCH 1880

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK

VII

On the 4th of August, the court being seated, Zenger was brought in. Mr. Chambers then said:

I humbly move your honors that we may have justice done by the Sheriff, and that he may return the names of the jurors in the same order they were struck.

Chief Justice—How is that? Are they not so returned?
Chambers—No, they are not; for some of the names that were last set down in the panel are now placed over.

Chief Justice—Make that out, and you shall be right.

Chambers—I have the copy of the panel in my hand, as the jurors were struck, and if the clerk will produce the original, signed by Mr. Attorney and myself, your honor will see our complaint is just.

Chief Justice—Is it so? Look upon that copy; is it a true copy of the panel as it was struck?

Clerk—Yes, I believe it is.

Chief Justice—How came the names of the jurors to be so placed on the panel?

Sheriff—I have returned the jurors in the same order in which the clerk gave them to me.

Chief Justice—Let the names of the jurors be marked in the order they were struck, accessible to the copy here in court.

This was accordingly done, and the jury, whose names were as follows, were called and sworn :

Hermanus Rutgers,
Stanly Holmes,
Edward Man,
John Bell,
Samuel Weaver,
Andries Marschalk,

Egbert van Borsom,
Thomas Hunt, foreman,
Benjamin Hildreth,
Abraham Keteltas,
John Goelet,
Hercules Wendover.

The Attorney General opened the information, which was as follows :

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.

Of the term of January, in the eighth year of the reign of our sovereign lord King George III, &c.

New York, ss. : Be it remembered that Richard Bradley, Esq., Attorney General of our sovereign lord the King, for the province of New York, who for our said lord the King in this part prosecutes, in his own proper person comes here into the court of our said lord the King, and for our said lord the King gives the court here to understand and be informed, that John Peter Zenger, late of the city of New York, printer (being a seditious person, and a frequent printer and publisher of false news and seditious libels, and wickedly and maliciously defaming the government of our said lord the King of this his Majesty's province of New York, under the administration of his excellency William Cosby, Esq., Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the said province, to traduce, scandalize and vilify ; and his excellency the said Governor, and the ministers and officers of our said lord the King, of and for the said province, to bring into suspicion and the ill opinion of the subjects of our said lord the King residing within the said province), the twenty-eighth day of January, in the seventh year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., at the city of New York, did falsely, seditiously and scandalously print and publish, and caused to be printed and published, a certain false, malicious, seditious, scandalous libel, entitled the New York Weekly Journal, containing the freshest advices foreign and domestic, in which libel (of and concerning his excellency the said Governor,

and the ministers and officers of our said lord the King, of and for the said province), among other things therein contained are these words; "Your appearance in print at last gives a pleasure to many, though most with you had come fairly into the open field, and not appeared behind entrenchments made of the supposed laws against libeling, and of what other men have said and done before; these entrenchments, gentlemen, may soon be shown to you and all men to be weak, and to have neither law nor reason for their foundation, so cannot long stand you in stead; therefore, you had much better as yet leave them, and come to what the people of this city and province (the city and province of New York meaning) think are the points in question (to wit) They (the people of the city and province of New York meaning) think, as matters now stand, that their LIBERTIES and PROPERTIES are precarious, and that SLAVERY is like to be entailed on them and their posterity, if some past things be not amended, and this they collect from many past proceedings" (meaning many of the past proceedings of his excellency the said Governor, and of the ministers and officers of our said lord the King, of and for the said province). And the said Attorney General of our said lord the King, for our said lord the King, likewise gives the court here to understand and be informed, That the said John Peter Zenger afterwards (to wit), the eighth day of April, in the seventh year of the reign of our said lord the King, at the city of New York aforesaid, did falsely, seditiously and scandalously print and publish, and cause to be printed and published, another false, malicious, seditious and scandalous libel, entitled the New York Weekly Journal, containing the freshest advices foreign and domestic. In which libel (of and concerning the government of the province of New York, and of and concerning his excellency the said Governor, and the ministers and officers of our said lord the King, of and for the said province), among other things therein contained are these words: "One of our neighbors (one of the inhabitants of New Jersey meaning) being in company, observing the strangers (some of the inhabitants of New York meaning) full of complaints, endeavored to persuade them to remove into New Jersey; to which it was replied that would be leaping out of the frying pan into the fire; for, say he, we both are under the same Gov-

and the ministers and officers of our said lord the King of said
for the said province) among other things therein contained are
these words: "Your appearance in point at last gives a pleasure
to many, though most with you had some fairly into the open
field, and not appeared behind entertainment made of the sup-
posed laws against libel, and of what other men have said and
done before; these entertainments, gentlemen, may soon be shown
to you and all men to be weak, and to have neither law nor reason
for their foundation, so cannot long stand and prevail; therefore,
you had much better as yet leave them, and come to what the
people of this city and province (the city and province of New
York meaning) think are the points in question (to wit) They (the
people of the city and province of New York meaning) think as
matters now stand, that their liberties and franchises are pre-
judiced, and that slavery is like to be established on them and their
posterity; if some past things be not amended, and this they col-
lect from many past proceedings" (meaning many of the past
proceedings of his excellency the said governor, and of the minis-
ters and officers of our said lord the King of said lord the King
said). And the said Attorney General of our said lord the King
for our said lord the King, likewise gives the same law to make
stand and be informed, That the said John J. Van Hook, defendant
(to wit) the eighth day of April, in the seventh year of the reign
of our said lord the King, at the city of New York, did and came
falsely, seditiously and scandalously print and publish, and cause
to be printed and published, another false, malicious, seditious
and scandalous libel, entitled the New York Weekly Journal,
containing the truest advice foreign and domestic, in which
libel (of and concerning the government of the province of New
York, and of and concerning his excellency the said governor,
and the ministers and officers of our said lord the King of said
for the said province among other things therein contained are
these words: "One of our neighbors one of the inhabitants of
New Jersey meaning) being in company, observing the strangers
(some of the inhabitants of New York meaning) full of com-
plaints, endeavored to persuade them to remove into New Jersey;
to which it was replied that would be taking out of the trying
pan into the fire; for say he, we both are under the same Gov-

ernor (his excellency the said Governor meaning), and your Assembly has shown with a witness what is to be expected from them; one that was then moving to Pennsylvania (meaning one that was then removing from New York, with intent to reside at Pennsylvania), to which place it is reported several considerable men are removing (from New York meaning), expressed, in terms very moving, much concern for the circumstances of New York (the bad circumstances of the province and the people of New York meaning), seemed to think them very much owing to the influence that some men (whom he called tools) had in the administration (meaning in the administration of government of the said province of New York), said he was now going from them, and was not to be hurt by any measures they should take, but could not help having some concern for the welfare of his countrymen, and should be glad to hear that the Assembly (meaning the General Assembly of the province of New York) would exert themselves as became them, by showing that they have the interest of their country more at heart than the gratification of any private view of any of their members or being at all affected by the smiles or frowns of a Governor (his excellency the said Governor meaning), both which ought equally to be despised when the interest of their country is at stake. You, says he, complain of the lawyers, but I think the law itself is at an end. We (the people of the province of New York meaning) *see men's deeds destroyed, judges arbitrarily displaced, new courts erected without consent of the Legislature* (within the province of New York meaning), *by which it seems to me trials by juries are taken away when a Governor pleases* (his excellency the said Governor meaning), *men of known estates denied their votes, contrary to the received practice, the best expositor of any law.* Who is then in that province (meaning the province of New York) that call (can call meaning) anything his own, or enjoy any liberty (liberty meaning) longer than those in the administration (meaning the administration of government of the said province of New York) will condescend to let them do it, for which reason I have left it (the province of New York meaning), as I believe more will." To the great disturbance of the peace of the said province of New York, to the great scandal

of our said lord the King, of his excellency the said Governor, and of all others concerned in the administration of the government of the said province, and against the peace of our sovereign lord the King, his crown and dignity, etc. Whereupon the said Attorney General of our said lord the King, for our said lord the King, prays the advisement of the court here, in the premises, and the due process of the law, against him the said John Peter Zenger, in this part to be done, to answer to our said lord the King of and in the premises, etc.

R. BRADLEY, Attorney General.

It will be noted that this indictment only mentions two out of the four numbers of Zenger's paper which were said to be seditious. After its conclusion, Mr. Chambers pleaded not guilty for Zenger, and declared that they were ready to prove it. He did not afterwards lend Zenger his notes, so that the only report given was from memory. He set forth very clearly the nature of a libel and the great allowances that ought to be made for what men speak or write. In all libels there must be some particular persons so clearly pointed out that no doubt could remain about who was meant. He was in hopes that the prosecution would fail in his proof as to this point, and therefore desired that the Attorney General would go on to examine his witnesses.

There evidently was very little to be gained by this. The Journal had published matter of a personal enough nature to have satisfied any jury of that day, when so instructed by the court, that there was a libel there. Nor does it seem that Chambers possessed abilities or skill enough to have sustained any new theory in mitigation of the offense. But there were those in America who were fully informed as to their rights, and had studied the genius of English institutions. The leading man of the Philadelphia bar at that time, Andrew Hamilton, was one of these. Uniting a tireless ardor in the cause of freedom with a deep knowledge of both the written and the unwritten law, he had thrown himself into the breach for Zenger. He was now in court, having been retained by friends of the New York printer, and although he had reached a ripe old age he had traveled from Philadelphia to New York that he might defend him. At this stage of the proceedings he took up the defense.

of our said lord the King, of his excellency the said Governor, and of all others concerned in the administration of the Government of the said province, and against the peace of our sovereignty lord the King, his crown and dignity, etc. Whereupon the said Attorney General of our said lord the King, for our said lord the King, prays the excellency of the court here, in the premises, and the due process of the law, against him the said John Peter Xenger, in this part to be done, to answer to our said lord the King of and in the premises etc.

H. BROWNE, Attorney General.

It will be noted that this indictment only mentions two out of the four numbers of Xenger's paper which were said to be sufficient. After its conclusion, Mr. Browne pleaded not guilty for Xenger, and declared that they were really no paper at all. He did not afterwards lead Xenger his name, so that the only report given was from memory. He set forth very clearly the nature of a libel and the great statements that ought to be made for what men speak or write. In all these there must be some particular persons so clearly pointed out that no doubt could remain about who was meant. He was in hopes that the prosecution would fail in his proof as to the point, and therefore desired that the Attorney General would go on to examine his witnesses.

There evidently was very little to be gained by this. The Journal had published matter of a personal enough nature to have satisfied any jury of that day, when so instructed by the court, that there was a libel there. Nor does it seem that Xenger possessed abilities or skill enough to have sustained any new theory in mitigation of the offence. But there were those in America who were fully informed as to their rights and had studied the genius of English institutions. The leading man of the Philadelphia bar at that time, Andrew Hamilton, was one of these. Having a twelve miles ride in the case of Trevelyan v. the deep knowledge of both the written and the unwritten law, he had thrown himself into the breach for Xenger. He was now in court having been retained by friends of the New York printer, and although he had reached a ripe old age he had escaped from Philadelphia to New York that he might defend him. At this stage of the proceedings he took up the defence.

Mr. Hamilton.—May it please your Honor, I am concerned in this cause on the part of Mr. Zenger, the defendant. The information against my client was sent me a few days before I left home, with some instructions to let me know how far I might rely upon the truth of those parts of the papers set forth in the information, and which are said to be libelous. And, though I am perfectly of opinion with the gentleman who has just now spoke, on the same side with me, as to the common course of proceedings, I mean in putting Mr. Attorney upon proving that my client printed and published those papers mentioned in the information; yet I cannot think it proper for me (without doing violence to my own principles) to deny the publication of a complaint which I think is the right of every freeborn subject to make, when the matters so published can be supported with truth, and therefore I'll save Mr. Attorney the trouble of examining his witnesses to that point; and I do (for my client) confess that he both printed and published the two newspapers set forth in the information, and I hope in so doing he has committed no crime.

Mr. Attorney.—Then, if your Honor pleases, since Mr. Hamilton has confessed the fact, I think our witnesses may be discharged; we have no further occasion for them.

Mr. Hamilton.—If you brought them here only to prove the printing and publishing of these newspapers, we have acknowledged that, and shall abide by it.

Here Zenger's journeyman and two sons, with several other persons subpoenaed to give evidence against him, were discharged, and there was silence in the court for some time. The Chief Justice then asked the Attorney General to proceed.

Mr. Attorney.—Indeed, sir, as Mr. Hamilton has confessed the printing and publishing these libels, I think the jury must find a verdict for the King; for supposing they were true, the law says they are not the less libelous for that; nay, indeed, the law says their being true is an aggravation of the crime.

Mr. Hamilton.—Not so, neither, Mr. Attorney. There are two words to that bargain. I hope it is not our bare printing and publishing a paper that will make it a libel; you will have something more to do before you make my client a libeler; for

Mr. Hamilton.—May it please your Honor, I am concerned in this case on the part of Mr. Rogers the defendant. The information against my client was sent me a few days before I left home, with some instructions to let me know how far I might rely upon the truth of those parts of the papers set forth in the information, and which are said to be libelous. And, though I am perfectly of opinion with the gentlemen who has just now spoke on the same side with me as to the common course of proceedings, I mean in printing Mr. Attorney upon proving that my client printed and published those papers contained in the information; yet I cannot think it proper for me (without doing violence to my own principles) to deny the publication of a compulsion which I think is the right of every freeman subject to make, when the matter so published cannot be supported with truth, and therefore I'll save Mr. Rogers the trouble of examining his witnesses to that point; and I do (for my client) confess that he both printed and published the two newspapers set forth in the information, and I hope is so doing he has committed no crime.

Mr. Attorney.—Then, if your Honor please, since Mr. Hamilton has confessed the fact, I think our witnesses may be discharged; we have no further occasion for them.

Mr. Hamilton.—If you brought them here only to prove the printing and publishing of those newspapers, we have submitted that and shall abide by it.

Here Judge's Jurymen and two came with several other persons summoned to give evidence against him, were challenged, and there was silence in the court for some time. The Chief Justice then asked the Attorney General to proceed.

Mr. Attorney.—Indeed, sir, as Mr. Hamilton has confessed the printing and publishing these libels, I think the jury must find a verdict for the King; for supposing they were true, the law says they are not the less libelous for that; nay, indeed, the law says their being true is an aggravation of the crime.

Mr. Hamilton.—Not so, neither, Mr. Attorney. There are two words in that passage, I hope it is not our late printing and publishing a paper that will make it a libel; you will have something more to do before you make my client a libeler; for

the words themselves must be libelous, that is "false, scandalous and seditious," or else we are not guilty.

The Attorney General replied to this. He debated upon the necessity, as well as use, of government, and the great regard and reverence which had been constantly paid to it, both under the law and the gospel. We were protected in our lives, religion and properties by government, and for these reasons great care always had been taken to prevent everything that might tend to scandalize magistrates and others concerned in the administration of government, especially the supreme magistrate. There had been many instances of very severe judgments, and of punishments inflicted upon those who had attempted to bring the government into contempt, by publishing false and scurrilous libels against it, or by speaking evil and scandalous words of men in authority, to the great disturbance of the public peace. In support of these arguments he cited 5 Coke, 121; Wood's Instit., 430; 2 Lilly, 168; 1 Hawkins, 73, 11, 6. From these books he insisted that a libel was a malicious defamation of any person, expressed either in writing or printing, signs or pictures, to asperse the reputation of one that is alive or the memory of one that is dead; if he is a private man, the libeler deserves a severe punishment, but if it is against a magistrate or other public person it is a greater offense; for this concerns not only the breach of the peace, but the scandal of the government. For what greater scandal of the government can there be than to have corrupt or wicked magistrates to be appointed by the King, to govern his subjects under him? And a greater imputation to the State cannot be than to suffer such corrupt men to sit on the sacred seat of justice, or to have any concern in the administration of justice. Whether the person defamed is a private man or a magistrate, whether living or dead, whether the libel is true or false, or the party against whom it is made is of good or evil fame, it is nevertheless a libel, for in a settled state of government the party grieved ought to complain for every injury done him in the ordinary course of the law. As to its publication, the law had taken so great care of men's reputations that if one maliciously repeats it or signs it in the presence of another, or delivers the libel or a copy of it over, to scandalize the party, he

the words themselves must be libelous, that is "false, scandalous and seditious," or else we are not guilty.

The Attorney General replied by this. He debated upon the necessity, as well as need, of government, and the great regard and reverence which had been constantly paid to it, both under the law and the gospel. We were protected in our lives, religion and property by government, and for these reasons great care always had been taken to prevent anything that might lead to scandalize magistrates and others concerned in the administration of government, especially the supreme magistrates. There had been many instances of very serious judgments, and of punishments inflicted upon those who had attempted to bring the government into contempt, by publishing false and scurrilous libels against it, or by speaking evil and scandalous words of men in authority, to the great dishonour of the public peace. In support of these arguments he cited 5 Coke, 121; Wood's Inst., 480; 2 Lilly, 165; 1 Hawkins, 28, 31, 6. From these books he insisted that a libel was a malicious defamation of any person, expressed either in writing or printing, signs or pictures, to expose the reputation of one that is alive, or the memory of one that is dead; if he is a private man, the libel deserves a severe punishment, but if it is against a magistrate or other public person it is a greater offense; for this concerns not only the honour of the person, but the scandal of the government. For what greater scandal of the government can there be than to have corrupt or wicked magistrates to be appointed by the King, to govern his subjects under him? And a greater reputation to the State cannot be than to suffer such corrupt men to sit on the sacred seat of justice, or to have any concern in the administration of justice. Whether the person defamed is a private man or a magistrate, whether living or dead, whether the libel is true or false, or the party against whom it is made is of good or evil fame, it is nevertheless a libel, for in a settled state of government the party exposed ought to complain for every injury done him in the ordinary course of the law. As to its publication, the law had taken so great care of men's reputations that it was maliciously reports it or gives it in the presence of another, or delivers the libel or a copy of it over, to scandalize the party, he

is to be punished as a publisher of a libel. He said it was likewise evident that libeling was an offense against the law of God. Acts xxiii, 5: "Then said Paul, I wist not, brethren, that he was the high priest; for it is written, thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of the people." 2 Peter ii, 10: "Despise government, presumptuous are they, self willed, they are not afraid to speak evil of dignities," etc. He then insisted that it was clear, both by the law of God and man, that it was a very great offense to speak evil of or to revile those in authority over us, and that Mr. Zenger had offended in a most notorious and gross manner, in scandalizing his excellency our Governor, who is the King's immediate representative, and the supreme magistrate of this province, for can there be anything more scandalous said of a Governor than what is published in those papers? Nay, not only the Governor, but both the Council and Assembly are scandalized, for there it is plainly said that, "as matters now stand, their liberties and properties are precarious, and that slavery is likely to be entailed on them and their posterity." And then again Mr. Zenger says: "The Assembly ought to despise the smiles and frowns of a Governor; that he thinks the law is at an end; that we see men's deeds destroyed, judges arbitrarily displaced, new courts erected without consent of the Legislature; and that it seems trials by juries are taken away when a Governor pleases; that none can call anything their own longer than those in the administration will consent to let them do it." He added that he did not know what could be said in defense of a man who had so notoriously scandalized the Governor and principal magistrates and officers of the government by charging them with depriving the people of their rights and liberties, and taking away trial by juries, and in short putting an end to the law itself. If this was not a libel, he said, he did not know what was one. Such persons as will take those liberties with Governors and magistrates he thought ought to suffer for stirring up sedition and discontent among the people. He concluded by saying that the government had been very much traduced and aspersed by Mr. Zenger before he was taken notice of; that at last it was the opinion of the Governor and Council that he ought not to be suffered to go on to disturb the peace of the government by publishing such libels

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 to disturb the peace of the Government by publishing such libels.

against the Governor and the chief persons in the government, and therefore they had directed this prosecution to put a stop to this scandalous and wicked practice of libeling and defaming his Majesty's government and disturbing his Majesty's peace. The published report of the trial does not give his remarks at any greater length than we have. There were then no shorthand writers in the country, and a full summary could only be prepared by the speakers. This, Hamilton undoubtedly did for himself, and it is owing to his willingness to perform this labor that we are indebted for the preservation of one of the most eloquent appeals for liberty in modern times.

Mr. Chambers then summed up to the jury, observing the defect of proof that the papers in the information were false, malicious or seditious, which was incumbent on him to prove to the jury, and without which they could not say on their oaths that the matter was as charged.

Mr. Hamilton then said :

May it please your Honor, I agree with Mr. Attorney that government is a sacred thing, but I differ very widely from him when he would insinuate that the just complaints of a number of men who suffer under a bad administration is libeling that administration. Had I believed that to be law I should not have given the court the trouble of hearing anything I could say in this cause. I own, when I read the information, I had not the art to find out (without the help of Mr. Attorney's innuendoes) that the Governor was the person meant in every period of that newspaper; and I was inclined to believe that they were wrote by some who from an extraordinary zeal for liberty had misconstrued the conduct of some persons in authority into crimes, and that Mr. Attorney, from his too great zeal for power, had exhibited this information to correct the indiscretion of my client and at the same time to show his superiors the great concern he had lest they should be treated with any undue freedom. But from what Mr. Attorney has just now said, to wit, that this prosecution was directed by the Governor and Council, and from the extraordinary appearance of people of all conditions which I observe in court upon this occasion, I have reason to think that those in the administration have by this prosecution something

against the Governor and the chief persons in the Government, and therefore they had directed the prosecution to put a stop to this scandalous and wicked practice of libelling and defaming his Majesty's Government and distributing his Majesty's peace. The published report of the trial does not give the remarks at any greater length than we have. There were three or four hundred writers in the room, and a full summary could only be given by the speaker. This Hamilton undoubtedly did for himself, and it is owing to his willingness to perform this labor that we are indebted for the preservation of one of the most eloquent appeals for liberty in modern times.

Mr. Chambers then summed up to the jury, observing the defect of proof that the papers in the Administration were false, malicious or seditious, which was incumbent on him to prove to the jury, and without which they could not say on their oath that the matter was as charged.

Mr. Hamilton then said:

May it please your Honor, I agree with Mr. Attorney that Government is a sacred thing, but I differ very widely from him when he would insist that the just complaints of a nation of men who suffer under a bad administration is libelling that administration. Had I believed that to be law I should not have given the court the trouble of hearing anything I could say in this case. I own when I read the indictment I had not the art to find out (without the help of Mr. Attorney's management) that the Governor was the person meant in every period of that newspaper; and I was inclined to believe that they were meant by some who from an extraordinary zeal for liberty had entered the conduct of some persons in authority into serious and that Mr. Attorney, from his too great zeal for power, had exhibited this information to convert the indignation of my client and at the same time to show his superior the great services he had but they should be treated with any other freedom. Let from what Mr. Attorney has just now said to wit that this prosecution was directed by the Governor and Council, and from the extraordinary appearance of people of all conditions which I observe in court upon this occasion, I have reason to think that those in the administration have by this prosecution something

more in view, and that the people believe they have a good deal more at stake, than I apprehend; and, therefore, as it is become my duty to be both plain and particular in this cause, I beg leave to bespeak the patience of the court.

I was in hopes as that terrible court where those dreadful judgments were given, and that law established, which Mr. Attorney has produced for authorities to support this cause, was long ago laid aside as the most dangerous court to the liberties of the people of England that ever was known in that kingdom; that Mr. Attorney, knowing this, would not have attempted to set up a Star Chamber here, nor to make their judgments a precedent to us; for it is well known that what would have been judged treason in those days for a man to speak, I think has since not only been practiced as lawful, but the contrary doctrine has been held to be law.

In Brewster's case, for printing that the subjects might defend their rights and liberties by arms, in case the King should go about to destroy them, he was told by the Chief Justice that it was a great mercy he was not proceeded against for his life, for that to say the King could be resisted by arms in any case whatever was express treason. And yet we see since that time Dr. Sacherevell was sentenced in the highest court of Great Britain for saying that such a resistance was not lawful. Besides, as times have made very great changes in the law of England, so, in my opinion, there are many good reasons that places should do so too.

Is it not surprising to see a subject, upon his receiving a commission from the King to be a governor of a colony in America, immediately imagining himself to be vested with all the prerogatives belonging to the sacred person of his prince? and, which is yet more astonishing, to see that a people can be so wild as to allow of and acknowledge those prerogatives and exemptions, even to their own destruction? Is it so hard a matter to distinguish between the majesty of our sovereign and the power of a governor of the plantations? Is not this making very free with our prince to apply that regard, obedience and allegiance to a subject which is due only to our sovereign? And yet in all the cases which Mr. Attorney has cited to show the duty and obe-

more in view, and that the people believe they have a good deal more at stake than I apprehend; and therefore will it become my duty to be both plain and particular in this case. I beg leave to bespeak the patience of the court.

I was in hopes as that terrible court where these dreadful judgments were given, and that law established when Mr. Attorney has proceeded for authorities to support this cause, was long ago laid aside as the most dangerous enemy to the liberties of the people of England, that ever was known in that kingdom; that Mr. Attorney, knowing this, would not have attempted to set up a Star Chamber here, nor to make their judgments precedents to us; for it is well known that what would have been judged treason in those days for a man to speak, I think he does not only have practised as lawful, but the contrary doctrine has been held to be law.

In Brewster's case, for printing that the subject might defend their rights and liberties by arms, in case the King should be about to destroy them, he was told by the Chief Justice that it was great mercy he was not proceeded against for his life, for that to say the King could be treated by arms in any case what ever was extreme treason. And yet we see since that time the Earl of Essex was sentenced in the highest court of Great Britain for saying that such a resistance was not lawful. Besides, we times have made very great changes in the law of England, so in my opinion, there are many good reasons that places should do so too.

Is it not surprising to see a subject, upon his receiving a commission from the King to be a governor of a colony in America, immediately imagining himself to be vested with all the prerogatives belonging to the sacred person of his patent, and which is yet more astonishing, to see that a people can be so wild as to allow of and acknowledge those prerogatives and usurpations even to their own destruction? Is it not a matter to distinguish between the majesty of our sovereign and the power of a governor of the plantations? Is not this making very free with our prince to apply that regal obedience and allegiance to a subject which is due only to our sovereign? And yet in all the cases which Mr. Attorney has cited to show the duty and ob-

dience we owe to the supreme magistrate, it is the King which is there meant and understood, though Mr. Attorney is pleased to urge them as authorities to prove the heinousness of Mr. Zenger's offense against the Governor of New York. The several plantations are compared to so many large corporations, and perhaps not improperly; and can any one give any instance that the Mayor, or head of a corporation, ever put in a claim to the sacred rights of majesty? Let us not (while we are pretending a great regard to our prince and his peace) make bold to transfer that allegiance to a subject, which we owe our King only. What strange doctrine is it to press everything for law here which is so in England! I believe we should not think it a favor, at present at least, to establish this practice. In England, so great a regard and reverence is paid to the judges* that if any man strikes another in Westminster Hall while the judges are sitting, he shall lose his right hand and forfeit his land and goods for so doing. And though the judges here claim all the powers and authorities within this government that a court of King's bench has in England, yet I believe Mr. Attorney will scarcely say that such a punishment could be legally inflicted on a man for committing such an offense in the presence of the judges sitting in any court within the province of New York. The reason is obvious; a quarrel or riot in New York cannot possibly be attended with those dangerous consequences that it might in Westminster Hall; nor will it be alleged that any misbehavior to a governor in the plantations will, or ever ought to be, judged of or punished as a like undutifulness will be to our sovereign. From all which I hope Mr. Attorney will not think it proper to apply his law cases (to support the cause of his Governor), which have only been judged when the King's safety or honor is concerned. It will not be denied but that a freeholder in the province of New York has as good a right to the sole and separate use of his lands as a freeholder in England, who has a right to bring an action of trespass against his neighbor for suffering his horse or cow to come and feed upon his lands or eat his corn, whether enclosed or not enclosed; and yet I believe it would be looked upon as a strange attempt for one man here to bring an action against

* Coke, 3 Inst., 140.

disse we owe to the supreme magistracy, it is the King which is their master and mistress, though the Attorney is placed to give them as authorities to prove the heinousness of Mr. Yeager's offence against the Government of New York. The several plantations are compared to so many petty corporations, and perhaps not improperly; and cannot give any instance that the Mayor, or head of a corporation, ever put in a claim to the sacred rights of majesty? Let us not (while we are postulating a great regard to our prince and his peace) make bold to transfer that allegiance to a subject, which we owe our King only. What strange doctrine is it to give everything for law which is no law in England? I believe we should not think it a law, at present at least, to establish this practice. In England, to give a reward and reverence is paid to the judges, but it is not man who sits another in Westminster Hall while the judges are sitting, he will lose his right hand and forfeit his land and goods for so doing. And though the judges have often all the power and authority within this Government than a court of King's bench has in England, yet I believe Mr. Attorney will scarcely say that such a punishment could be legally inflicted on a man for committing such an offence in the presence of the judges sitting in any court within the province of New York. The reason is obvious; a person or riot in New York cannot possibly be attended with those dangerous consequences that would be in Westminster Hall; nor will it be alleged that any magistrate is a government in the plantations will, or ever ought to be, judged of or punished as a like magistrate will be in our country. I am all which I hope Mr. Attorney will not think it proper to apply the law cases to support the cause of his Government, which have only been judged when the King's safety or honor is concerned. It will not be denied but that a freeholder in the province of New York has as good a right to the sole and separate use of his lands as a freeholder in England, who has a right to bring an action of trespass against his neighbor for suffering his horse to run to come and feed upon his land or eat his corn, whether enclosed or not enclosed; and yet I believe it would be looked upon as a strange attempt for one man here to judge an action against

another whose cattle and horses feed upon his grounds not enclosed, or indeed for eating and treading down his corn if that were not enclosed. Numberless are the instances of this kind that might be given to show that what is good law at one time and in one place is not so at another time and in another place; so that I think the law seems to expect that in these parts of the world men should take care, by a good fence, to preserve their property from the injury of unruly beasts, and perhaps there may be as good reason why men should take the same care to make an honest and upright conduct a fence and security against the injury of unruly tongues.

Mr. Attorney.—I don't know what the gentleman means by comparing cases of freeholders in England with the freeholders here. What has this case to do with actions of trespass, or men's fencing their grounds? The case before the court is whether Mr. Zenger is guilty of libeling his excellency, the Governor of New York, and indeed, the whole administration of the government. Mr. Hamilton has confessed the printing and publishing, and I think that nothing is plainer than that the words in the information are scandalous and tend to sedition, and to disquiet the minds of the people of this province; and if such papers are not libels, I think it may be said there can be no such thing as a libel.

Mr. Hamilton.—May it please your honor, I cannot agree with Mr. Attorney; for though I freely acknowledge that there are such things as libels, yet I must insist at the same time that what my client is charged with is not a libel; and I observed just now that Mr. Attorney, in defining a libel, made use of the words scandalous, seditious and tending to disquiet the people; but (whether with design or not I will not say) he omitted the word false.

Mr. Attorney.—I think I did not omit the word false; but it has been said already that it may be a libel, notwithstanding it may be true.

Mr. Hamilton.—In this I must still differ with Mr. Attorney; for I depend upon it, we are to be tried upon this information now before the court and jury, and to which we have pleaded not guilty; and by it we are charged with printing and publishing a certain false, malicious, seditious and scandalous libel. This word

another whose cattle and horses feed upon his grounds not enclosed, or indeed for eating and trampling down his corn if not enclosed. Numbers are the instances of this kind that might be given to show that what is good law at one time and in one place is not so at another time and in another place; so that I think the law seems to expect that in these parts of the world men should take care by a good fence to preserve their property from the injury of straggling beasts and perhaps there may be as good reason why men should take the same care to make an honest and upright conduct a fence and security against the injury of manly tongues.

Mr. Attorney.—I don't know what the gentleman means by saying that cases of trespasses in England with the husband's fence. What has this case to do with actions in trespass or waste? Is it their grounds? The case before the court is whether Mr. X is guilty of libelling his excellency, the Governor of New York, and indeed the whole administration of the government. Mr. Attorney has contended the printing and publishing, and I think that nothing is plainer than that the words in the information are scandalous and tend to sedition, and to deprive the minds of the people of this province; and if such papers are not libels I think it may be said there can be no such thing as a libel.

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false must have some meaning, or else how came it there? I hope Mr. Attorney will not say he put it there by chance, and I am of opinion his information would not be good without it. But to show that it is the principal thing which, in my opinion, makes a libel, I put the case if the information had been for printing and publishing a certain true libel, would that be the same thing, or could Mr. Attorney support such an information by any precedent in the English law? No; the falsehood makes the scandal, and both make the libel. And to show the court that I am in good earnest, and to save the court's time, and Mr. Attorney's trouble, I will agree that if he can prove the facts charged upon us to be false, I'll own them to be scandalous, seditious, and a libel. So the work seems to be pretty much shortened, and Mr. Attorney has only to prove the words false, in order to make us guilty.

Mr. Attorney.—We have nothing to prove; you have confessed the printing and publishing; but if it was necessary (as I think it is not), how can we prove a negative? But I hope that some regard will be had to the authorities that have been produced; and that supposing all the words to be true, yet that will not help them. Chief Justice Holt in his charge to the jury, in the case of Turchin, made no distinction whether Turchin's papers were true or false; and as Chief Justice Holt has made no distinction in that case, so none ought to be made here; nor can it be shown in all that case there was any question made about their being false or true.

Mr. Hamilton.—I did expect to hear that a negative cannot be proved; but everybody knows there are many exceptions to that general rule; for if a man is charged with killing another, or stealing his neighbor's horse; if he is innocent in the one case, he may prove the man, said to be killed, to be really alive; and the horse said to be stolen, never to have been out of his master's stable, etc., and this, I think, is proving a negative. But we will save Mr. Attorney the trouble of proving a negative, and take the *onus probandi* upon ourselves, and prove those very papers that are called libels to be true.

The Chief Justice.—You cannot be admitted, Mr. Hamilton, to give the truth of a libel in evidence; a libel is not to be justified; for it is nevertheless a libel that it is true.

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THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—You cannot be admitted, Mr. Attorney, to give the truth of a libel in evidence; a libel is not to be justified; for it is nevertheless a libel that it is true.

Mr. Hamilton.—I am sorry the court has so soon resolved on that piece of law; I expected first to have been heard to that point. I have not, in all my reading, met with an authority that says we cannot be admitted to give the truth in evidence, upon an information for a libel.

The Chief Justice.—The law is clear that you cannot justify a libel.

Mr. Hamilton.—I own that, may it please your honor, to be so, but with submission, I understand the word (justify) there to be a justification by plea, as it is in the case upon an indictment for murder, or an assault and battery; there the prisoner cannot justify, but plead not guilty; yet it will not be denied but he may be, and always is, admitted to give the truth of the fact, or any other matter, in evidence, which goes to his acquittal; as in murder he may prove it was in defense of his life, his house, etc., and in assault and battery, he may give in evidence that the other party struck first, and in both cases he will be acquitted. And in this sense I understand the word justify, when applied to the case before the court.

The Chief Justice.—I pray show that you can give the truth of a libel in evidence.

Mr. Hamilton.—I am ready, both from what I understand to be the authorities in the case, and from the reason of the thing, to show that we may lawfully do so. But here I beg leave to observe that information for libel is a child, if not born, yet nursed and brought up to full maturity in the court of Star Chamber.

The Chief Justice.—Mr. Hamilton, you'll find yourself mistaken, for in Coke's Institutes you'll find informations for libels, long before the court of Star Chamber.

Mr. Hamilton.—I thank your honor; that is an authority I did propose to speak to by and by; but as you have mentioned it, I'll read that authority now. I think it is in 3 Co. Inst., under title Libel; it is the case of John de Northampton, for a letter wrote to Robert de Ferrers, one of the King's* privy council, concerning Sir William Scot, Chief Justice, and his fellows; but it does not appear to have been upon information, and I have good

* Coke, 3 Inst., 174.

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Mr. Hamilton.—I am ready, both from what I understand to be the authorities in the case, and from the reason of the thing, to show that we may lawfully do so. But here I beg leave to observe that information for libel is a crime, it is not a tort, yet it is a crime, and brought up to full maturity in the court of Star Chamber.

The Chief Justice.—Mr. Hamilton, you'll find yourself mis- taken, for in Coke's Institutes you'll find informations for libels long before the court of Star Chamber.

Mr. Hamilton.—I thank your honor; that is an authority I did propose to speak to by and by; but as you have mentioned it I'll read that authority now. I think it is in 3 Co. Inst., under title Libel; it is the case of John de Northampton for a letter wrote to Robert de Ferrers, one of the King's privy council, concern- ing Sir William Scot, Chief Justice, and his fellows; but it does not appear to have been upon information, and I have read

grounds to say it was upon indictment, as was the case of Adam de Ravensworth, just mentioned before by Lord Coke under the same title; and I think there cannot be a greater, at least a plainer, authority for us, than the judgment in the case of John de Northampton, which my Lord has set down at large. *Et quia prædictus Joannes cognovit dictum literam per se scriptam Roberto de Ferrers qui est de concilio regis, qua litera continet in se nullum veritatem, etc.* Now, Sir, by this judgment it appears libelous words were utterly false, and there the falsehood was the crime, and is the ground of that judgment; and is not that what we contend for? Do we not insist that the falsehood makes the scandal, and both make the libel? And how shall it be known whether the words are libelous, that is true or false, but by admitting us to prove them true, since Mr. Attorney will undertake to prove them false? Besides, is it not against common sense that a man should be punished in the same degree for a true libel (if any such could be) as for a false one? I know it is said "that truth makes the libel more provoking, and therefore the offense is the greater, and consequently the judgment should be the heavier." Well, suppose it were so, and let us agree for once that "truth is a greater sin than falsehood;" yet, as the offenses are not equal, and as the punishment is arbitrary, that is, according as the judges in their discretion shall direct to be inflicted, is it not absolutely necessary that they should know whether the libel is true or false that they may by that means be able to proportion the punishment? For would it not be a sad case if the judges, for want of a due information, should chance to give as severe a judgment against a man for writing or publishing a truth as for writing or publishing a lie? And yet this (with submission), as monstrous and ridiculous as it may seem to be, is the natural consequence of Mr. Attorney's doctrine that "truth makes a worse libel than falsehood," and must follow from his not proving our papers to be false, or not suffering us to prove them to be true. But this is only reasoning upon the case, and I will now proceed to show what, in my opinion, will be sufficient to induce the court to allow us to prove the truth of the words which in the information are called libelous.

DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.*

JUNE.

1st. Saw the necessity of fixing a time for reading Latin. I therefore began with the *Aman. Academic*. I traced the map in Kentucky with a pencil. Mr. Oram came and bespoke a Cypher for Hugh Gaine. Our visitors this forenoon were young † Linn, F. Bates and W. Debow. Went and hurried Mr. Martin with my mould; began to engrave Campbell's cut. I cast the metal for the Cypher and began it. Received 2/ from Frobisher for repairing one of his stamps. Mrs. Henry, from Greenwich, and her little son drank tea with us. Evening—I sat down with a book, but it was not decreed that I should make use of it. Capt. Stewart came in and not long after a shoal of girls who had attended mamma home from Mr. Davis's, together with my Brother and R. Davis, Junr. We waited on them to Dr. Young's, where we sat to hear Mr. Martin play on the violin. I accompanied Miss P. Davis home about 10.

2d. Morning—Finished Campbell's cut. Bought a piece of linen of 26 yds. at 3/ which I afterward exchanged for one at 4/8. Engraved 4 cuts for the Hieroglyphic Bible. I got the copper plate from Myers and paid him 6½ dollars; began to pumice it.

3d. Almost all the day employed in scouring the plate, very fatiguing work. Bought 2/6 pumice stone. In the afternoon I went out a few moments, delivered the cut to Campbell and received 15/. Paid Ruthven 3/ for Scotch stone. Before dark I

*June, 1795. Continued from the November number, 1889.

†This was probably John Blair Linn, afterwards a noted clergyman. He was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1777, and was educated at Columbia College. He then studied law with Alexander Hamilton, and at the same time wrote a tragedy. He was ordained in the Presbyterian Church on the 13th of June, 1799, as the colleague of the Rev. Dr. Ewing of Philadelphia, and attracted great attention from his abilities as a preacher. In 1802 he was attacked with a fever, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. He died August 30th, 1804. He published two volumes of miscellany, in prose and verse, and some other works. He was the son of the Rev. William Linn, one of the ministers of the Reformed Dutch Church in this city, and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. John Blair.

DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

1848.

Jan. Saw the necessity of doing a little for the year. I therefore began with the above. Anderson. I found the gap in Kentucky with a pencil. Mr. Green came and brought a Cypher for Hugh Green. Our visitors this forenoon were young & I saw F. Bates and W. Deane. Wrote and finished Mr. Martin's and my month; began to engrave Campbell's and I sent the notes for the Cypher and began it. Received N. from Brother for repairing one of his stamps. Mrs. Henry from Frederick and her little son drank tea with us. Received - I sat down with a book but it was not decent that I should make use of it. Cypher Stewart came in and not long after a school of girls who had attended me came home from Mr. Bates's together with my Brother and R. Bates. June. We waited on them at the Young's where we sat to hear Mr. Martin play on the violin. I saw and painted Miss F. Bates home about 10.

2d. Morning - Finished Campbell's card. Bought a piece of linen of 20 yds at 3/4 which I afterwards exchanged for one at 4/6. Engraved 4 cards for the Hymnographic Bible. I got the copies photo from Myers and paid him 65 dollars; began to paint it. 2d. Almost all the day employed in coloring the plates very fatiguing work. Bought 2 1/2 pounds silver. In the afternoon I went out a few moments, delivered the serm on Campbell and received 15/. Paid 10/6 for the books. In the evening I

June 17th. Continued from the 16th of the month.

This was probably John's first time afterwards a noted theologian. He was born in Edinburgh, Pennsylvania, March 18 1777, and was educated at Columbia College. In 1800 he studied law with Alexander Hamilton and at the same time wrote a tragedy. He was ordained in the Presbyterian Church on the 13th of June 1798 as the successor of the Rev. Dr. Henry of Philadelphia, and attracted great attention from his youthful appearance. In 1802 he was attacked with a fever from the effect of which he never entirely recovered. He died August 20th 1802. He published two volumes of sermons in prose and verse and some other works. He was the son of the Rev. William Anderson, one of the ministers of the Reformed Church in this city, and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. John Blair.

brought the plate to a pretty good polish. Walked out and called at Birdsall's. A. Tiebout spent part of the evening with us. I lent him two pamphlets.

4th. Very busy at Reid's plate. Just before dinner I went out and bought a pair of stockings at 12/ and a breeches pattern at 22/. Agreed to cut a wooden stamp for Sanders & Britain (Leather Breeches makers) for 12/. Nature saw fit to draw a little blood from my nose and thereby relieved me from the effects of yesterday's labour. Left the breeches pattern with * Gardner and Nivens to be made up. Mrs. Henry and Miss Bolton drank tea with us. I attended the former, and John the latter to Mr. Bolton's, in the evening.

5th. Made considerable progress with the map. Mr. Martin called and paid me 12/6 and gave directions for another small cut. I arose about 4 this morning and took a walk on the Battery. Engaged to engrave a small cut for Mr. Fellows. Bespoke a piece of boxwood at Smith's. Mrs. Hunter drank tea with us. McIntosh came and introduced two of his countrymen. We got three violins to work. I was called off to Mrs. Bailey's. I found her very uneasy about a little black boy of her's who had then a violent fever. I gave him a dose of physic.

6th. Morning a little after 5 went a shopping and bought a handkerchief for 3/. Jn. Dougall called to see us. I found Mr. Bailey's negro running about the house. At 4 went to Brooklyn with the linen to be made up by my aunt. Took a walk along shore with Cousin Caty, and after tea returned home. Paid Gardner and Niven's 16/6 for my breeches. Jn. Burger came for Rivington's plates, which I had been retouching.

7th. Sunday—Forenoon at St. Paul's, where I received the *sacrament*. The Bishop preached a discourse suitable to the occasion. Afternoon at Trinity. Our pew being filled, I went into the one before it—unsuitable behavior of two young ladies in it. T. Herttell, his wife and Miss Trueman drank tea with us. I left them at the table and went to Mrs. Rose's. A Mr. Doyle was there—we all agreed to go to hear Mr. Dunn.† I attended Miss

* Gardner and Nivens, merchant tailors, 306 Pearl street.

† Mr. Dunn's name does not appear in the Directory, nor in any religious biography we have access to. He is here stated to be a Baptist, but elsewhere he is

brought the plate to a pretty good polish. Walked out and called at Hixson's. A. T. Hobbs spent part of the evening with me. I lent him two pamphlets.

4th. Very busy at Reid's office. Just before dinner I went out and bought a pair of stockings at 12¢ and a French pattern at 22¢. Agreed to cut a wooden stamp for Saml. & Hixson (Leather Brooches makers) for 12¢. Nature saw fit to draw a little blood from my nose and thereby relieved me from the effects of yesterday's labor. Left the brooches pattern with *Gardner and Niven's to be made up. Mrs. Henry and Miss Holton drank tea with us. I attended the funeral, and John the latter to Mr. Holton's in the evening.

5th. Made considerable progress with the map. Mr. Martin called and paid me 12/8 and gave directions for another small one. I wrote about 4 this morning and took a walk on the flat. Engaged to engrave a small one for Mr. T. Hixson. Took a piece of boxwood at Smith's. Mr. Hunter drank tea with us. McIntosh came and introduced two of his nephews. We got three violins to work. I was called off to Mrs. Bailey's. I found her very uneasy about a little black boy of her's who had been a violent fever. I gave him a dose of physic.

6th. Morning a little after 5 went a shopping and bought a handkerchief for 3¢. Mr. Hixson called to see me. I found Mr. Bailey's negro running about the house. At 4 went to Hixson with the linen to be made up by my son. Took a walk along shore with Cousin Cary, and after tea returned home. Paid Gardner and Niven's 10/6 for my brooches. Mr. Hixson came for Hixson's plates, which I had been working.

7th. Sunday—Forenoon at St. Paul's, where I received the sacrament. The Bishop preached a discourse suitable to the occasion. Afternoon at Trinity. Our new being glad I went into the one before it—amusing the behavior of two young ladies in it. T. Hixson, his wife and Miss Trueman drank tea with us. I left them at the table and went to Mrs. Rose's. A Mr. Hixson was there—we all agreed to go to hear Mr. Douglass. I attended Miss

*Gardner and Niven, merchant tailors and dress makers.

† Mr. Douglass never does not appear in the Directory, nor in any religious directory we have access to. He is presumed to be a Baptist, but elsewhere he is

Sally to the room in Nassau St., where a small congregation, chiefly English, were assembled. Heard an excellent discourse on the advantage of meditation from Gen. vi, 3. The singing was delightful. Mr. Dunn is a baptist, but does not seem to insist on sectarian opinions. After the service I attended Mrs. Rose to the Battery where we took several turns. I saw her daughters home, where I found Thomas just returned from riding. Left them about 9.

8th. Finished 2 typemetal cuts. Sanders (Taylor) sat some time with me and gave me an eulogium of London. Got the boxwood from Smith, paid him 3/ and began to cut the stamps. Delivered Fellows' cut and received 3/. Hurtin called for his and paid me 2/6. Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Lord and her mother drank tea with us. Evening went to Dr. Young's and played a farrago of old tunes for them. I am endeavoring to avoid anxiety for the morrow, in which I am confident consist most of our troubles, to indulge which I am particularly prone.

9th. I finished the stamp and left it with my employers. Called on Birdsall, at Tanner's, where I saw a contrivance for managing large copperplates. Stopped at Dr. Graham's * and sat awhile, then at Martin's. Mrs. Herttell and Miss Trueman made us a short visit in the afternoon. I read a little in *Smith*. Walked on the Battery—most delightfully pleasant. I sat a few minutes with Mrs. Rose. Bought a violin string. Pretty late in the evening I called at Mr. Bailey's. Mamma had just gone from thence.

10th. Called at Sanders's and was paid 12/ for the stamp. Mr. Reid paid me £10 for lettering the map. Gilfert † brought me a pattern for a title-page to be engraved. I agreed for 5 dollars. Bespoke the place at Myers'. Received 14/6 from Messrs. Swords. Evening, went with Mamma and Capt. Sacket to Mr. Bailey's. Mr. Maby came in. A walk on the Battery being pro-

declared to be a Moravian. The place in Nassau street does not appear to be identical with any church known to have existed there. Probably it was a hired room.

* Dr. John A. Graham, 54 Cherry street.

† George Gilfert was the organist of the North Dutch Church. He lived at 34 Day street.

Early to the room in Nassau St. where a small congregation of chiefly English were assembled. I read an excellent discourse on the advantage of meditation from Gen. vi. 3. The singing was delightful. Mr. Linn is a baptist, but does not seem to insist on sectarian opinions. After the service I attended Mr. Linn's the history where we took seven times. I saw his daughter home, where I found Thomas just returned from riding. Left them about 9.

8th. Finished 3 specimens, sent Sanders (Taylor) at some time with me and gave me an engraving of London. Got the boxwood from Smith, paid him 5, and began to cut the stamps. Delivered 'Fellows' out and received 5. Smith called for his and paid me 2.6. Mr. Henry, Mr. Ford and his mother dined with us. Evening went to Dr. Linn's and played a farago of old times for them. I am endeavoring to avoid anxiety for the morning, in which I am confident consider more of my troubles to indulge which I am particularly prone.

9th. I finished the stamp and left it with my engraver. Called on Smith at Tanner's where I saw a collection for engraving large copperplates. Stopped at the dinner. Sent an ashlar then at Martin's. Mr. Hottel and Mrs. Thompson were at short visit in the afternoon. I read a little in Gen. vi. 3. The battery upon delightfully pleasant. I for a few minutes with Mrs. Rose. Bought a violin. I went late in the evening I called at Mr. Bailey's. Alas, I had just gone from there.

10th. Called at Sanders's and was paid 15 for the stamp. Mr. Hottel paid me £10 for entering the map. Hottel brought me a pattern for a title-page to be engraved. I agreed for 5 dollars. Respoke the place at Myers. Received 11 1/2 from Moore. Evening went with Manning and Capt. Back to Mr. Bailey's. Mr. May came in. A call on the history being pro-

posed to be a history. The place in Nassau street does not appear to be identical with any church known to have existed there. Presumably it was a school room.

*Dr. John A. Graham, 51 Cherry street.

†George Gilbert was the organist of the North Dutch Church. He lived at 21 Dry street.

posed we sally'd out seven in number. Miss Maria was my partner. Went into Corre's* and eat Ice Cream. Mr. Maby was so polite as to settle the reckoning before we had time to look around us.

11th. Engraving at the map. Hurried Martin† with the mould. Called on Birdsall and received 5 dollars. Before dark I played on the violin and read. Attended Mamma and Miss Sacket to Bailey's. We left the latter there. A gentleman brought me my Science late in the evening.

12th. Grand-mama and Cousin Kate came from Brooklyn this morning. Went with Miss Sacket to Bailey's; from that attended her and Miss Harriet to Titus's, where I staid till James Sacket came in with Miss P. Davis, who is to be their fellow passenger to Horse-Neck. Stopped at Dr. Young's on my return. J. Herttell has been to Bethlehem, and is quite enraptured with it. Drew Grand-mamma's likeness, at least what I meant for it.

13th. Mr. Martin brought me the mould. I paid him for it 5 dollars. Returned a book of Dr. Mitchill's. Sat awhile with Saltonstall, who is studying with him. Got my hair cut at Penny's‡ and paid 6d. I made a trial of my mould and found it to answer the purpose very well. Engraved 3 of Harrison's cuts. Mrs. Bailey sent for me. I went and saw her little negro. Towards evening met W. Debow and M. McFarling. I was very sorry to find the latter a good deal fuddled. Met Melancton Smith's son and had a confab on drawing maps. Went again to Bailey's with a dose of medicine for the negro.

14th. Sunday—Before Breakfast I set out and surrounded almost all the city, in the course of an hour. I gave 6d to a portuguese who solicited charity in a most affecting manner. He expressed his thanks by seizing my hand and kissing it. The weather affects me with a heaviness which I find difficult to

* Ice cream had only been introduced a season or two before. Its consumption in the United States is now more extensive than in any other country on the globe. Corre's was a noted tavern, at 21 State street. The given name of its keeper was Joseph.

† Probably John Martin, who was a whitesmith and machinist at 63 Beekman street.

‡ Richard Penney, hairdresser, 289 Water street, house 28 Cherry.

posed we sail'd out seven in number. Miss Maria was my partner. Went into Corry's* and sat for Cream. Mr. Maby was so polite as to settle the reckoning before we had time to look around us.

11th. Enraving at the map. Altered Maria's in the month. Called on Birkall and received 5 dollars. Before dark I played on the violin and read. Attended Manning and Miss Sacket to Bailey's. We left the latter there. A gentleman brought me my Science late in the evening.

12th. Grand-mamma and Cousin Kate came from Brooklyn this morning. Went with Miss Sacket to Bailey's; from that attended her and Miss Harriet to Times's where I sat till James Sacket came in with Miss F. Davis, who is to be their fellow passenger to House-Neck. Stopped at Dr. James's on my return. J. Harwell has been to Bethlehem and is quite disappointed with it. Drew Grand-mamma's likeness at least when I meant for it.

13th. Mr. Martin brought me the number. I paid him for it 5 dollars. Returned a book of Dr. Mitchell's. Set awhile with Salmonstall, who is studying with him. Got my hair cut at Tenny's and paid 6d. I made a trial of my needle and found it to answer the purpose very well. Paid 8d. of Harriet's rent. Miss Bailey sent for me. I went and saw her little negro. Towards evening met W. Debow and M. McArthur. I was very sorry to find the latter a good deal debilitated. John Johnston Smith's son and had a contest on driving mules. Went again to Bailey's with a dose of medicine for the negro.

14th. Sunday—Before breakfast I sat out and conversed almost all the day in the course of an hour. I gave 10 to a poor negress who solicited charity in a most affecting manner. She expressed her thanks by kissing my hand and kissing it. The weather affects me with a heaviness which I find difficult to

*The reason had only been introduced a season or two before. Its currency then in the United States is now much extended than in any other country of the globe. Corry's was noted tavern at 21 State street. The given name of its keeper was Joseph.

† Probably John Martin who was a white man and musician at 62 Jackson street.

‡ Richard Pacey, hairdresser, 229 Water street, house 28 Cherry.

dispel. Walked on the Battery till near 11 when I went with my brother and heard Mr. Dunn, "Behold I will lay in Zion a corner stone," etc. After dinner walked through the streets for some time to keep awake. At Trinity Church, John xvi, 33: "In the world ye shall have tribulation." At six our whole family went to Mr. Dunn's. Isaiah liii, 3. Mamma was not so well pleased with him as I expected.

15th. Rose at 4 this morning, cast type-metal. Got a collection of Scotch tunes from Harrison's Musical Library. Got the copper-plate from Myers's and paid 8/. Felt somewhat sick from a dose of molasses which I took as a laxative. At 11 went with my brother to the college and heard Dr. Hosack's * Introductory lecture to Botany. After-noon—finished 3 of Harrison's cuts and 2 for the Hieroglyphic Bible. Evening—went to the New Slip with my brother. Played some Scotch tunes. Attended Mrs. Fitch home from my father's.

16th. Finished the 7th of Harrison's cuts and delivered what I had done. At noon Reid † & Wayland brought me another map to engrave (United States). I bespoke a plate at Myers's. Before dark finished 5 of the Hieroglyphic cuts. Copied 3 tunes from Harrison's music book. Montgomery Hunt spent part of the evening here.

17th. Cast a number of blocks of type-metal. Engraved 5 and then fell to work on the map. Bought a waistcoat pattern for 10/6—Cousin Kate came over from Brooklyn. I was at Sanders', getting strings put to a pair of Breeches. His Rant against the Clergy. I gave 6d to my Brother for half a cake of shoe blacking. Engraved a name on a quadrant for Ad. Hicks, who paid me 15/ due. I went to the Library, in the New Building, and got Lee's Botany. Evening—quite tired of sitting and stooping forward over my work.

18th. A little after 4 this morning I roused the family with the violin. Went with Grand-mama and Cousin Kate to the boat at

* Dr. David Hosack (pronounced Hossack) was a very noted physician, a great botanist, and one of the leading men of town. He lived then at 60 Maiden lane.

† Reid, as has already been seen, was a printer and bookseller. So was Levi Wayland, whose place of business was at 151 Water street. They do not appear to have been in partnership.

the New Slip. Bought a powder puff for 2/6, and a tail piece for violin for 3/. Went to Seaman for figs. There I got a patient, his mother-in-law, much debilitated by intermitting fever, with tumefied Liver. After dinner, cast type-metal, which I found a very hot employment. Stopped at Dr. Young's. Dr. Smith came in and Dav. Johnson with a complaint of sore bruises; said that he believed that "a person enjoyed more *fun* between the years of 19 and 25 than in the rest of his life." J. Sacket and Mrs. Goldsmith drank tea with us. Brought home £21 type-metal from G. Youle's.

19th. I feel much enervated with the heat; my present sedentary way of life subjects me to affections from the weather which heretofore I was a stranger to. Paid Taylor 16/ for making my waistcoat. Spent some time at the Museum. Afternoon, went to Brooklyn with my Brother. Called at Aunt's; returned in a short time. Went to the shipyard and bathed.

20th. J. Dougall read during the forenoon in our little room. I went to Brooklyn and returned at 12 with a shirt made at my aunt's. Returned Harrison's music book and paid 1/6. Mr. Oram came and bespoke a *border* for putting types in. I was casting it when Mr. Wilson of Flatbush came in. I took him above stairs to my father and returned to my work. T. & C. Herttell and Mr. Maby sat awhile in our kitchen. I engraved a quadrant for Ad. Hicks and received 1/. Oram came for the border and paid me 4/ for it. A. Tiebout sent a letter to my brother and me, the introduction to a correspondence. A letter was left at our house for Mrs. Bailey. As it had been opened I thought proper to seal it, when some doubts arising I read and discovered it to be from Miss Harriet, who had broke it open herself, and left it so. I immediately dressed and putting it in the state I received it, went and delivered it.

21st.—Sunday. Forenoon at church, Galat. ii, 20. Was affected with that much dreaded feeling sleepiness. Afternoon—by way of experiment I laid down and slept above an hour. No more sleepiness all day. Heard a sermon from Mr. Moore: "He that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things." After tea, went to Mr. Dunn's Rooms and heard a stranger. Psalm xlv, 4.

22d. Finished Oram's types and some Hieroglyphics. Wrote a letter to A. Tiebout signed *Rosicrucius* and delivered it. Afternoon—engraved and read and began to copy a table from Lee's Botany. Mr. Oram paid me 2/ for the two types. Mr. Martin brought me a Free Mason's medal to engrave.

23d. Finished the medal. Martin came for it and left another to be touched up. I polished the copper for Gilford's plate. I was working on a cut for Mr. Bunce when the gouge slipped and pierced my finger to the bone not far from its junction with the palm. Finished the job with difficulty. Called at Dr. Young's, he desired my attendance at Justice Brasher's to-morrow morning. Mr. Debow delivered me a ticket from Dr. Smith to attend his lectures. I accordingly went at 4 to the college and heard the 1st. Our family were invited to attend at Mr. Bailey's, a funeral of a lady from St. Augustine. A. Tiebout lent me a print of **John Jay* (our new Governor) engraved by C. Tiebout. —I delivered Bunce's cut. She wished to have some more work done. I planned out Gilford's title page.

24th. At 9 attended at Justice Brasher's and gave my evidence in favor of Dr. Young. Much grieved at finding that I had deviated a little from truth. Before dinner I finished the map just as Mr. Reid came in. He took it with him and in the afternoon brought a proof. I drew a tolerable likeness of Mama. Walked on the Battery. Saw a ship loaded with passengers from Ireland, as I was afterward informed. Saw Aug. Bailey. Stopped at his house and looked at a young bear of his, which he had brought from St. Augustine. Received a letter from John Babcock † (Hartford), with orders for engraving cuts for a little book. Got the plate from Myers and paid him 6 dollars. Wrote an answer to Babcock.

25th. Finished Gilfert's plate. Got a proof at Burger's and after correcting, delivered it to him. Wrote from Lee's Botany. Finished and delivered 4 of Harrison's cuts. A rainy day. A

* Mr. Jay was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain in 1794, and succeeded in negotiating the treaty which still goes by his name. He became Governor of the State the next year.

† Babcock was a publisher of children's books, doubtless doing other works also. His imprint was a frequent one at that day.

22nd. Finished Quinn's types and some Hans Egede's. Wrote a letter to A. T. Thont signed Alexander Johnston and delivered it. After noon—engraved and red and began to copy a table from Jan's history. Mr. Thont paid me \$1 for the two types. Mr. Johnston brought me a Tree Mason's journal to engrave.

23rd. Finished the medal. Mr. Johnston sent it and left another to be touched up. I polished the copies for Gilford's plate. I was working on a set for Mr. Thont when the gauge slipped and pierced my finger to the bone not far from the junction with the palm. Finished the job with difficulty. Called at Dr. Young's he desired my attendance at John's father's funeral tomorrow. Mr. Debow delivered me a letter from the South to attend his lecture. I accordingly went at 4 to the college and heard the lecture. Our family were invited to stand in Mr. Debow's funeral of a lady from St. Augustine. A Thont sent me a print of "John Jay (our new Governor) engraved by C. Thont. I delivered Hanson's cut. She wished to have some more work done. I planned out Gilford's title page.

24th. At 8 attended at Justice Thont's and gave my evidence in favor of Mr. Young. Much interest at finding that I had devised a little from truth. Before dinner I finished the map just as Mr. Reid came in. He took it with him and in the afternoon brought a proof. I drew a rough sketch of Hanson. Walked on the battery. Saw a ship loaded with passengers from Ireland, as I was returning inland. Saw Jan's house. Stopped at his house and looked at a young boat of the which he had brought from St. Augustine. Received a letter from John Haddock (Hartford) with notice for engraving one for a little book. Got the plate from Myers and paid him nothing. Wrote an answer to Haddock.

25th. Finished Gilford's plate. Got a proof at Hanson's and after correcting, delivered it to him. Wrote from Jan's history. Finished and delivered 4 of Hanson's cuts. A rainy day.

* Mr. Jay was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain in 1794 and succeeded in negotiating the treaty which will give us some. He became Governor of the State the next year.

† Haddock was a publisher of children's books, doubtless a Quaker, and was also. His imprint was a frequent one at that day.

Mr. McKenric came with Mrs. Culverhouse and gave us some tunes on the violin.

26th. Engraved 13 of the Hieroglyphics. In the afternoon took another course; crossed the meadows* above the Hospital and came to the North River. A ship had just been launching, but had stuck by the way. Cast type metal plates.

27th. Cast type metal. Finished 12 Hieroglyphics and part of one of Babcock's cuts. A tail-piece for my violin 3/ at Gilfert's. Saw a small boy, who was playing on the violin in the street with much taste. Mrs. Reid came in pretty late in the evening; has had two teeth drawn and a very sore mouth in consequence of it.

28th. Sunday—Before church, I took a nap to prevent drowsiness, being apprehensive of it from my unsound sleep last night—for I wrapped my blanket around me and walked downstairs. Heard Mr. Beach. Afternoon—went to the German Church and heard Ph. Mildollar† (my old school-mate) preach on the love of God. After tea went to Mr. Dunn's room and heard the person who preached last Sunday evening. Philip. ii, 5.

29th. Finished 2 of Babcock's cuts and 3 of Harrison's with 4 Hieroglyphics, besides casting 2 plates. Spent 15d. for pumice stone. I was called to see a lad in fits at Shinkle's‡ (Hatter). Mr. Field had already arrived. We staid till the fits became less

* "The meadows above the Hospital" were the low grounds on both sides of Canal street westward to the North River. They were of considerable extent. The Hospital itself was on the top of a hill.

† The Rev. Philip Milledoler was born and brought up in the German Reformed Church, and at the age of twenty became the pastor of the one in this city. He was installed as a colleague with the Rev. John Rodgers, the Rev. John McKnight, and the Rev. Samuel Miller in the pastorship of the Presbyterian churches of this city on the 5th of August, 1805, having been for five years before the pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. There were three of these churches in this city in close connection, the Wall Street Church, the Brick Church, and the Rutgers Street Church. The collegiate relation between them was dissolved on the 26th of April, 1809, Dr. Milledoler after that being pastor of the latter alone. In April, 1813, he resigned the charge of the church, and became one of the pastors of the Collegiate Dutch Church, and subsequently President of Rutgers College, of which, under another name, Dr. John H. Livingston had been his predecessor. Dr. Milledoler died in September, 1852, aged seventy-seven. His wife died within a day of him, and was buried at the same time.

‡ Jacob Schinkle, hatter, was at 63 Pearl street.

Mr. McKean's name with Mrs. Johnston and gave us some
times on the violin.

26th. Entered 18 of the Hibernian. In the afternoon
took another course; crossed the meadows above the Hospital
and came to the North River. A ship had just been launched
but had stuck by the way. (Cast 12 pe metal plates).

27th. Cast type metal. Finished 12 Hibernian and part of
one of Babcock's cuts. A tail-piece for my violin 3/4 at 10/11.
Saw a small boy who was playing on the violin in the street
with much taste. Mrs. Field came in pretty late in the evening; has
had two teeth drawn and a very sore mouth in consequence of it.
28th. Sunday—Before church. I took a nap in garden
thence being apprehensive of it being very warm and that I
night—for I wrapped my blanket around me and walked down
stairs. Heard Mr. Beach. A bookman went to the German
Church and heard Mr. Willibrod (my old school-master) preach on
the love of God. After tea went to Mr. Field's room and heard
the person who preached last Sunday evening. 10/11. 12.

29th. Finished 2 of Babcock's cuts and 2 of Johnston's with 1
Hibernian, besides casting 3 plates. Spent 1/2 day for making
stone. I was called to see a lad in his at 10/11. 1/2. 1/2.
Mr. Field had slightly arrived. We said till the 1st morning for

"The meadows above the Hospital" were the two grounds on both sides of
Canal street westward to the North River. They were 1/2 acre each with water.

The Hospital itself was on the top of a hill.
The Rev. Philip Willibrod was born and brought up in the city of London
(Cath.) and at the age of twenty became the pastor of the one in this city. He
was installed as a colleague with the Rev. John Rogers, the first pastor
McKnight, and the Rev. Samuel Miller in the ministry of the Presbyterian
Church of this city on the 25th of August 1793. He remained for many years
the pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Hibernian. There was then
three churches in this city in close connection the 17th Street Church, the
Black Church and the Huguenot Street Church. The connection between
them was dissolved on the 25th of April 1800. Dr. Willibrod after that time
pastor of the latter alone. In 1801 he resigned the charge of the church
and became one of the pastors of the Episcopalian French Church, and when
previously President of Rutgers College of which office he resigned in 1805.
Dr. Livingston had been his predecessor. Dr. Willibrod died in September
1855 aged seventy-seven. His wife died within a day or two and was buried
at the same time.

1 Jacob Schmale, painter, was in 21 Ford street

violent. Called on Chace, who wanted a stamp made for Hair powder. He gave up the notion, because it could not be done neat enough on wood.

30th. Engraved 6 Hieroglyphics and a Schooner for Mr. Loudon.* Began to scour the Copper for Reid's Map. Called on Birdsell. Afternoon went to Mr. Davis's and saw 2 prints. At 4 attended Dr. Smith's lecture. Rain during the Afternoon. Evening—read in the Citizen of the world, after playing a few tunes with Mr. McIntosh.

JULY.

1st. Finished 2 of Babcock's cuts and some other typemetal. Had several heats at scouring the Copper plates. Mr. Babcock called on me in his way to Philadelphia.

2d. Finished another of Harrison's cuts. Polished the plate and after tracing the map of the United States, which consumed the most of the day, took off the impression on the Copper. Spent 1/ for a pencil. W. Debow made us a visit. Afternoon attended Dr. Smith's lecture. Evening called at Mr. Martin's with his medal. When I returned my brother and I played on the violin

* Samuel Loudon, the printer, was born in Scotland, Dr. John W. Francis says, and not in Ireland, as Thomas has it. He came to New York some years before the Revolution as a ship chandler. In 1775 he purchased a part of the printing materials owned by Frederick Shober, in company with whom he began printing. They were but a few months together before Shober judged it prudent, from the existing situation of public affairs, to leave New York and retire to a farm in New Jersey. The title of the firm had been Shober and Loudon. Loudon purchased the remainder of the printing materials and opened a printing house in Water street, between the Coffee House and the Old Slip. He took an active interest in the political questions then stirring up the public mind, and at the beginning of January, 1776, published a newspaper in the interests of the Americans. When it became probable that the British would take possession of the city he removed to Fishkill, publishing the New York Packet there till the establishment of peace, when he returned to the city. An account of one of his newspapers will be found in our number for November, 1889. He printed a few books and kept a bookstore; he was an elder in the First Associate Reformed Church in Cedar street, commonly known as the Scotch Church, of which the Rev. John Mason and the Rev. John M. Mason were successively pastors. He died at Middletown Point, New Jersey, February 24th, 1813, aged eighty-six years. He had outlived Gaine and Rivington and all other pre-Revolutionary printers.

for Mr. Scoles. Lamplin* sent home my shoes, for which I paid 2 dollars.

3d. Began to engrave the map. Cast some type-metal cuts. Received 5 dollars from Gilfert's for the Copperplate. Jam. Sacket passed part of the afternoon with us. His account of the country girl kept by a married man. I got a stamp to alter for a negro Tobacconist. I. Grozart desired me to put up some medicine for the voyage. He is going Master of a Brig to Hamburgh. Ward Hunt, Junr., came and brought his flute with him, we had a few tunes. In the afternoon I got a graver from Martin's which he had been hammering out—Stopped at A. Tiebout's, and heard part of the treaty† between Great Britain and America. It is generally disapproved of.

4th. Anniversary of American Independence I was aroused pretty early by the firing of Cannon and ringing of bells—I paid 9d. for different medicines at Wainwright's, made some pills and put up, with some articles for I. Grozart. Before dinner took a

* George Lamplin, shoemaker, 80 Nassau street.

† The treaty with England was signed by Mr. Jay on the 19th of November, 1794, and he returned to this city the following spring. After considerable debate it was ratified by the Senate. It provided that the ports which the British had retained should be given up to the Americans, and compensation made for illegal captures, and that the American government should pay to the British £300,000 in trust for the subjects of Great Britain to whom American citizens were indebted. But it did not prohibit the right of searching merchant vessels, which had been claimed by the British, and was thus an abandonment of the favorite principle of the Americans that "free ships make free goods." While the Senate were debating the subject with closed doors a member had given an incorrect copy of the treaty to a printer. It was circulated with rapidity, and produced much irritation. The President received addresses from every part of the Union, praying him to withhold his signature; but Washington, believing the treaty to be the best which, under existing circumstances, could be obtained, signed it, in defiance of popular clamor. At the next session of Congress an attempt was made by the party opposed to the administration to hinder the treaty from going into effect by refusing to vote the necessary supplies of money. After a long debate, in which several members, particularly Fisher Ames of Massachusetts, displayed much eloquence, and the parties generally much heat and irritation, the appropriation was carried by a majority of three, and the treaty went into effect. The Republican party believed that the peace which it purchased, while the right of search was granted to England, would be short lived and inglorious.

for Mr. Scott. Langdon sent him my check for which I paid
2 dollars.

2d. began to engrave the map. Got some type metal cast
freight 2 dollars from Gillett for the typesetters. Jack
Sacket passed part of the afternoon with us. His account of the
country and kept by a married man. I got a stamp in what for a
negro tobacco. I. Grosart desired me to put up some small
cine for the voyage. He is going Master of a ship to Hongkong.
Ward Hunt, hunter, came and brought his wife with him, we had
a few tines. In the afternoon I got a letter from Maria, which
he had been hammering out—stopped at A. Tisdell's and heard
part of the treaty between Great Britain and America. It is
generally disapproved of.

the Anniversary of American Independence I was attended
pretty early by the thing of Kansas and ringing of bells—I paid
up for different medicines at W. H. Knight's, made some pills and
put up with some articles for I. Grosart. Before dinner took a

* George Langdon, bookmaker, 80 Nassau Street.

(The treaty with England was signed by Mr. Jay on the 19th of November
1794 and he returned to this city the following spring. After his return
he was called by the Senate. It provided that the first article of the
treaty should be given up to the Americans and compensation made for
illegal captures and that the American government should pay to the British
£60,000 in token for the subjects of Great Britain to whom American ships
were taken. But it did not provide the right of way for the American ships
which had been claimed by the British, and was thus an abridgement of the
American principle of the American flag. "The ship may be taken," which
the Senate were debating the subject with about three or four days after
and returned copy of the treaty to a printer. It was circulated with rapidly
and produced much sensation. The President ordered it to be printed
part of the Union printing house to which the documents, but it was
believed the treaty to be the best which could be obtained, and it was
he signed, signed in the absence of his colleagues. At the 14th of December
Congress an attempt was made by the party opposed to the treaty to vote
under the treaty from which it was to be rejected. It was the first time
since the treaty was signed in which a large majority was given to the
party in favor of the treaty. The opposition party refused to sign the
treaty which it provided, which the right of way was given to England.
would be short lived and ineffectual.

walk towards the brick-meeting* and saw the procession of the troops and public Societies. Stopped at Mrs. Rose's and sat awhile. Afternoon engraved pretty steadily. J. Dougall sat and read with us. I bought a hat for 4 dollars. Finished reading the *Citizen of the World*. Went to see the fire works before the Government House.† Afterwards walked about and viewed some illuminations.

5th. Sunday. This morning I called at Dr. Young's; at his request I went to Dr. Smith's and on enquiring found that Mr. Winchester‡ was to preach this forenoon in Mr. Dunn's room. At 11 o'clock our whole family went and heard him preach from John v, 68—"Thou hast the words of eternal life." Afternoon at Trinity Church. Mr. Beach, Matth. viii, 26. At 6 o'clock I went to Mr. Dunn's room and heard an English clergyman. Jo. Smith's harangue to my father on the subject of his issuing a writ for home.

* The Brick Meeting House was the Presbyterian Church at the junction of Nassau street, Park row and Spruce street, which when it was built were called respectively Nassau street, Chatham street and George street. The face was on Beekman street. A grant was obtained from the corporation of this piece of land, then almost out of town, and the church, which was intended for those who were swarming from the Wall street one, was opened for divine service January 1st, 1768. During the Revolution it was an hospital. The pastors in 1795 were Dr. Rodgers, Dr. McKnight, and Dr. Miller. The church was demolished about 1856, the members moving uptown. The ground is now occupied by the Potter building and the Times building.

† By the Government House is meant the building erected upon the site of the fort below the Bowling Green for the residence of the President of the United States. As the capital of the nation was removed to Philadelphia about the time of its completion the President never lived there, but the Governors of the State, George Clinton and John Jay, did. When Albany became the State capital early in the century the edifice was used for various governmental purposes until the latter part of 1815 or beginning of 1816, when it was demolished. Upon its site were erected in 1816 and 1817 the dwellings now used for steamship offices. They were the handsomest in town, and were really very spacious and commodious buildings. Washington Irving speaks of a party he attended in one of them in the highest terms, and gives a glowing description of the house. The last recorded event in connection with the Government House prior to its destruction was the illumination in honor of the peace of 1815. It was a tall structure entered from the front by two winding series of steps, and was of large size.

‡ The Rev. Mr. Winchester is also unknown to us. He appears in no list of the clergy that we have access to.

walk towards the brick-mechanic* and saw the procession of the troops and public Societies. Stopped at Mrs. How's and saw another. Afternoon engaged pretty much by J. Howell and and read with me. I bought a hat for 4 shillings. Finished reading the -Civitas of the World. Went to see the new works below the Government House.† Afterwards walked alone and viewed some illuminations.

5th Sunday. This morning I called on Mr. Young's; at his request I went to Dr. Smith's and on reading found that Mr. Winchester was to preach the forenoon in Mr. How's room. At 11 o'clock our whole family went and heard him preach from John 4: 22. "Then last the words of eternal life." Afternoon at Trinity Church. Mr. Beach, March 11th. At 6 o'clock I went to Mr. How's room and heard an English Sermon. Dr. Smith's language to my father on the subject of his leaving a wife for home.

* The Brick-Mechanic House was the President's (House at the junction of Nassau street, Park row and Spring street, which when it was built was called respectively Nassau street (between street and Nassau street). The last was an old man's street. A grant was obtained from the government in this year of land, then almost out of town, and the street, which was intended for those who were working from the Wall street end, was opened for public use in January 1818. During the Revolution it was an hospital. The houses at 1785 were Dr. Hoagland, Dr. Nicholas, and Dr. Smith. The church was demolished about 1820 the numbers having increased. The ground which occupied by the Foster building and the Thayer building.

† By the Government House I mean the building erected upon the site of the fort below the Bowling Green for the residence of the President of the United States. As the capital of the nation was removed to Philadelphia in 1793 the line of its occupation the President never lived there, but the Government of the State, George Clinton and John Jay did. When I was a child I was captivated early in the century the edifice was used for various government purposes until the latter part of 1812 in December of that year it was demolished. Upon its site were erected in 1815 and 1817 the new building now used for state ship office. They were the landmarks in war and were very convenient and commodious buildings. Washington lived a few years in extended in one of them in the highest tower and there a striking description of the house. The last recorded event in connection with the Government House prior to its destruction was the illumination in honor of the peace of 1815. It was a tall structure erected from the front by two winding stairs of copper and was of large size.

‡ The fort, Mr. Winchester is the commandant in it. It appears to me that the clergy that we have access to

6th. Engraving at the map. Feeling some disposition for wandering I went to the Staten Island* boats, but finding none that were to sail immediately, contented myself with a walk to the Battery and returned to work. Returned A. Tiebout's book. Renewed Lee's Botany at the Library. In another excursion stopped at Mr. Davis's; called on Tisdale† and viewed several Engravings. At 5 attended Dr. Smith's lecture. Evening went out with an intention to see Falconi's Exhibition, but found it was the wrong night.

7th. Morning. Cast type metal cuts. Planned out a jaunt to Rockaway and enquired when the stage goes. During the forenoon I was very busy at engraving. Finished the last of Harrison's cuts, and delivered to him. He paid me 5 dollars in part. I paid Smith 1/ for smoothing off the negro's stamp. Having cooked and eat dinner in haste, I left home and crossed the ferry about 1. Sat at aunt Carpenter's, who compelled me to eat, till 2, when I stepped into the stage, with no other company than the Driver, a clever negro fellow. Before 5 we arrived at Jamaica, where the Horses and I having eat a little we set forward again and reached Far Rockaway about sunset. Took up my quarters at Mr. Vanderbilt's, and paid 8/ for the stage. A view of the sea from the House, which is about a mile off. Got supper. Coffee.

8th. Rose before 5. Took a walk to the beach and enjoyed the grand view of the Ocean. Walked so far along the shore that it was near 6 o'clock before I returned to the house. A clever old wench belonging to the family procured me a violin from one of the neighbors. This afforded a very acceptable amusement. Before dinner I took a walk down a different road and came near the Narrows. I got Scot's Elocution. Reading this, walking and fiddling filled up the remainder of the day.

9th. The violin taken away last night; one source of amusement withdrawn. I rose early and went to the beach where I bathed. In the afternoon, having chosen a new path, I followed it till I came near the Narrows. In returning I lost myself and

*Boats did not run very regularly to Staten Island, as the population then was small, and no persons came over daily. In 1785 the Staten Island ferry was leased for £20 a year, equal to fifty dollars.

† Elkanah Tisdale, engraver, at 15 New street.

it was some time before I could find my way out of the wood. A young fellow who has been waiter to a gentleman from the Southward came to engage a seat in the stage—an arch chap with his magic lantern—I have seen him before cutting his capers round my father's door. Evening I paid my Landlord 18/. This evening I wrote a letter to mamma in Hudibrastic verse.

ROCKAWAY, JULY 9TH.

My dear mamma, and so forth, you
No doubt expect as other do,
From absent folks a line or two
Of their affairs and circumstances,
Health, situation and finances;
Of what adventures on the way
And how contrive to spend the day.
Of these I'll give a trite detail,
If recollection does not fail.
My dinner cooked and eat in haste,
By one o'clock the ferry passed,
Behold me at Aunt Carpenter's.
Must eat to dissipate her fears.
At two the wagon hastens on,
I sit as grand as Gilpin John
In sole possession of the Vehicle,
Except a lad the steeds to tickle.
At famed Jamaica we arrive.
Somewhat about the hour of five.
The horses and myself half famished
Were now at Public House replenished.
Our course resumed, the carriage roves
O'er smoother roads, through shady
groves,
And e'er the Sun had dipped his head,
Quite sciss-ing hot in's wat'ry bed
That just before the close of day,
We find ourselves at Rockaway.
We stop at Vanderbilt's and there
Methinks I snuff a purer air.
Enquiries made of this and that
And how and where and who and what,
The time declared of my sojourning
And eke the day of my returning,
An early bed I sought, and there
In Lethe's stream forgot all care.

And now another morn appears,
I rise betimes and rub my ears,
My eyes I mean, and straight off hand,
I bend my course toward the strand.
With vast surprise old Ocean saw
Obedient to his Maker's law
(A lesson this to you and me,
We've laws to-day as well as he),
But Sea-skips and such thing I tell ye
Can never fill a hungry belly.
Well—hunger does my steps recall—
But why do I your patience maul?
Now mental food is requisite
As well as corporal, isn't it?
To overhaul the library
Permission had, I therefore espy
"The Heidelbergian Catechism,"
Purged of all heresy and schism,
"A Book of Hymns t' excite Devotion"
And lastly "Scot on Elocution."
A violin procured, I play
As well as Orpheus any day.
For proof, the negroes near me lurk
And listen when they ought to work.
But stop! my muse and quit your caper,
I fear you will run off the paper.
Your son affectionate ('till death
Shall knock us down and stop our
breath)
Has scratched three lines and when he's
done
Subscribes himself A. ANDERSON.
P. S.—A draught inclosed I send that
you
My present residence may view.

10th. Went this morning to take leave of the beach. Last night I had very distressing dreams, occasioned I believe by leaving my collar buttoned. Before dinner I went and picked blackberries. At 1 o'clock, having settled with my landlord, I took a seat in the stage. With him a neighboring farmer, Mr. Ash from the Southward, and a young girl. The first and last left us at Jamaica, where we staid an hour. I walked about the town—a little after 4. We started again and arrived at Brooklyn about 7. Stopped a few minutes at Aunt Carpenter's. Crossed the ferry and found all well. Mr. Reid has paid £19 for the map. I paid 4/ for having my old Hat dressed. My brother is much pleased with Winchester and is enquiring into his doctrines.

11th. This morning I began the tobacco stamp. Got a chip of the wood in my eye, which gave me much pain till my mother licked it out. Mr. Babcock called on me and took a set of engravings for the Primer (which I had lying by) at 5 dollars. He left me another book to engrave the cuts for. I got 3 small books from him to look over, 2/3. Finished the Tobacco stamp and 3 other cuts. Stopped in at Scoles's. Before dark I went to Mr. Bailey's, and from that to Dr. Young's, where I played a few tunes. Father Waling drank tea with us.

12th. Sunday. Very warm weather. In the forenoon I heard Mr. Winchester in the Amphitheater,*—at dinner my brother started an argument, and in that case he generally has the faculty of involving himself in a dispute with Mamma. Afternoon. At church. The Bishop, Psalm cxix., 59. After tea I called upon F. Bates and went with him to hear Mr. Winchester. The building was pretty well filled.

13th. Engraving at the map. A printer (a stranger to me) came to get 4 cuts engraved on type metal for Scott's Elocution. I agreed at 12/ each. Signor Falconi and Louis Jones called. The former wishes to have a large type metal cut engraved (an engagement between 2 ships). I read the newspaper at Gardner's while he was altering my coat. Bought hair-powder 1/6; bor-

* This was Rickett's Amphitheatre. On the 20th of April of this year its manager offered to exhibit one evening for the benefit of the poor, to purchase firewood. This was accepted by the corporation, and the sum of \$340 was collected on that occasion.

10th. Went this morning to take leave of the beach. Last night I had very distressing dreams, occasioned I believe by losing my collar buttoned. Before dinner I went and picked black berries. At 1 o'clock, having settled with my landlord, I took a seat in the stage. With him a neighboring farmer, Mr. Ash from the South-west, and a young girl. The last had left us at Jamaica, where we staid an hour. I walked about the town a little after 4. We started again and arrived at Brooklyn about 7. Stopped a few minutes at Aunt Carpenter's. Crossed the ferry and found all well. Mr. Reid has paid \$12 for the map. I paid 4 for having my old hat dressed. My brother is much pleased with Winchester and is endeavoring into his doctor's.

11th. This morning I began the tobacco stage. First a ship of the wood in my eye, which gave me much pain till my mother kicked it out. Mr. Jackson called on me and took a great many logs for the Primer (which I had given him) at 2 dollars. He took me another look to engrave the cuts for. I got 2 small books from him to look over, &c. Finished the Tobacco stage and 3 other cuts. Stopped in at Scotch's. Before that I went to Mr. Bailey's and from that to Dr. Young's where I played a few tunes. Father waiting down on with me.

12th. Sunday. Very warm weather. In the forenoon I heard Mr. Winchester in the Amphitheatre, at dinner up to dinner stated an argument, and in that case the general law the faculty of involving himself in a dispute with Manning. Afternoon, 21 of church. The Bishop, Foster, &c., &c. After tea I went to F. Bates and went with him to hear Mr. Winchester. The singing was pretty well filled.

13th. Engraving at the map. A printer in charge to not came to get 4 cuts engraved on type metal for Scott's Emulsion. I agreed at 12 cents each. Signed Palmer and Isaac Jones called. The former wishes to have a large type metal cut engraved on engagement between 2 ships. I read the newspaper at Graham's while he was altering my coat. Bought soap for 10 cents.

* This was the first Amphitheatre. On the 20th of April of this year the manager offered to exhibit one evening for the benefit of the poor, or perhaps for the poor. This was accepted by the corporation, and the sum of \$1000 was collected on that occasion.

rowed some prints from G. Baker, from which I drew a sketch of Falconi's cut. Left it at Jones. It being approved of, I engaged to engrave it for 4 dollars. Attended Dr. Smith's lecture. In the evening I paid 6/ for a ticket and saw Falconi's exhibition of Legerdemain and Italian shades.

14th. Engraved part of the map, 5 Hieroglyphics, and began Falconi's plate. Spent 4d for figs, and 6d for getting hair cut. I received 2/6 from Ad. Hicks for engraving names on a quadrant and pocket scales. Mamma received the letter I wrote her from Rockaway, and is much pleased with it. I returned Baker's map. W. Debow came to see me. I bespoke a plate of type metal at G. Youle's for a cut which I am to engrave for London. Evening—I read in Zeluco, the rest of the family being out.

15th. In the afternoon I finished Falconi's cut, and 2 Hieroglyphics. Attended Dr. Smith's lecture. Called at Dr. Young's in the evening. When I returned Mr. Winchester and his wife were at my father's.

16th. Busy at the Hieroglyphics; finished about a dozen of them. Mr. London found his way up into my work-room. Mr. John Youle came to get me to carve a figure of the State Arms as a model for a device on his Cabouses. Seaman's mother is much better.

17th. Engraving at the map. In the morning I cast type metal. Mr. Oram came up and surprised me, singing lustily at my work. He wanted some rules cast, this being a troublesome job I excused myself from it. Spent 6d for shoe ribbon, as much for a graving tool, and 3d for raisins. T. Herttell and his wife came in, we had 3 violins agoing.

18th. Engraved part of the map and one of Babcock's cuts. Jn. Dougall spent part of the day with us. After dinner we went to the Town-meeting before the City Hall.* The object of this Town-meeting was to condemn the treaty with Great Britain. But Col. Hamilton † having posted himself on a stoop and insist-

* The old City Hall, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets.

† Alexander Hamilton had resigned his position as Secretary of the Treasury at the beginning of the year, and had again begun the practice of law in New York. Stones were thrown at him by those in the audience on this occasion.

rowed some prints from G. Fisher, from which I drew a sketch of Falcon's cut. Left it at Jones. It being approved of, I engaged to engrave it for 4 dollars. Attended Dr. Smith's lecture. In the evening I paid 6 for a ticket and saw Falcon's exhibition of the engraving and Italian studies.

14th Engraved part of the map. A lithographer and began Falcon's plan. Spent 4d for tea and oil for grinding last eve. I received 2 1/2 from Ad. Hilde for engraving names on a pocket and pocket scales. Alphonse revised the letter I wrote last from Newbury, and is much pleased with it. I returned the letter's map. W. Debow came to see me. I bespoke a plate of type metal at G. Toul's for a cut which I am to engrave for London. Evening - I read in Nelson the rest of the family being out.

15th In the afternoon I finished Falcon's cut, and 3 lithographs. Attended Dr. Smith's lecture. Called at the Young's in the evening. When I returned Mr. W. Anderson and his wife were at my father's.

16th Day at the lithography; finished about a dozen of them. Mr. London found his way up into my workroom. Mr. John Young came to get me to carve a figure of the State Arms as a model for a desk on his Calender. Newman's mother is much better.

17th Engraving at the map. In the morning I cut type metal. Mr. Green came up and supervised me, working hardly at my work. He wanted some rules cut, this being a troublesome job I executed myself from it. Spent 4d for shoe ribbon, as much for a graving tool, and 3d for ribbon. T. Marshall and his wife came in, we had 3 rollers going.

18th Engraved part of the map and one of Falcon's cuts. Dr. Doergall spent part of the day with me. After dinner we went to the Town-meeting before the City Hall. The subject of this Town-meeting was to condemn the party with Great Britain. But Col. Hamilton having presided blundered on a stop and make.

* The old City Hall at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets.
† Alexander Hamilton had resigned his position as secretary of the Treasury at the beginning of the year and had again become the possessor of law in New York. Rumors were thrown at him by those in the audience on the morning

ing on a discussion of the subject in opposition to those who were for appointing a committee, a noise was made to drown his words and the assembly broke up in confusion. One party marched to the Battery and burnt the Treaty. I bought a piece of Nankeen of my father for 9/. This I left at Gardner & Nivens. I took Falconi's work to him; found him sick in bed.

19th. Sunday—I heard Mr. Winchester in the circus. Took a walk to the ship-yards after dinner; afternoon at Church. Mr. Bisset preached from II. Corinth., iii, 2, "Live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you." At 6 I went again to the circus, which was well filled, and heard Winchester from these words, "Which even the Angels desire to look into." Afterwards walked on the Battery; stopped at Bailey's. I found Mrs. Bailey prejudiced against *Winchester* because ignorant of his principles.

20th. I finished 4 of Babcock's cuts and 2 Hieroglyphics. At 12 I met with the rest of the crowd before the City Hall. The resolves of the Committee, expressing the people's disapprobation of the Treaty, were read and unanimously agreed to. In the afternoon Cousin Kate brought the remainder of my shirts. I paid 5 dollars for the making, altho' Aunt Carpenter had signified her intention of complimenting me with it. Evening.—I went with Mamma to see Mr. and Mrs. Winchester at Campbell's. The latter is unwell.

21st. I finished 2 of Babcock's cuts and a number of Hieroglyphics; copied botany. Undertook to engrave a cut for Tiebout & Obrien, for *Stern's Sentimental Journey*. Falconi called upon me with a proof of the cut; some alterations to be made. Mrs. Tanner called to see me. I paid Lamplin 5/ for mending shoes.

22d. This morning I finished the cut I engaged to do yesterday—one of Babcock's and some Hieroglyphics. Mr. Scoles came and forced a job upon me to cut a seal in brass for a Notary Public. I called on Falconi's. He is ill with an intermitting fever. After receiving his directions for the engravings, I undertook to furnish him with a remedy for his disorder. He paid me 8/. I went to the apothecary's and laid out half of it in medicines, with which I made him a box of Electuary. W. Debow

was at my father's with a subscription paper to collect a sum for the support of Mr. Winchester while in town, to which I contributed 4/. A thunderstorm began toward evening.

23d. Finished two of Babcock's cuts (the last of the book), 6 Hieroglyphics and one of Bunce's ships. Bespoke a-piece of brass at Bailey's for the Seal. Drank a glass of mead there. Wrote several pages of Botanical Fable.

24th. This morning I spent some time at writing till I finished the Botanical Fable, with more pleasure than I began it. Returned Lee's Botany and got Sully's Memoirs from the City Library. Engraved at the map. Got the brass from Bailey's and paid 3/. Afternoon called at Dr. Young's. Got £20 of type metal from G. Youle. Got a proof of Falconi's cut and left at his lodging. He is in the Jerseys. Mr. Reid paid me 10/ for the cut I did the other day. Mr. Maby was ushered into our Study, alias workshop. Rain towards night. I overhauled my chest.

25th. Morning—Cast a number of typemetal cuts. Received £2 in full from Jn. Harrison. Towards dark I began to work at the brass seal. Went with Mr. Gaine to his house and got a parcel of rules to finish. Paid 8d for 1 yd of shoe ribbon.

26th. Heard Mr. Bisset. Acts xxiv, 24, 25. In the afternoon, James Sacket accompanied us, who was much dissatisfied with the *Catechising*, as he called the service. Mr. Beach preached, Psalm civ, 24. After tea went to the circus and heard Mr. Winchester from these words, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," &c. After a walk with my brother returned home, where I found Dr. Young, old Mr. Herttell, his wife, and Mrs. H., Jr. The latter gave me an account of Capt. Sinclair's cruel usage of his son and servant. Harriet Bailey and her sister Charlotte called to see us about 9 o'clock.

27th. Fell to work at the 15 rules for Gaine and finished them before 10 o'clock. Paid G. Youle 16/6 for typemetal and Gardner & Niven 30/ for making 2 pairs of Nankeen breeches. Mr. Bunce sent to hurry me with the ships which I promised some time ago. Mr. J. Youle came to see if I had carved the device for his Cabouses. I wrought a little at the seal. Afternoon finished 5 ships and delivered to Bunce 4 Hieroglyphics, and began Youle's

was at my father's with a subscription paper to collect a sum for the support of Mr. Winchester while in prison to which I con-
tributed £1. A thunderstorm began towards evening.

23rd. Finished two of Jackson's correspondence and one of Hume's ship. I bought a piece of paper at Hall's for the seal. I took a glass of brandy there.
Wrote several pages of botanical fable.

24th. This morning I spent some time at writing till 10. I finished the botanical fable, with more pleasure than I began it. Returned Jack's botany and got Sally's Menstrua from the City Library. Engraved at the shop. Got the book from Hall's and paid 2s. Afternoon called at Dr. Young's. Got 2-30 of type metal from G. Yole. Got a proof of Jackson's out and left at his lodging. He is in the January. Mr. Hall paid me 10s. for the end I did the other day. Mr. Hall was not at home. Study, also workshop. Rain towards night. I overheard my chest.

25th. Morning—Got a number of printed notes. Finished 23 in full from Dr. Harrison. Towards noon I began to work at the press seal. Went with Mr. Gaine to his house and got a parcel of rules to finish. Paid 2d for 1/2 of blue ribbon.

26th. Heard Mr. Bland. Aids xix. 2d. 2d. In the afternoon, James Bland accompanied me who was much distinguished with the Catechism, as he called the service. Mr. Bland preached, Psalm xiv. 24. After tea went to the river and heard Mr. Winchester from these words, "I am the resurrection and the life," &c. After a walk with my brother returned home where I found Dr. Young, old Mr. Horrell, his wife and Mr. H. J. The latter gave me an account of Cape St. Vincent's war. He gave of his son and servant. Harrison father and his sister Charlotte called to see us about 6 o'clock.

27th. Fell to work at the 15 rules for Gaine and finished them before 10 o'clock. Paid G. Young 10s for expenses and then near 15s for making 2 pairs of Nankin trousers. Mr. Bland sent to hurry me with the ship which I printed of some time ago. Mr. J. Yole came to see if I had sent the doctor for his Catechism. I brought a hint at the seal. Afternoon finished 2 ships and delivered to Thomas Hierarchy and began Young's

work. Benj. Holmes* spent part of the afternoon and drank tea with us. The *Final Restoration* became a subject of debate between my brother and him. Mr. Stanford called upon me to consult about some vignettes or ornamental engravings for his periodical publication. Jamy McIntosh† came with two of his acquaintance, and we had a Calidonian Fiddling Frolic.

28th. Spent most of the forenoon carving Mr. Youle's pattern. Went to Mr. Gainie's office to see the rules which have been the means of putting him in a passion. Called at Seaman's to give consolation and advice to the poor old woman, and at Bird-sall's, where I got no consolation, for I came away without cash. Finished 9 Hieroglyphics and 4 ships, the latter for Mr. Bunce. Evening copied a letter and read in Sully's Memoirs.

29th. Engraved 18 Hieroglyphics. Mr. Oram came with a parcel of Gainie's rules which were spoiled by an English Engraver. I corrected them. Mr. Winchester found the way into our room and sat a few minutes. Stopped at the house where Mrs. Rose lived, not knowing of her removal. Startled a young woman who was reading on the stoop.

30th. A rainy day. In the afternoon I finished the Seal and delivered it to Scoles, who paid me 28/. Before dark began Falconi's mermaid. This being in some measure a day of rest for my father, towards evening he took up the violin and gave us some sweet Scotch music.

31st. Engraving at the map. Caught cold from the dampness of the floor under me. Mr. Reid came to know what progress I had made. Having finished the cuts for the first 36 pages of the Hierog. Bible, I made a box and packed them up in it. Paid 1/ for stick of sealing wax. Afternoon, wrote and delivered a letter to A. Tiebout. Evening, read in *Sully*.

* Benjamin Holmes was a mason at 10 Rector street.

† James McIntosh, a merchant at 14 Beekman slip.

work. Ben Holmes* spent part of the afternoon and drank tea with me. The French Missionaries became a subject of debate between my brother and him. Mr. Stoddard called upon me to consult about some vigettes or ornamental engravings for his periodical publication. James McIntosh† came with two of his nephews, and we had a Coleridgean Fiddling Fiddle.

25th. Spent most of the forenoon carrying Mr. Jones's part. Went to Mr. Gaine's office to see the roles which have been the means of putting him in a prison. Called at Emma's to give consolation and advice to the poor old woman, and at Elizabeth's where I got no consolation, for I came away without cash. Finished 3 Hieroglyphics and a strip, the latter for Mr. Holmes. Evening copied a letter and read in Emily's* German.

26th. Begun 18 Hieroglyphics. Mr. Jones came with a parcel of Gaine's roles which were spoiled by an English letter. I corrected them. Mr. Wetherhead copied the way into our room and sat a few minutes. Stopped at the house where Mrs. Jones lived, not knowing of her removal. Started a young woman who was reading on the steps.

26th. A rainy day. In the afternoon I finished the book and delivered it to Esther, who paid me 10s. 6d. for it. In the evening I wrote a number of letters. This being in some measure a day of rest for my father, towards evening he took up the violin and gave us some sweet Scotch music.

27th. Engraving at the map. I might call from the danger of the floor under me. Mr. Holmes came to know what we were doing. Having finished the cut for the 30 pages of the Hierog. Bible, I made a box and packed them up in it. Made 12 for stick of rolling wax. Afternoon wrote and delivered a letter to A. Theobald. Evening read in Emily's.

* Benjamin Holmes was a man of 18 French years.

† James McIntosh, a merchant at 14 Bedford square.

THE MINOR AND OBSOLETE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

A city that has not passed its meridian is continually changing its thoroughfares. They are becoming longer and wider, and their names are not permitted to remain as they were. To some a bad reputation is attached; others are not dignified enough, and still others offend some popular feeling. Thus in New York Anthony street, once inhabited by the vilest of the vile, has been christened anew as Worth street; Chatham street had acquired an unsavory fame as the place where old clothes dealers and Peter Funk operators were to be found, and its appellation has changed to Park row, thus losing a name identified with American and English history for the sake of an unmeaning and trivial one; King street was abolished because it reminded our people of royalty, and Tin Pot alley, briefest of all thoroughfares, was changed to Edgar street. The sensibilities of the neighbors could no longer be shocked by such an undignified title. The same course was adopted in France after the Revolution. Old streets had new names, on account of deeds of blood that had been done in them. In Paris many years after this one of Eugene Sue's novels gave so horrible a reputation to one of the thoroughfares that to prevent the almost total destruction of property upon it the name was changed. There is, too, a desire for alteration in order to give a compliment to some later person or thing. Thus in New York Jackson avenue has become University place, and in Albany Lydius street has become Madison avenue. In twenty or thirty years, when Madison's name shall no longer be regarded as one of the chief among Americans, that, too, may be altered. The roll call becomes greater each decade.

In the pages which follow a list is given of the obscure and forgotten streets of the metropolis. The books taken as authorities are Longworth's Directory of 1831, Doggett's of 1846, and Trow's of 1882. These are at a distance of fifteen and thirty-six years respectively from each other. There are only one or two street directories of an earlier date than the first of these. At

THE MINOR AND OBSOLETE STREETS OF NEW YORK

A city that has not passed its meridian is continually changing its thoroughfares. They are becoming longer and wider, and their names are not permitted to remain as they were. To some a bad reputation is attached; others are not dignified enough; and still others offend some popular feeling. Thus in New York Anthony street, once included by the village of the city, has been renamed anew as Worth street; Christian street had acquired an unwelcome fame as the place where old clothes dealers and Peter Paul operators were to be found, and its reputation has changed to Park row, thus losing a name identified with American and English history for the sake of an unimproving and trivial one; John street was abolished because it reminded our people of royalty, and the foot alley, instead of all thoroughfares, was changed to Edgar street. The sensibilities of the neighborhood could no longer be shocked by such an undignified title. The same source was adopted in France after the Revolution. Old streets had new names on account of deeds of blood that had been done in them. In Paris many years after this one of Eugene Sue's novels gave so horrible a reputation to one of the thoroughfares that to prevent the almost total destruction of property upon it the name was changed. There is too, a desire for attention in order to give a compliment to some later person or thing. Thus in New York Jackson avenue has become Liberty place and so Albany Avenue street has become Madison avenue. In twenty or thirty years, when Madison's name shall no longer be regarded as one of the chief among Americans, that too may be altered. The roll will become greater each decade.

In the pages which follow a list is given of the obscure and forgotten streets of the metropolis. The books taken account of are Longworth's Dictionary of 1841, Dugmore's of 1846 and Trow's of 1852. These are at a distance of fifteen and thirty years respectively from each other. There are only one or two street directories of an earlier date than the last of these. At

the earliest of these periods New York had a population of about two hundred thousand; at the second four hundred thousand, and at the third thirteen hundred thousand. The upper limit of streets was, in 1831, about Sixth street; in 1846 about Eighteenth street, and in 1882 Fifty-seventh street. At each period there were large districts below these lines still unbuilt on, while in some localities houses were numerous still further in advance. Yet this distance may be said to be as high as there were any considerable number of houses. Fifth avenue had no city dwellings on till 1839, a country tavern being the sole structure before existing, and Broadway in 1831 ceased exact numbering below Great Jones street. Bond street was first built upon in 1822. Pretty little cottages could then be found as far down as Franklin street, each with a flower bed and garden.

The streets and public places of New York in 1831 were Albany, Albany Basin, Allen, Amity, Amity lane, Amos, Ann, Anthony, Art, Asylum, Attorney, Augustus, Avenues A, B, C, and D, Bank, Barelay, Barrow, Batavia, Battery place, Bayard, Beach, Beaver, Beekman, Benson, Bedford, Bethune, Birmingham, Bleecker, Bond, the Bowery, Bridge, Broad, Broadway, Broome, Burling slip, Burton, Canal, Cannon, Carlisle, Carmine, Caroline, Catharine, Catharine lane, Catharine slip, Cedar, Centre, Chambers, Chapel, Charles, Charlton, Chatham, Chatham square, Cherry, Chestnut, Christopher, Chrystie, Church, Clark, Clarkson, Cliff, Clinton, Coenties slip, Collister, Columbia, Commerce, Corlears, Cornelia, Cortlandt, Cortlandt alley, Crosby, Cross, Cuyler's alley, Delancey, Depeyster, Desbrosses, Dey, Division, Dominick, Dover, Downing, Doyers, Duane, Dutch, East Broadway, Eden's alley, Eighth, Eighteenth, Eldridge, Eleventh, Elizabeth, Elm, Essex, Exchange, Exchange place, Factory, Ferry, Fifteenth, Fifth, First, Fletcher, Forsyth, Fourteenth, Fourth, Frankfort, Franklin square, Franklin, Front, Fulton, Gay, Goerck, Gold, Gouverneur, Gouverneur alley, Grand, Great Jones, Green, Greene, Greenwich, Greenwich lane, Grove, Hague, Hamersley, Hamilton, Hammond, Hancock, Hanover, Harrison, Henry, Hester, Hoboken, Horatio, Houston, Howard, Hubert, Hudson, Jacob, James, James slip, Jane, Jay, Jefferson, Jersey, John, Jones, Jones lane, King, Lafayette

place, Laight, Laurens, Leonard, Leroy, Little Water, Lewis, Liberty, Lispenard, Ludlow, Lumber, Macdougall, Madison, Maiden lane, Mangin, Manhattan, Market, Marketfield, Mechanic alley, Mercer, Mill, Minetta, Monroe, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Morton, Mott, Mulberry, Murray, Nassau, New, Nineteenth, Ninth, Norfolk, North, North Moore, Oak, Old Kiln road, Old slip, Oliver, Orange, Orchard, Park row, Park place, Pearl, Peck slip, Pelham, Pell, Perry, Pike, Pine, Pitt, Prince, Provost, Rector, Reade, Renwick, Republican alley, Ryder's alley, Ridge, Rivington, Robinson, Roosevelt, Rose, Rutgers, Scammel, Second, Seventh, Seventeenth, Sheriff, Sixth, Sixteenth, Smith, South, Spring, Spruce, Stanton, Staple, State, St. John's lane, Stone, Stuyvesant, Suffolk, Sullivan, Temple, Tenth, Thames, Theatre alley, Third, Thirteenth, Thomas, Thompson, Tompkins, Torbert, Twelfth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Troy, Vandam, Vandewater, Varick, Vesey, Vestry, Walker, Wall, Walnut, Warren, Washington, Water, Weehawken, Watts, West, White, Whitehall; Willett, William, Wooster and York, besides the ten numbered avenues.

East Broadway had formerly been Harman street, Grove had been Burrows and Monroe had been Lombardy. The highest numbered street was Twenty-first. It was opened from the North River to Third avenue; Twentieth was opened from Sixth avenue to the river; Nineteenth, Eighteenth and Seventeenth the same distance; Sixteenth from the river to Seventh avenue; Fifteenth from Eighth avenue to Broadway, and Fourteenth, which was the jail limits, from the North River to Third avenue. None of these streets had houses upon them numbered. The same is practically true of the numbered avenues. The highest number on Sixth avenue was 75, which was at the corner of Sixth street; First avenue had some numbers below Second street; and there were a few numbers on Avenue D. Madison and Lexington avenues had not been planned, nor Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth avenues, and Fourth and Tenth avenues had not been opened.

There was no numbering in Amity lane, Art, Battery place, Benson, Bond, Collister, Cortlandt alley, Cuyler's alley, Dover, Eden's alley, Eighth, Eleventh, Fifth, Gouverneur alley, Great

Jones, Green, Greenwiche lane, Hancock, Hoboken, Horatio, Jane, Jones lane, Lafayette place, Little Water, Mechanic alley, Ninth, Old Kili road, Republican alley, Ryder's alley, Seventh, Smith, Staple, Stuyvesant, Tenth, Theatre alley, Thirteenth, Torbert, Troy and Weehawken. There were spaces unnumbered at the beginning and end of Asylum, almost the whole of Bank, the upper part of the Bowery beyond Fourth street, Broadway beyond Amity, which was 683, Burton, the lower part of Chapel, Fourth, Front, Gay, Goerck, Greenwich, Hamersley, Hudson, Jefferson, Macdougall, Mangin, Mercer, Monroe, Mulberry, Sixth, Temple, Thompson, Washington and Wooster.

The streets which in 1846 were less than four blocks long, or for some other reason were of little importance, were as given below. One or two streets of exceptional importance, although short, are not included among them.

Abingdon Place, on Troy street, commenced at Hudson, ran to Greenwich. Now obsolete.

Abingdon Square, on Bleecker, Hudson and Eighth avenue.

Albany, commenced at 122 Greenwich, ran west to the river.

Albion Place, commenced at 361 Fourth, corner Third avenue, and ran to 412, near Second avenue. Now obsolete.

Amity, from 683 Broadway, west to Sixth avenue, now Third.

Amity Place, on Laurens street, from 207, corner Bleecker, to 232, corner Amity. Now obsolete.

Amity Place, an alley, crossed Wooster at 209 and 210, and Greene at 193 and 194, contained about seventeen houses. Now obsolete.

Anthony, from 74 Hudson east to Orange. Now Worth (from 74 Hudson east to Baxter).

Astor Place, formerly Art street, from 746 Broadway east to the Bowery, between Fourth and Eighth streets.

Batavia, from 82 Roosevelt east to James.

Battery Place, from 1 Broadway west to the North River.

Bayard Place, opened at 794 Washington. Now extinct.

Benson, from 109 Leonard north to Franklin.

Bethune, from 776 Greenwich west to the North River.

Birmingham, from 84 Henry south to Madison.

Bloomingdale Road, called a continuation of Broadway, from

Union place north to Manhattanville, since swallowed up by Broadway and the Boulevard. The latter is quite a recent creation, having come up since the Central Park.

Bond, from 658 Broadway east to the Bowery.

Bowling Green, from Whitehall west to State.

Bridge, from 15 State east to Broad.

Burling Slip, from 234 Pearl southeast to the East River.

Burton, from 236 Bleecker west to St. John's Cemetery. Now Leroy.

Carlisle, from 112 Greenwich west to the North River.

Caroline, from 211 Duane north to Jay.

Carrol Place, on Bleecker street, from 134 Bleecker, corner Laurens, to 153 Bleecker, corner Thompson. Now extinct.

Cartman's Arcade, opened at 71 Delancey. Now extinct.

Catharine Place, or Lane, from 344 Broadway east to 56 Elm.

Catharine Slip, from 117 Cherry south to the East River.

Centre Market Place, from 160 Grand north to Broome, between Centre and Mulberry.

Chapel. See West Broadway.

Charles Alley, from Washington to West, between Perry and Charles.

Chatham Square, from 2 Catharine west and south to East Broadway.

Chestnut, from 6 Oak north to Madison.

City Hall Place, from 17 Chambers, corner Centre, northeast to Pearl, formerly Augustus street.

Clarke, from 540 Broome north to Spring.

Clinton Alley, from 79 Clinton west to 86 Suffolk.

Clinton Place, Eighth street, from 755 Broadway, corner Eighth, to 54 Eighth.

Clinton Place East, opens at 44 Clinton street. Now extinct.

Coenties Slip, from 65 Pearl south to East River.

College Place, from 53 Barclay north to Murray.

Collister, from 51 Beach north to Laight.

Commerce, from 272 Bleecker west to Barrow.

Corlears, from 537 Grand south to the East River.

Cornelia, from 179 Fourth west to Bleecker.

Cortlandt Alley, from 33 Canal south to Franklin.

Union place north to Manhattanville, since swallowed up by
 Broadway and the Boulevard. The latter is still a recent crea-
 tion, having come up since the Central Park.
 Bond, from 652 Broadway east to the Battery.
 Bowling Green, from Whitehall west to State.
 Bridge, from 15 State east to Bridge.
 Bowling Slip, from 281 Ford eastward to the East River.
 Burton, from 226 Bleecker west to St. John's Cemetery. Now
 Leary.
 Canals, from 112 Greenwich west to the North River.
 Canals, from 211 Duane north to Jay.
 Canal Place, on Bleecker street, from 144 Bleecker corner
 Lattin, to 122 Bleecker, corner Thompson. Now eastward.
 Catman's Arcade, opened at 11 Bleecker. Now nothing.
 Catherine Place, or Lane, from 244 Broadway east to the East
 Catherine Slip, from 117 Cherry south to the East River.
 Centre Market Place, from 160 Grand north to Duane, be-
 tween Centre and Mulberry.
 Chapel. See West Broadway.
 Charles Alley, from Washington to West between Perry and
 Charles.
 Chatham Square, from 3 Catherine west and south to East
 Broadway.
 Chestnut, from 6 Oak north to Madison.
 City Hall Place, from 17 Chambers corner Centre, northeast to
 Park, formerly Augustus street.
 Clark, from 240 Broome north to Spring.
 Clinton Alley, from 79 Clinton west to 80 Bedford.
 Clinton Place, Eighth street, from 755 Broadway, corner Eighth,
 to 81 Eighth.
 Clinton Place East, opens at 14 Clinton street. Now eastward.
 Coenties Slip, from 63 Ford south to East River.
 College Place, from 52 Tenney north to Murray.
 Collision, from 51 Beach north to Eighth.
 Commerce, from 272 Bleecker west to Battery.
 Commerce, from 267 Grand south to the East River.
 Cornhill, from 178 Fourth west to Bleecker.
 Cornhill Alley, from 23 Canal south to Franklin.

Cottage Place, part of Hancock street, between Houston and Bleecker.

Cross, from 41 Duane, corner Centre, east to Mott. Now Park.

Cuyler's Alley, from 28 South west to Water.

Decatur Place, on Seventh street, between First avenue and Avenue A.

Depau Row, left side of Bleecker, from Thompson to 178 Bleecker, corner Sullivan.

Depeyster, from 139 Water south to the East River.

Desbrosses, from 195 Hudson west to the North River.

Dominick, from 19 Clarke west to Hudson.

Dover, from 342 Pearl south to the East River.

Downing, from 212 Bleecker west to Varick.

Doyers, from 2 Bowery north to Pell.

Dry Dock Street, between Avenue C and Avenue D, and from Ninth to Thirteenth.

Dutch, from 49 John north to Fulton.

East, from 576 Grand east to Rivington.

East Court, from Twenty-second north to Sixth avenue. Now obsolete.

Eden's Alley. See Ryder's alley.

Essex Market Place, rear of Essex Market in Grand street, between Ludlow and Essex streets.

Extra, a lane running north from First street and between the Bowery and Second avenue.

Factory, from 156 Waverly place north to Bank. Now part of Waverly place.

Ferry, from 86 Gold southeast to Pearl.

Fisher's Court, rear 22 Oak, three buildings. Now obsolete.

Fletcher, from 208 Pearl street south to the East River.

Franklin Square, on Pearl, from 10 Cherry to 352 Pearl.

Great Kiln Road. See Gansevoort.

Gay, from 141 Waverly place north to Christopher.

Gouverneur Lane, from South to Water, next north beyond Old slip.

Gouverneur Slip, 613 Water south to East River.

Great Jones, from 680 Broadway east to the Bowery.

Hague, from 367 Pearl north to Cliff.

- Cottage Place, part of Hudson street between Houston and
 Blocher.
 Cross, from 11 Duane, corner Centre, east to North New York.
 Cuyler's Alley, from 25 South west to Water.
 Decatur Place, on Seventh street between First Avenue and
 Avenue A.
 Deegan Place, left side of Blocher, from Thompson to 115
 Blocher, corner Sullivan.
 Depeyster, from 130 Water south to the East River.
 Desbrosses, from 165 Hudson west to the North River.
 Dominick, from 19 Clark west to Hudson.
 Dover, from 312 Pearl south to the East River.
 Downing, from 212 Blocher west to York.
 Doyne, from 2 Bovey north to Fall.
 Dry Dock Street, between Avenue C and Avenue D, and from
 Ninth to Thirtieth.
 Dutch, from 19 John north to Fulton.
 East, from 578 Grand east to Livingston.
 East Court, from Twenty-second north to Fifth Avenue. Now
 obsolete.
 Egan's Alley. See Ryder's alley.
 Essex Market Place, west of Essex Market in Grand street,
 between Bedford and Essex streets.
 Extra, a lane running north from First street and between the
 Bovey and Second Avenue.
 Factory, from 150 Westery place north to Hook. Now part of
 Westery place.
 Ferry, from 25 Gold southeast to Pearl.
 Fisher's Court, near 22 Oak, three buildings. Now obsolete.
 Fletcher, from 208 Pearl street south to the East River.
 Franklin Square, on West, from 10 Cherry to 222 Pearl.
 Great Kite Road. See Havermont.
 Guy, from 141 Westery place north to Christopher.
 Government Lane, from South to Water, next parish beyond
 Old slip.
 Government Slip, 613 Water south to East River.
 Great Lane, from 650 Broadway east to the Bovey.
 Hague, from 367 Pearl north to Cliff.

Hall Place, rear of Tompkins Market, runs north from 6 Sixth street to Seventh street, and is between Second and Third avenues.

Hancock, from 563 Houston north to Bleecker.

Hanover, from 121 Pearl north to Wall.

Hanover Square, on Pearl near Old slip.

Harrison, from 81 Hudson west to the North River.

Hoboken, from 474 Washington west to the North River. Now obsolete.

Jacob, from 19 Ferry east to Frankfort.

Jackson Avenue, continuation of Wooster street north from Waverly place to Union place. Now University place.

Jackson place, north from rear of 16 Downing. Now obsolete.

James Slip, from 78 Cherry south to the East River.

Jersey, from 139 Crosby east to Mulberry.

Jones, from 150 Fourth west to Bleecker.

Jones's Court, rear 48 and 50 Wall. Now obsolete.

Jones's Lane, from 101 Front south to East River.

Lafayette Place, from 26 Great Jones street north to Eighth, and between Broadway and the Bowery.

Leroy, from 421 Hudson west to the North River.

Leroy Place, from 86 Bleecker, corner Mercer, to 104 Bleecker, corner Greene. Now obsolete.

Leyden Place, on the Bowery, from Eleventh to Thirteenth. Now obsolete.

Lispenard, from 175 West Broadway east to Broadway.

Little Green, from 57 Liberty north to Maiden lane. Now Liberty place.

Little Water, from 58 Cross north to Anthony. Now Mission place (from 58 Park north to Worth).

Lorillard Place, on Washington from Charles to Perry. Now obsolete.

Lumber (now Trinity place), from 98 Liberty south to Tin Pot alley. Again Trinity place in 1890.

Madison Court opens at 219 Madison street. Now obsolete.

Manhattan, from 55 Houston west to the North River.

Manhattan Place, from 8 Elm west and south to Reade.

Marion, from 406 Broome north.

Hall Place, rear of Tompkins Market, runs north from 88th Street to Seventh Street, and is between Second and Third Avenues.

Hansen, from 563 Houston north to Hoescher.

Hansen, from 121 Ford north to Wall.

Hansen Square, on Ford near Old Slip.

Harrison, from 81 Hudson west to the North River.

Hoboken, from 474 Washington west to the North River. Now

obsolete.

Jacob, from 18 Perry east to Franklin.

Jackson Avenue, continuation of Western Street north from

Waverly Place to Union Place. Now University Place.

Jackson Place, north from rear of 10 Bowling. Now obsolete.

James Slip, from 72 Cherry south to the East River.

Jersey, from 126 Cherry east to Malabar.

Jones, from 150 Fourth west to Hoescher.

Jones's Court, rear 45 and 50 Wall. Now obsolete.

Jones's Lane, from 101 Front south to the East River.

Lafayette Place, from 58 Great Street north to Eighth

and between Broadway and the Bowery.

Largo, from 121 Hudson west to the North River.

Largo Place, from 88 Hoescher, corner Mercer to 1st Street.

corner Greene. Now obsolete.

Layden Place, on the Bowery, from Eleventh to Thirtieth.

Now obsolete.

Lispenard, from 175 West Broadway east to Broadway.

Little Green, from 57 Liberty north to Hudson Lane. Now

Liberty Place.

Little Water, from 22 Green north to Anthony's. Now Mis-

son Place (from 58 Park north to Water).

Lothland Place, on Washington from Charles to Perry. Now

obsolete.

Lumber from Trinity Place (from 22 Liberty south to the Bow-

ery. Again Trinity Place to 1290.

Madison Court, opens at 213 Madison Street. Now obsolete.

Madhattan, from 52 Houston west to the North River.

Madhattan Place, from 2 Elm west and south to Hudson.

Madison, from 408 Broadway north.

- Marketfield, from 74 Broad street west to Whitehall.
- Mechanic Alley, from 84 Monroe to Cherry, between Market and Pike.
- Mechanic place, from the right of Avenue A, between Second and Third streets. Now obsolete.
- Meek's Court, near 45 Broad. Now obsolete.
- Merchants' Court, rear 48½ Exchange place. Now obsolete.
- Minetta, from 205 Bleecker north to Minetta lane.
- Minetta lane, from 130 Macdougall west to Sixth avenue.
- Moore, from No. 30 Pearl south to the East River.
- Morris, from 25 Broadway west to North River.
- New, from 5 Wall south to Beaver.
- Nyack Place, rear 31 Bethune, four houses. Now obsolete.
- Orange, from 116 Chatham north to Grand. Now Baxter.
- Park Row, from No. 1 Ann street east to Spruce. In 1890 includes Chatham street.
- Park Place, from 237 Broadway west to Church. Now extends to the river, including the former Robinson street. Columbia College formerly stood between them.
- Peck Slip, from 312 Pearl street, east to South street.
- Pelham, from 114 Monroe south to Cherry.
- Pell, from 20 Bowery west to Mott.
- Platt, from 222 Pearl west to William.
- Randall Place, in Ninth street, commencing at Broadway and ending at University place. Now obsolete.
- Rector, from No. 69 Broadway west to the North River.
- Renwick, from 220 Canal north to Spring.
- Republican alley. See Manhattan place.
- Robinson, from 4 College place west to the North River. Now a part of Park place.
- Rose, from 34 Frankfort northeast to Pearl.
- Rutgers Place, in Monroe street, from Jefferson to Clinton.
- Ryder's Alley, from 68 Fulton to Gold. Includes now Eden's alley.
- Scott's Alley, from 71 Franklin. Now obsolete.
- Smith, from 14 Hamersley south to King. Obsolete.
- Smith Court, Smith street, between King and Hamersley. Obsolete.

- Macbeth, from 74 Broad street west to West 14th.
 Macbeth Alley, from 84 Macbeth to Glasgow, between Macbeth
 and Pike.
 Macbeth place, from the right of Avenue A, between Second
 and Third streets. Now obsolete.
 Macbeth Court, near 45 Broad. Now obsolete.
 Macbeth Court, near 45 Exchange place. Now obsolete.
 Macbeth, from 205 Macbeth north to Minerva lane.
 Macbeth lane, from 130 Macbeth west to Sixth avenue.
 Moore, from No. 30 Bond south to the East River.
 Morris, from 25 Broadway west to North River.
 New, from 5 Wall south to Battery.
 New Place, near 81 Bond, from Bond. Now obsolete.
 Orange, from 116 Chatham north to Canal. Now obsolete.
 Park Row, from No. 1 Ann street east to Spence. In 1860
 included Chatham street.
 Park Place, from 287 Broadway west to Canal. Now extends
 to the river, including the former Robinson street. Columbia
 College formerly stood between them.
 Peck Slip, from 212 Bond street west to South street.
 Pellam, from 114 Morris south to Canal.
 Pell, from 20 Bond west to Wall.
 Platt, from 222 Bond west to William.
 Randall Place, in 2nd street, connecting in Broadway and
 ending at University place. Now obsolete.
 Recker, from No. 66 Broadway west to the North River.
 Renwick, from 220 Canal north to Spring.
 Republican alley. See Manhattan place.
 Robinson, from 4 College place west to the North River. Now
 a part of Park place.
 Ross, from 31 Franklin north to Bond.
 Rutgers Place, in Morris street, from Madison to Clinton.
 Ryder's Alley, from 66 Fulton to Gold. Includes now Egan's
 alley.
 Scott's Alley, from 71 Franklin. Now obsolete.
 Smith, from 14 Broadway south to King. Obsolete.
 Smith Court, Smith street, between King and Broadway.
 Obsolete.

- South William, formerly Mill, from 7 William west to Broad.
 Spruce, from 151 Nassau southeast to Gold.
 Stanton Place, opens at 4 Stanton street and contains six houses. Obsolete.
 Staple, from 169 Duane north to Harrison.
 State, from No. 48 Whitehall west, then north to Broadway.
 St. John's Lane, from 9 Beach north to Laight.
 St. Mark's Place, in Eighth street, between Third avenue and Avenue A.
 Stone, from No. 17 Whitehall east to William.
 St. Peter's Place, in Church, from Vesey to Barclay. Obsolete.
 Stuyvesant, from 25 Third avenue east to Second avenue.
 Stuyvesant Place, in Second avenue, between Seventh and Tenth streets. Obsolete.
 Temple, from 88 Liberty south to Thames.
 Thames, from 111 Broadway west to Greenwich.
 Theatre Alley, from 15 Ann north to Beekman.
 Thomas, from 126 Church west to Hudson.
 Thompson's Court, from 363 Rivington. Obsolete.
 Tin Pot Alley, from 59 Greenwich to 91 Lumber. Now Edgar street.
 Tompkins, from 576 Grand east to East River.
 Tompkins Place, in Tenth street, between First avenue and Avenue A, commencing at 203 and ending at 237. Obsolete.
 Trinity Place, late Lumber street. Now (1890) again Trinity place, having in the mean time been a part of New Church street.
 Union Court, rear University place, near Twelfth street.
 Union Place, from East Fourteenth along Fourth avenue to Twentieth street. Now Union square.
 University Place, from Washington square north to Fourteenth street.
 Vandam, from 15 Macdougall west to Greenwich.
 Vandewater, from 54 Frankfort east to Pearl.
 Varick Place, in Sullivan, between Houston and Bleecker.
 Walnut, from 388 Henry south to East River. Now Jackson.
 Washington Place, from 713 Broadway west to Wooster.
 Washington Square, in Waverley place, fronting the Parade Ground.

South William, formerly Mill, from 7 William west to Broad.
 Spruce Lane, 151 Nassau southeast to Gold.
 Stanton Place, opens at 4 Stanton street and contains six
 houses. Obsolete.
 Maple, from 168 Duane north to Harrison.
 State, from No. 42 W. Mitchell west, then north to Broadway.
 St. John's Lane, from 9 Beach north to Eighth.
 St. Mark's Place, in Eighth street, between Third Avenue and
 Avenue A.
 Stone, from No. 17 W. Mitchell east to William.
 St. Peter's Place, in Church, from Vesey to Barclay. Obsolete.
 Stuyvesant, from 25 Third Avenue east to Second Avenue.
 Stuyvesant Place, in Second Avenue, between Second and
 Third streets. Obsolete.
 Temple, from 28 Liberty south to Thomas.
 Thomas, from 111 Broadway west to Greenwich.
 Theatre Alley, from 15 Ann north to Beekman.
 Thomas, from 122 Church west to Hudson.
 Thompson's Court, from 364 Livingston. Obsolete.
 The Pot Alley, from 38 Greenwich to 91 London. Now 141
 Gar street.
 Tompkins, from 576 Grand east to East River.
 Tompkins Place, in Third street, between First Avenue and
 Avenue A, commencing at 208 and ending at 227. Obsolete.
 Trinity Place, late Lumber street. Now (1780) again Trinity
 Place, having in the mean time been a part of New Church street.
 Union Court, near University Place, near Twelfth street.
 Union Place, from East Fourteenth along Fourth Avenue to
 Twelfth street. Now Union square.
 University Place, from Washington square south to Fourteenth
 street.
 Vanden, from 13 MacDougal west to Greenwich.
 Vandewater, from 54 Franklin east to Park.
 Varick Place, in Sullivan between Houston and Beekman.
 Walnut, from 252 Henry south to East River. Now Jackson.
 Washington Place, from 115 Broadway west to Houston.
 Washington Square, in Westway place, fronting the Park.
 Ground.

Weehawken, rear Greenwich Market, between Christopher and Amos.

Wesley Place, in Mulberry from Houston to Bleecker. Obsolete.

West Court, from Twenty-second north to Sixth avenue. Obsolete.

York, from 9 St. John's lane east to West Broadway.

The following additional streets and places to those of 1831 were shown in 1846: Abingdon Place, Abingdon Square, Albion Place, Amity Place, Astor Place, Bayard Place, Bloomingdale Road, Bowling Green, Carrol Place, Cartman's Arcade, Centre Market, Charles Alley, City Hall Place, Clinton Alley, Clinton Place, College Place, Cottage Place, Decatur Place, Depau Row, Dry Dock Street, East, East Clinton Place, East Court, Essex Market Place, Extra, Fisher's Court, Gansevoort, Gouverneur Lane, Greenwich Avenue, Hall Place, Hanover Square, Irving Place, Jackson Avenue, Jackson Place, Jones Court, Leroy Place, Lexington Avenue, Leyden Place, Little Green, Lorillard Place, Madison Court, Madison Avenue, Manhattan Place, Marion, Mechanic Place, Meek's Court, Merchants' Court, Minetta Lane, Nyack Place, Park Row, Randal Place, Provost, Rutgers Place, Scott's Alley, Smith Court, South William, Stanton Place, St. Peter's Place, Stuyvesant Place, Thompson's Court, Tin Pot Alley, Tompkins Place, Trinity Place, Union Court, Union Place, University Place, Varick Place, Washington Place, Washington Square, Waverley Place, Wesley Place, West Broadway, West Court.

These had been struck out: Albany Basin, Amity Lane, Art, Asylum, Augustus, Chapel, Gouverneur Alley, Green, Greenwich Lane, Little Water, Mill, North, Provost, Old Kiln Road, Torbert.

The Albany Basin was on the North River, between Albany and Cedar streets; Amity lane was an alley, since closed up; Art street, now Astor place; Gouverneur alley is Gouverneur lane; Greenwich lane is Greenwich avenue; Mill is still existing, but very much shorter than it once was, as most of it is now in South William street; North street was the last one on the east side, now called Houston; Provost, the western part of Franklin; Old

Wichawken, near Greenwich Market between Christopher and
 Ames
 Wesley Place, in Malberry from Hesperus to Bloeker. Obso-
 lete.
 West Court from Twenty-second north to Fifth Avenue.
 Obsolete.

York from St. John's lane east to West Broadway.
 The following additional streets and places in times of 1881
 were shown in 1848: Abington Place, Abington Square, Abin-
 Place, Amity Place, Astor Place, Bayard Place, Bloomingdale
 Road, Bowling Green, Canal Place, Carman's Arcade, Centre
 Market, Charles Alley, City Hall Place, Clinton Alley, Clinton
 Place, College Place, Cottage Place, Decatur Place, Deane Row,
 Dry Dock Street, East East Clinton Place, East Court, East
 Market Place, East Place, Fisher's Court, Ganssweert, Ganssweert
 Lane, Greenwich Avenue, Hall Place, Hanover Square, Irving
 Place, Jackson Avenue, Jackson Place, Jones Court, Jones Place,
 Lexington Avenue, Layden Place, Little Green, Ludlow Place,
 Madison Court, Madison Avenue, Manhattan Place, Madison Mo-
 claime Place, Meek's Court, Mervin's Court, Minerva Lane,
 Nyack Place, Park Row, Randal Place, Rensselaer Place,
 Scott's Alley, Smith Court, South William Square, St.
 Peter's Place, Steyer's Place, Thompson's Court, The Post
 Alley, Tompkins Place, Trinity Place, Union Court, Union
 Place, University Place, Varck Place, Washington Place, West
 ington Square, Waverley Place, Wesley Place, West Broadway,
 West Court.

Those had been struck out: Albany Place, Amity Lane, Art
 Asylum, Augustine Chapel, Ganssweert Alley, Green, Greenwich
 Lane, Little Water, Mill, North, Parson, Old Elm Road,
 Torbet.

The Albany Basin was on the North River, between Albany
 and Cedar streets; Amity lane was an alley, since closed up; Art
 street, now Astor place; Ganssweert alley is Ganssweert lane;
 Greenwich lane is Greenwich street; Mill is still existing, but
 very much shorter than it once was, as most of it is now in South
 William street; North street was the last one on the east side,
 now called Houston; Parson the western part of Franklin; Old

Kiln or Great Kiln road, now Gansevoort. Torbert has not been identified by the writer.

In 1846 the highest numbers upon the avenues and other streets running northward were for Avenue D 139, at Tenth street; C, 27, at Third street; B, 48, at Fourth street; A, 32, at Third street; First avenue, 157, at Tenth street; Second avenue, 156, at Tenth street; Third avenue, 362, at Twenty-eighth street; Lexington avenue, unnumbered; Fourth avenue, unnumbered; Madison avenue, unnumbered; Broadway, 829, at Twelfth street; Fifth avenue, 33, at Tenth street; Sixth avenue, 221, at Fourteenth street; Seventh avenue, unnumbered; Eighth avenue, 223, at Twenty-third street; Ninth avenue, 95, at Nineteenth street; Tenth avenue, unnumbered; the Eleventh avenue is not given. The highest numbered street is Twenty-third. Above Fourteenth street the present Broadway was known as the Bloomingdale road.

In the Directory for 1882 the Bloomingdale road has disappeared, having been swallowed up by Broadway and the Boulevard. The latter is not numbered, Broadway ending with 1810 at Fifty-ninth. First avenue has a great gap in numbering from Eighty-eighth street to 115th; Second avenue is consecutive excepting Sixty-seventh to Seventy-second, and Eighty-seventh to 103d; Third avenue has a gap from Ninety-third to 101st; Fourth avenue is unnumbered from Forty-third to Fifty-first streets, and from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-second; Fifth avenue is unnumbered, with a few exceptions, from Sixty-eighth to 123d, and again from 132d north to the Harlem River; Sixth and Seventh avenues stop at the Park, beginning again above, the former part being numbered and the latter not; the numbers on the Eighth avenue ascend no higher than to the lower part of the Park; the Ninth avenue is numbered to Sixty-third street, and the Tenth to Sixty-first. None of the streets higher than Fifty-ninth west of the Park were numbered, and on the east side the numbering seemed to end at Ninety-third, not beginning again till 104th was reached. The highest numbered street then given is 135th.

The streets which were added in the next thirty-six years after 1846, or up till 1882, were Abattoir place, Ashland place, Baxter, Beekman place, Belvedere place, Bible House, Bishop's lane,

Mill or Great Mill road, now Gansvoort. Torbert has not been identified by the writer.

In 1846 the highest numbers upon the avenues and other streets running northward were for Avenue D 130, at Tenth street; G 97, at Third street; K 14, at Fourth Street; A, 32, at Third street; First avenue, 157, at Tenth street; Second avenue, 156, at Tenth street; Third avenue, 362, at Twenty-eighth street; Lexington avenue, unnumbered; Fourth avenue, unnumbered; Madison avenue, unnumbered; Broadway, 822, at Twenty-fifth street; Fifth avenue, 32, at Tenth street; Sixth avenue, 321, at Fourth street; Seventh avenue, unnumbered; Eighth avenue, 225, at Twenty-third street; Ninth avenue, 95, at Nineteenth street; Tenth avenue, unnumbered; the Eleventh avenue is not given. The highest numbered street is Twenty-third. Above Fourteenth street the present Broadway was known as the Bloomingdale road. In the Directory for 1852 the Bloomingdale road has disappeared, having been swallowed up by Broadway and the Hudson river. The latter is not numbered Broadway, ending with 1810 at Fifty-ninth. First avenue has a great gap in numbering from Eighty-eighth street to 115th; Second avenue is continuous, excepting Sixty-seventh to Seventy-second, and Eighty-seventh to 108th; Third avenue has a gap from Ninety-third to 101st; Fourth avenue is unnumbered from Forty-third to Fifty-first street, and from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-second; Fifth avenue is unnumbered, with a few exceptions, from Sixty-eighth to 138th, and again from 139th north to the Hudson river; Sixth and Seventh avenues stop at the 15th, beginning again above, the former part being numbered and the latter not; the numbers on the Eighth avenue exceed no higher than to the lower part of the 10th; the Ninth avenue is numbered to Sixty-third street, and the Tenth to Sixty-fifth. None of the streets higher than Fifty-ninth west of the Park were numbered, and on the east side the numbering seemed to end at Ninety-third, not beginning again till 19th was reached. The highest numbered street then given is 138th.

The streets which were added in the next thirty-five years after 1810, or up till 1855, were Abbot-place, Ashland place, Bleecker, Beckman place, Belvidere place, Bible House, Bishop's lane,

Bloomfield, Bogart, Boulevard, Boulevard place, Broadway alley, Centre Market place, Charles lane, Clinton court, Clinton Hall, Clinton Market, Coenties alley, Columbia place, Congress, Congress place, Cooper Union, Donovan's lane, Duncomb place, Dunham place, Dunscomb place, Edgar, Essex Market, Exchange alley, Exchange court, Extra place, Franklin Market, Franklin place, Franklin terrace, Fulton Market, Garden row, Gouverneur Market, Gramercy park, Hanson place, Harry Howard square, Hester court, Lamartine place, Lawrence, Liberty place, Little West Twelfth, Livingston place, London terrace, Madison square, Manhattan, Manhattan Market, Manhattan place, Martin terrace, Milligan place, Minetta place, Mission place, Mitchell place, Mott's lane, Mount Morris avenue, Mount Morris place, Neilson place, New avenue, New Bowery, New Chambers, New Church, North William, Pacific place, Park, Park avenue, Patchin place, Pleasant avenue, Prospect place, Rachel lane, Roslyn place, Rutherford place, St. Clement's place, St. Luke's place, St. Nicholas avenue, Spencer place, Striker's lane, Sylvan place, Tompkins Market, Trimble place, Tryon row, Union square, Vanderbilt avenue, Vannest place, Washington Market, West Washington Market, Winthrop place, and Worth.

These streets were dropped: Abingdon place, Albion place, Amity, Amity place, Amos, Anthony, Bayard place, Bloomingdale road, Burton, Carrol place, Cartman's arcade, Charles alley, Clinton Place East, Cross, Decatur place, East court, Eden's alley, Fisher's court, Hamersley, Hoboken, Jackson avenue, Jackson place, Jones's court, Leroy place, Leyden place, Little Green, Little Water, Lorillard place, Lumber, Madison court, Mechanic place, Meek's court, Merchants' court, Nyack place, Orange, Randal place, Robinson, Ryder's alley, Scott's alley, Smith, Smith court, Stanton place, St. Peter's place, Stuyvesant place, Thompson's court, Tin Pot alley, Tompkins place, Trinity place, Union place, Walnut, Wesley place, and West court.

The short streets of the city now are:

Abattoir Place, West Thirty-ninth, between Eleventh avenue and the North River.

Ashland Place, Perry, between Greenwich avenue and Waverley place.

Beekman Place, from 429 East Forty-ninth north to East Fifty-first.

Belvedere Place, West Thirtieth, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Benson, from 107 Leonard north.

Bible House, on Eighth and Ninth streets and Third and Fourth avenues.

Bishop's Lane, from 174 Chambers south to Warren.

Bloomfield, from 7 Tenth avenue west to the North River.

Bogart, from 539 West west to the North River.

Boulevard, from West Fifty-ninth and Eighth avenue north-west by north to West 155th street and Eleventh avenue. Formerly part of the Bloomingdale road.

Boulevard Place, West 130th, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Broadway Alley, from 153 East Twenty-sixth north to East Twenty-seventh.

Catharine Market, foot of Catharine.

Centre Market, Grand, corner Centre.

Charles Lane. See Charles alley.

City Hall Square, the open space between Tryon row and Ann street.

Clinton Court, rear 120 Clinton place.

Clinton Hall, 19 Astor place.

Clinton Market, Canal, corner West.

College Place, 53 Barclay, north to Chambers.

Columbia Place, 386 Eighth street.

Congress, from 177 West Houston south to King.

Congress Place, rear of 4 Congress.

Cooper Union, on Fourth and Third avenues and Seventh street.

Depau Place, 185 and 187 Thompson.

Donovan's Lane, near 474 Pearl.

Duncomb Place, East 128th, between Second and Third avenues.

Dunham Place, 142 West Thirty-third.

Dunscomb Place, East Fiftieth, between First avenue and Beekman place.

Edgar, from 59 Greenwich east to New Church. Formerly Tin Pot alley. This is the shortest street in the city.

- Essex Market, Grand, corner Essex.
Exchange Alley, from 55 Broadway west to New Church.
Exchange Court, 74 Exchange place.
Extra Place, rear of 10 First.
Franklin Market, Old slip.
Franklin Place, from 68 Franklin east to White.
Franklin Terrace, rear 364 West Thirty-sixth.
Fulton Market, Fulton, corner South.
Garden Row, 140 West Eleventh.
Gay, from 141 Waverley place north to Christopher.
Gouverneur Lane, from 48 South to 93 Water.
Gouverneur Market, Gouverneur slip.
Gouverneur Slip, from 371 South north to 613 Water.
Gramercy Park, from 106 to 142 East Twenty-first south to East Twentieth, between Third and Fourth avenues.
Hamilton, from 73 Catharine east to Market.
Hanson Place, Second avenue, between 124th and 125th streets.
Harry Howard Square, the open space bounded by Canal, Walker, Baxter, and Mulberry.
Hester Court, rear 101 Hester.
Irving Place, from 117 East Fourteenth north to East Twentieth.
Jefferson Market, Sixth avenue corner Greenwich avenue.
Lamartine Place, West Twenty-ninth, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Lawrence, from 126th near Ninth avenue to West 120th at the Boulevard.
Liberty Place, from 57 Liberty north to Maiden lane.
Little West Twelfth, from Gansevoort west to the North River.
Livingston Place, from 325 East Fifteenth north to East Seventeenth.
London Terrace, West Twenty-third, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
Ludlow Place, West Houston street, between Sullivan and Macdougall.
Madison Square, north, East Twenty-sixth, between Fifth and Madison avenues.

Essex Market, Grand, corner Essex.
 Exchange Alley, from 55 Broadway west to New Church.
 Exchange Court, 74 Exchange place.
 Estate Place, rear of 10 First.
 Franklin Market, Old slip.
 Franklin Place, from 68 Franklin east to White.
 Franklin Terrace, rear 364 West Thirty-sixth.
 Fulton Market, Fulton corner South.
 Garden Row, 140 West Eleventh.
 Gay, from 141 West Forty-five north to Christopher.
 Government Lane, from 42 South to 32 Water.
 Government Market, Government slip.
 Government Slip, from 371 South north to 472 Water.
 Government Yard, from 108 to 142 East Twenty-first north to
 East Twenty-ninth, between Third and Fourth avenues.
 Hamilton, from 73 Catharine east to Market.
 Hanson Place, Second avenue, between 17th and 125th
 streets.
 Harry Howard Square, the open space bounded by Canal,
 Walker, Baxter, and Mulberry.
 Hester Court, rear 101 Hester.
 Irving Place, from 117 East Fourteenth north to East Thirty-
 sixth.
 Jefferson Market, Sixth avenue corner Christopher street.
 Lamanine Place, West Twenty-ninth between Eighth and
 Ninth avenues.
 Lawrence, from 150th near Ninth avenue to West 120th in the
 Bowery.
 Liberty Place, from 67 Liberty north to Market lane.
 Little West Twelfth, from Government west to the North River.
 Livingston Place, from 335 East Twelfth north to East
 Seventeenth.
 London Terrace, West Twenty-fifth between Ninth and Tenth
 avenues.
 Ludlow Place, West Houston street between Fifth and
 Macdonald.
 Madison Square, north, East Twenty-sixth between Fifth and
 Madison avenues.

Manhattan, from West 124th, corner St. Nicholas avenue, to Twelfth avenue.

Manhattan Market, Eleventh avenue, corner West Thirty-fourth street.

Marketfield, between Broad and the Produce Exchange.

New has been extended one block, now ending where Marketfield does. It begins in Wall.

Martin Terrace, East Thirtieth, between Second and Third avenues.

Milligan Place, 139 Sixth avenue.

Minetta Place, rear 2 Minetta.

Mission Place, from 58 Park north to Worth.

Mitchell Place, East Forty-ninth, between First avenue and Beekman place.

Mott's Lane, from 767 Eleventh avenue west.

Mount Morris Avenue, from West 120th, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, north to 124th.

Mount Morris Place, West 124th, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Neilson Place, Mercer, between Waverley place and Clinton place.

New Chambers, from 67 Chatham east to Cherry.

New Church, from 182 Fulton south to Morris. Part is now known as Trinity place.

North William, from 16 Frankfort north to Chatham.

Pacific Place, rear 133 West Twenty-ninth.

Park, from 36 Centre east to Mott. Formerly Cross.

Park Place, from 237 Broadway west to the North River. Part formerly known as Robinson street.

Park Row, now (1890) includes Chatham street.

Patchin Place, 111 West Tenth.

Pleasant Avenue, from East 106th, east of First avenue, north to the Harlem River.

Prospect Place, from East Fortieth, between First and Second avenues, north to East Forty-third.

Rachel Lane, from 4 Goerck east to Mangin.

Roslyn Place, Greene street, between West Third and West Fourth.

Manhattan, from West 121st, corner St. Nicholas Avenue to Twelfth Avenue.
 Manhattan Market, Eleventh Avenue, corner West Thirty-fourth Street.
 Marketfield, between Broad and the Hudson Exchange.
 New has been extended one block, now ending where Marketfield Road. It begins in Wall.
 Martin Terrace, East Thirtieth, between Second and Third Avenues.
 Michigan Place, 120 Sixth Avenue.
 Minnesota Place, near 21st Avenue.
 Mission Place, from 22nd Park north to West.
 Mitchell Place, East Forty-ninth, between First Avenue and Broadway.
 Mont's Lane, from 107 Eleventh Avenue west.
 Mount Morris Avenue, from West 120th, between 115th and Sixth Avenues, north to 124th.
 Mount Morris Place, West 121st, between 115th and 124th Avenue.
 Neilson Place, Mount Morris, between West 121st and 124th Place.
 New Chambers, from 51 Chambers east to Third.
 New Church, from 122 Fulton south to Mount Morris, East is now known as Third Place.
 North William, from 16 Franklin north to Chambers.
 Pacific Place, near 123 West Twenty-ninth.
 Park, from 36 Centre east to Mount Morris, formerly known as Park Place, from 287 Broadway west to the North River.
 Park formerly known as Robinson Street.
 Park Row, now (1250) includes Chambers Street.
 Patchin Place, 111 West Fourth.
 Pleasant Avenue, from East 100th, east of First Avenue, north to the Harlem River.
 Prospect Place, from East Forty-third, between First and Second Avenues, north to East Forty-third.
 Rachel Lane, from 4 Grand east to Martin.
 Reilly Place, between street, between West Third and West Fourth.

Rutherford Place, from 224 East Seventeenth south to East Fifteenth.

St. Clement's Place, Macdougall from West Houston to Bleecker, and from Waverley place to Clinton place.

St. Nicholas Avenue, 110th and Sixth avenue to 145th and Ninth avenue, thence to 155th and Kingsbridge road.

Seventh Street Place, rear 185 Seventh.

South Fifth Avenue, from 70 West Fourth south to Canal. Formerly Laurens.

South William, from 7 William west to Broad.

Spencer Place, West Fourth, between Christopher and West Tenth.

Striker's Lane, from 743 Eleventh avenue west.

Sylvan Place, north from East 120th to East 121st, between Lexington and Third avenues.

Thomas, from 317 Broadway west to Hudson. Formerly ran from Church to Hudson, but by its extension through the Hospital grounds has become longer.

Tompkins Market, Third avenue, corner Sixth.

Trimble Place, from 115 Duane north to Thomas.

Tryon Row, from 1 Centre east to 36 Chatham. There is only one building on this, the Staats-Zeitung.

Union Market, East Houston, corner Columbia.

Union Square, from Fourteenth to Seventeenth streets, and Broadway to Fourth avenue.

Vanderbilt Avenue, from 27 East Forty-second to East Forty-fifth.

Vannest Place, Charles street from West Fourth to Bleecker.

Washington Market, Fulton, corner West.

West Washington Market, West, between Fulton and Vesey. (Now removed further uptown.)

Winthrop Place, Greene street, between Waverley place and Clinton place.

Worth, from 72 Hudson east to Chatham. Formerly Anthony.

In no American city does the nomenclature need more system than in New York. New York and Brooklyn practically make one city, with three very distinct parts. The island of Manhattan has the streets we have just given; Brooklyn has about as many,

Radford Place, from 241 East Seventeenth south to East
 Fifteenth.
 St. Clement's Place, Radford from West Houston to
 Hecker, and from Waverly place to Clinton place.
 St. Nicholas Avenue, 110th and 112th streets to 115th and
 Ninth avenue, thence to 115th and Kingsbridge road.
 Seventh Street Place, near 175 Seventh.
 South Fifth Avenue, from 70 West Fourth south to Canal.
 Formerly Lavigne.
 South William, from 7 William east to Grand.
 Spencer Place, West Fourth, between Christopher and West
 Tenth.
 Barker's Lane, from 713 Eleventh avenue west
 Sylvan Place, north from East 150th to East 151st, between
 Lexington and Third avenue.
 Thomas, from 317 Broadway west to Hudson. Formerly ran
 from Church to Hudson, but by its extension through the Hospital
 grounds has become longer.
 Tompkins Market, Third avenue, corner Sixth.
 Triangle Place, from 115 Duane north to Thomas.
 Tyson Row, from 1 Centre east to 50th Street. There is only
 one building on this, the State Building.
 Union Market, East Houston, corner Columbia.
 Union Square, from Fourteenth to Seventeenth streets and
 Broadway to Fourth avenue.
 Vanderbilt Avenue, from 27 West Forty-second to East Forty-
 fifth.
 Vanost Place, Church street from West Fourth to Hecker.
 Washington Market, 1 mile corner West.
 West Washington Market, West, between Fulton and Tenth.
 (Now removed farther upward.)
 Winthrop Place, between street between Waverly place and
 Clinton place.
 Worth, from 73 Hudson east to Clinton. Formerly Anthony.
 In no American city does the nomenclature need more system
 than in New York. New York and Brooklyn practically make
 one city, with three very distinct parts. The island of Manhattan
 has the streets we have just given; Brooklyn has about as many.

and there are a large number in the annexed district. No rule is observed about naming streets in either section, fancy alone governing. But Brooklyn will soon annex Flatbush and the rest of Kings County, as it once annexed Williamsburgh, and each of these neighborhoods will have its own pet system of streets. It cannot fail, too, of annexing Long Island City. What man can then attempt to keep a record of the thoroughfares of this metropolis, and to say where they are? The perplexity that the lack of system will inevitably introduce can be seen in London, with its dozens of Albert streets, Victoria places, and Wellington rows. For the convenience of the Post Office that city has been divided into districts, marked North, East, and so on. But can any resident recollect the streets of all London?

Some new and more thorough plan must be adopted here than now. We have Broadway, East Broadway, West Broadway and Broadway alley; Fifth street and Fifth avenue; Pike street and Pine street; Jones street, Jones lane and Great Jones street; and Doyers street and Dover street. In the annexed district there are Bayard street, Bridge street, Broad street, Catharine street, Cedar street, Chestnut street, and Church street, without going down any further in the alphabet. All these and a hundred more are duplicated on the island; most of them are again repeated in Brooklyn. Some authority that shall give us a complete and consistent plan is needed to determine upon the appellation of our thoroughfares. Some of the features which should be embraced are:

1. Not to change the name of any street that has borne a certain cognomen fifty years.
2. To change the name of all newer ones that vary from each other no more than one letter. There could not then be a Grand and a Grant street, or an Art and a Hart street.
3. No such duplication of names should be allowed as Catharine street and Catharine lane, Madison street and Madison avenue, Twelfth street and Little Twelfth street.
4. Numbered streets should stop at One Hundredth. Frequent errors happen from the mistake of Twenty-fifth for 125th street.
5. Distinguish the different parts of the metropolis by confining them to certain letters of the alphabet. Let the letters above

and there are a large number in the annexed list. No rule is observed about naming streets in either section, being always governing. But Brooklyn will soon annex Flatbush and the rest of Kings County, as it once annexed Williamsburgh, and each of these neighborhoods will have its own pet system of streets. It cannot fail, too, of annexing Long Island City. What man can then attempt to keep a record of the nomenclature of this metropolis, and to say where they are? The possibility that the task of a system will inevitably introduce can be seen in London, with its dozens of Albert streets, Victoria squares, and Wellington roads. For the convenience of the Post Office that city has been divided into districts marked North, East, and so on. But can any real student recollect the streets of all London?

Some new and more thorough plan must be adopted here than now. We have Broadway, East Broadway, West Broadway and Broadway alley; Fifth street and Fifth avenue; Fifth street and Pine street; Jones street, Jones lane and Grant Jones street; and Boyer street and Boyer street. In the annexed list there are Bayard street, Bridge street, Broad street, Catherine street, Cedar street, Chestnut street, and Church street, although going down any further in the alphabet. All these and a hundred more are duplicated on the island; most of them are again repeated in Brooklyn. Some authority that shall give new compounds and consistent plan is needed to determine upon the application of our thoroughfares. Some of the features which should be maintained are:

1. Not to change the name of any street that has borne a certain reputation fifty years.
2. To change the name of all new streets that vary from each other no more than one letter. There would not then be a Grand and a Grant street or an Art and a Hart street.
3. No duplication of names should be allowed in Flatbush, street and Catherine lane, Madison street and Madison avenue, Twelfth street and Little Twelfth street.
4. Numbered streets should stop at One Hundredth. Beyond errors happen from the mistake of Twenty-fifth for 125th street.
5. Distinguish the different parts of the metropolis by prefixing them to certain letters of the alphabet. Let the letters above

E be used alone in the annexed district; from F to I the island; M to R Brooklyn, and S to Z Long Island City. Thus when Clay street was named any one would know that it was in the annexed district; Norton would be in Brooklyn, Fenimore in New York and Tampa in Long Island City. Such a system could easily be learned, and would be of great value to our citizens. This metropolis is destined speedily to attain five millions of population. Few New Yorkers can give the names of any streets in the annexed district or in Brooklyn, and it lately fell to the lot of the writer to pilot an uptown cab driver to John street. The city was so large the driver did not know the downtown streets.

LAND TITLES IN NEW YORK CITY.*

The people of the several American colonies prior to the War of the Revolution, and especially in the province or colony of New York, from its first settlement and organization, were fully alive to the importance of maintaining and preserving public records, and particular care seems to have been taken from the beginning to make and perpetuate records affecting real estate. In this respect the American colonists greatly improved upon the system long in practice in England, under which transfers of real estate were conducted and kept at the office of a solicitor or attorney at law, or among the private papers of some country squire or land proprietor. Under the system of primogeniture prevailing in England, however, the preserving of claims of title to real estate was not so difficult as in this country, in which estates were more frequently sold or divided and subdivided.

The records of conveyances of real estate, in the province or colony of New York, began with the earliest Dutch colonial period and was continued during the English colonial period, and these records were kept in the office of the Secretary of the colony

* Communicated by Diedrich Willers, Jr., late Deputy Secretary of State and Secretary of State.

It be used alone in the named district; from F to I the island; M to R Hooker, and S to X Long Island City. Then when City street was named any one would know that it was in the named district; Norton would be in Hooker, Easton in New York and Tampa in Long Island City. Such a system could easily be learned, and would be of great value to our citizens. This method is decided speedily to attain five millions of population. Few New Yorkers can give the names of any streets in the named district or in Hooker, and it lately fell to the lot of the writer to pilot an up-town cab-driver to John street. The city was so large the driver did not know the downtown streets.

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The people of the several American colonies prior to the War of the Revolution and especially in the Province of New York, from its first settlement and organization, were fully alive to the importance of maintaining and preserving public records, and particular care seems to have been taken from the beginning to make and perpetuate records affecting real estate. In this respect the American colonies greatly surpassed upon the system long in practice in England, where, which records of real estate were conducted and kept in the office of a solicitor or attorney at law, or among the private papers of some county, or land proprietor. Under the system of private ownership, the records in England, however, the preserving of claims of title in real estate was not so difficult as in this country, in which estates were more frequently sold or divided and subdivided.

The records of conveyances of real estate in the first part of the colony of New York began with the earliest Dutch colonial period and was continued during the English colonial period, and these records were kept in the office of the Secretary of the colony.

* Communicated by Benjamin Wilbur, Jr., late Deputy Secretary of State and Secretary of State.

in New York city, in two classes of record books. The record of grants and conveyances during the Dutch colonial period, from the Government to the individual, by ground briefs or letters patent, were recorded in volumes now entitled letters patent, and the real estate transactions, etc., between individuals, known as transports or transfers and deeds, etc., were recorded in deed books also kept by the Secretary of the colony.

During the Dutch colonial period and prior to 1664, transactions in real estate were chiefly confined to the islands of Manhattans, Staten Island and Long Island, with points along and near Hudson's River, between New York city and Albany.

The records of Dutch patents, etc., found in three books entitled respectively G G, H H, and I I, of which translations remain in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, included many letters patent for lands on Manhattans Island, now embraced in New York city, of which patents a considerable number were afterwards confirmed by the English Government.

Book G G of Dutch patents, covering the period from 1630 to 1649, translated by Cornelius D. Westbrook, under chapter 366, Laws of 1839, contains 130 patents affecting lands upon Manhattans Island.

Book H H, 1654 to 1661, translated by James Van Ingen, contains the record of thirty patents for lands upon Manhattan Island.

Book I I, translated by James Van Ingen, principally covers the record of transports or deeds between individuals in 1652 and 1653, also in 1674 (in which latter year the Dutch Government for a brief time asserted governmental control), mostly relating to New York city, including the record of four letters patent therein granted in 1664.

Some of the letters patent and deeds granted during the English colonial period are fine specimens of the systems of conveyancing in practice from time to time. The lease preliminary to the release, or the quaint recitals and repetitions occurring in some records, tended to make these conveyances of great length. Many of the early patents covering large tracts of land include a large number of patentees. This was rendered necessary, since at one period the number of acres included in a grant to one person was

restricted to one thousand, and to overcome this restriction a name was inserted in the patent for each one thousand acres conveyed thereby.

The records of letters patent during the English colonial period commence October 3, 1664, and are found in sixteen full record volumes of patents and part of volume seventeen, ending with February 9, 1776; also three volumes of colonial military patents from July 11, 1764, to December 7, 1775. The military patent records, however, include no letters patent for lands located in New York city.

The seventeen volumes of English colonial patents referred to contain the record of 535 patents relating to lands on Manhattans Island, some of which were in confirmation of previous Dutch grants or patents.

The record of letters patent was resumed by the State of New York after the War of the Revolution, and is continued in Book 17 of Patents already referred to, the first land patent issued by the State bearing date October 26, 1784. The Board of Commissioners of the Land Office of the State was created by act chapter 60, Laws of 1784, and has continued with slight change in membership until the present time, being recognized as such board by the Constitution of the State.

Since 1784, the number of volumes of records of letters patent has increased from seventeen to forty completed record volumes, with six incomplete record volumes now in use. There are also five volumes of records of military patents, 1790-1797, for lands granted by the State to soldiers of the Revolutionary War, none of which include lands in New York city.

The volumes of letters patent of the series continued in volume seventeen cover a number of patents for New York city property, and during the one hundred and five years which have intervened since 1784, at the small estimate of five in each year, would aggregate 5,252; doubtless, however, there are many more. Very few of these patents cover *original* State title to uplands, but embrace chiefly patents for lands under water; for lands gained by accretion or filling in (as in the case of the West Washington Market property); escheated lands; lands acquired by the State upon foreclosure of United States loan mortgages, and other

restricted to one thousand, and to overcome this restriction a new law passed in the patent for each new thousand acres was required.

The records of letters patent during the English colonial period commence October 3, 1664, and are found in fifteen full bound volumes of patents and part of volume sixteenth, ending with February 9, 1778; also three volumes of colonial military patents from July 11, 1764, to December 1, 1775. The military patent records, however, include no letters patent for lands located in New York city.

The seventeen volumes of English colonial patents referred to contain the record of 525 patents relating to lands on Manhattan Island, some of which were in continuation of previous Dutch grants or patents.

The record of letters patent was resumed by the State of New York after the War of the Revolution and is continued in Book 17 of Patents already referred to, the first land patent issued by the State bearing date October 30, 1784. The Board of Commissioners of the Land Office of the State was created by an act of 1784, and has continued with slight changes in membership until the present time, being reorganized as such board by the Constitution of the State.

Since 1784 the number of volumes of records of letters patent has increased from seventeen to forty completed record volumes with six incomplete record volumes now in use. There are also five volumes of records of military patents 1764-1797, for lands granted by the State to soldiers of the Revolutionary War, some of which include lands in New York city.

The volume of letters patent in the series continued in volume seventeen covers a number of patents for New York city property, and during the one hundred and five years which have intervened since 1784 at the small estimate of five to eight years would average 5,250; doubtless, however, there are many more. Very few of these patents cover original title to original land, but comprise chiefly patents for lands under water, for lands gained by accretion or filling in (as in the case of the West Washington Market property); reclaimed lands; lands acquired by the State upon foreclosure of United States loan mortgages and other

secondary title, so to speak—for lands reverted to, or otherwise acquired through default of owner, by the State.

The computations herein made of the number of letters patent issued, affecting New York city lands, cover only Mannattans Island and a few other small islands embraced in the territory of the city and county of New York, as the same existed prior to the annexation to the city of certain lands from Westchester county, under chapter 613, Laws of 1873. A considerable number of patents, included in the present city territory north and east of Harlem River, were also issued during the colonial as well as in the State period.

Many of the letters patent affecting real estate in New York city are doubtless recorded in the Register's Office of the City and County of New York. Chapter 110, Laws of 1845, fully authorizes the recording of any land patent granted by the State in the office of the County Clerk or Register of the County in which the land granted therein is situated, in addition to the record made in the office of the Secretary of State. There are also on file at Albany, under State supervision, many maps and field books of property in New York city, also partition proceedings for division of lands owned in joint *ténancy*, etc., under a colonial act of January 8, 1762, and under chapter 39, Laws of the State of New York of the year 1785, some of which maps, field books, etc., are doubtless now of great value as affecting land titles in the city, as well as for historical purposes.

Perhaps, however, the most important land records at Albany are those covering the record of deeds, mortgages, etc., between individuals. The Dutch records as hereinabove stated cover only a few transports or deeds between individuals. The English records of deeds, etc., comprise forty-three volumes in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany.

As early as 1683 a colonial act was passed and approved by Governor Thomas Dongan, entitled "An Act to prevent frauds in conveyancing of lands," under which it was provided that after December 25th of that year deeds, mortgages, and other conveyance of lands in the province of New York shall be entered and recorded in the office of the Register of the county where such lands do lie, within six months from the date of execution of

secondary title, as to speak—for lands recorded in, or otherwise recognized through default of entry, by the State.

The computations herein made of the number of letters patent issued, affecting New York city lands, cover only Manhattan Island and a few other small islands contained in the territory of the city and county of New York, as the same existed prior to the annexation to the city of certain lands from Westchester county, under chapter 813, Laws of 1873. A considerable number of patents included in the present city territory north and east of Harlem River, were also issued during the colonial as well as in the State period.

Many of the letters patent affecting real estate in New York city are doubtless recorded in the Register's Office of the City and County of New York. Chapter 110, Laws of 1845, fully authorizes the recording of any land patent granted by the State in the office of the County Clerk or Register of the County in which the land granted therein is situated, in addition to the record made in the office of the Secretary of State. There are also on file at Albany, under State authorization, many maps and field books of property in New York city, also partition papers, and a few for division of lands owned in joint tenancy, etc., under a colonial act of January 6, 1783, and under chapter 22, Laws of the State of New York of the year 1785, some of which maps, field books, etc., are doubtless now of great value as affecting real titles in the city, as well as for historical purposes.

Lastly, however, the most important land records at Albany are those covering the record of deeds, mortgages, etc., between individuals. The Dutch records as heretofore stated cover only a few transfers of deeds between individuals. The English records of deeds, etc., comprise forty-three volumes in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany.

As early as 1823 a colonial act was passed and approved by Governor Thomas Donist, entitled "An Act to prevent frauds in conveyancing of lands" under which it was provided that after December 25th of that year deeds, mortgages, and other conveyances of lands in the possession of New York shall be entered and recorded in the office of the Register of the county where such lands do lie within six months from the date of execution of

such deeds, etc. The act provides also for the recording of the same deeds, mortgages, etc., in the office of the Secretary of the Colony.

A colonial act of October 30, 1710, further provides for the recording deeds of lands in the office of the Secretary of the colony, or in the county records of the county where the land is situated, thus leaving the place of record optional; and a colonial act of December 12, 1753, makes special provision for the registering of all mortgages of real estate by county clerks in the several counties after June 1, 1754.

It is believed that, notwithstanding some local registration of deeds, etc., in counties only, under act of 1710 alluded to, that many deeds, etc., were recorded solely in the office of the Secretary of the Colony, then officially located and kept in the city of New York.

The deed books, now at Albany, covered during the early English period the record of deeds and releases, certain assignments and leases, and letters of attorney relating to real estate, together with a few mortgages and wills affecting real estate; also, during the State period, some deeds from the Commissioners of Forfeitures, under and pursuant to chapter 25, Laws of 1779, and chapter 64, Laws of 1784, of confiscated and forfeited estates.

Deed Book No. 1, in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, which is in an excellent state of preservation, commences with January, 1674 (nine years prior to the passage of the general recording act for deeds, etc., hereinabove referred to), and the colonial record of deeds ends with June 3, 1776, in Book 20 of Deeds, although some deeds, etc., executed prior to the close of the War of the Revolution, were subsequently recorded under the New York State Government. The number of individual deeds and conveyances affecting lands on Manhattans Island recorded during the English colonial period was 525.

The recording of deeds in the office of the Secretary of State was resumed and continued in Deed Book 20, under the State Government, and the number of volumes of record was increased to forty-three.

Chapter 44, Laws of 1788, provided for the recording of deeds, both in the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of

each deed, etc. The act provides also for the recording of the same deeds, mortgages, etc., in the office of the Secretary of the Colony.

A colonial act of October 26, 1710, further provides for the recording of deeds of lands in the office of the Secretary of the colony, or in the county records of the county where the land is situated, thus leaving the place of record optional; and a colonial act of December 12, 1708, makes special provision for the registering of all mortgages of real estate by county clerk in the several counties after June 1, 1708.

It is believed that notwithstanding some local registration of deeds, etc., in counties only, under act of 1710 alluded to, that many deeds, etc., were recorded solely in the office of the Secretary of the Colony, then officially located and kept in the city of New York.

The deed book, now at Albany, covered during the early English period the record of deeds and releases, certain assignments and leases, and letters of attorney relating to real estate, together with a few mortgages and wills affecting real estate; also during the State period, some deeds from the Commissioners of Forfeitures under and pursuant to chapter 26, Laws of 1776, and chapter 64, Laws of 1784, of confiscated and forfeited estates.

Deed Book No. 1, in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, which is in an excellent state of preservation, commences with January, 1674 (nine years prior to the passage of the general recording act for deeds and instruments referred to), and the colonial record of deeds ends with June 2, 1776, in Book 20 of Deeds, although some deeds, etc., executed prior to the close of the War of the Revolution, were subsequently recorded under the New York State Government. The number of individual deeds and conveyances affecting lands on Manhattan Island recorded during the English colonial period was 252.

The recording of deeds in the office of the Secretary of State was resumed and continued in Deed Book 201 under the State Government, and the number of volumes of record was increased to forty-three.

Chapter 44, Laws of 1788, provided for the recording of deeds both in the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of

the County Clerk of the county in which the lands conveyed were situated, and chapter 45 of the Laws of the same year provided for the recording of mortgages of real estate, in County Clerks' offices only. These acts were renewed and continued by chapter 155 and 156, Laws of 1801, and chapters 32 and 97 of the Revised Laws of 1813.

The recording of deeds in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, which included many lengthy partition deeds of estates and patented lands, gradually came into disuse, and very few deeds have been recorded in that office since 1827, the Revised Statutes passed in that year, and indeed already chapter 263, Laws of 1823, making provision for recording the same solely in offices of County Clerks, and in New York city in the Register's office.

The Deed Books at Albany show the record, however, of 340 deeds affecting real estate in New York city (not including the portion of the city annexed from Westchester county) since the formation of the New York State Government.

An act passed by the Legislature of this State, chapter 295, Laws of 1839, made provision for the recording in County Clerks' and Registers' offices of deeds, conveyances or other instruments in writing, relating to or in any manner affecting the title to any real estate which had at any time been recorded in the office of the Secretary of State. Under the provisions of this act certified copies of some of the deeds, patents, etc., recorded at Albany have from time to time been procured by individuals and recorded in the New York city Register's office, leaving, however, many deeds, patents, etc., still unrecorded in the city of New York.

The passage of an act by the last Legislature, chapter 349, Laws of 1889, providing for a new system of recording and indexing instruments affecting real estate in New York city, to be known as the "Block System," has tended to awaken new interest in perfecting and completing the land records of the city.

By the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature of 1855, chapter 407, four Commissioners of Records were appointed for New York city and county, "with full power to examine into the condition of the records, documents, maps and indices of the County Clerk, Register and Surrogate, and to have the same

the County Clerk of the county in which the lands conveyed were situated, and chapter 45 of the laws of the nineteenth year provided for the recording of mortgages of real estate in County Clerk's offices only. Those acts were renewed and continued by chapter 155 and 156, laws of 1805, and chapters 22 and 27 of the Revised Laws of 1813.

The recording of deeds in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, which included many family partition deeds of estates and patented lands, gradually came into disuse, and very few deeds have been recorded in that office since 1827, the Revised Statutes passed in that year, and indeed already chapter 253, Laws of 1822, making provision for recording the same solely in offices of County Clerks, and in New York city in the Register's office.

The Deed Books at Albany show the record, however, of 440 deeds affecting real estate in New York city (not including the portion of the city annexed from Westchester county) since the formation of the New York State Government.

An act passed by the Legislature of this State, chapter 202, Laws of 1830, made provision for the recording of County Clerks' and Register's offices of deeds, conveyances or other instruments in writing, relating to or in any manner affecting the title to any real estate which had at any time been recorded in the office of the Secretary of State. Under the provisions of this act, copies of some of the deeds, patents, etc., recorded at Albany have from time to time been procured by the County Clerks and Registers in the New York city Register's office, for recording, however, many deeds, patents, etc., still unrecorded in the city of New York.

The passage of an act by the last Legislature, chapter 210, Laws of 1858, providing for a new system of recording and indexing instruments affecting real estate in New York city, to be known as the "Deed System," has tended to awaken new interest in perfecting and completing the land records of the city.

By the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature of 1855, chapter 407, four Commissioners of Records were appointed for New York city and county, "with full power to examine into the condition of the records, documents, maps and indices of the County Clerk, Register and Surrogate, and to have the same

copied and printed, etc." Under the power thus conferred, considerable work was done by the commission, and indexes were printed, etc. The indices of deeds, conveyances, etc., of real estate recorded in New York city thus printed, under the head of "Grantors and Grantees," cover thirty-four large quarto printed volumes.

The importance to New York city of the records at Albany, affecting lands in that city as now constituted, cannot be over-estimated, and it would seem proper that steps should be initiated to complete the local real estate records of the city, so as to include every patent, deed, etc., at Albany not already recorded in New York city. The method of procedure to give effect hereto is not the province of the writer to prescribe.

Reference may here be made to acts passed by the Legislature from time to time for other counties, under which local records have been perfected by obtaining transcripts of records at Albany for re-recording. Such an act was passed for St. Lawrence county by the Legislature of 1836, chapter 26, and in recent years an act passed for Chenango county in 1883, chapter 54, affords a good example.

The cost of perfecting the records of the city need not be very great, especially if it shall include only the procurement at Albany of certified copies of patents, deeds, etc., not already on record in New York city, for recording in the Register's office therein, which could be determined largely from the indices printed by the Record Commission of 1855, and careful search, examination and comparison of the records, indices and abstracts at Albany with those of New York city, and the expense of a new Record Commission could thus be avoided.

Having thus recited the facts in the case, the taking of steps to give effect to suggestions contained herein is left for the consideration of those "whom it may concern."

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The cost of perfecting the records of the city need not be very great, especially if it shall include only the present amount at Albany of certified copies of patents, deeds, etc., not already on record in New York city for recording in the Register's office therein, which could be furnished largely from the indices printed by the Record Commission of 1855, and careful search examination and comparison of the records, indices and abstracts at Albany with those of New York city, and the expense of a new Record Commission could thus be avoided.

Having thus verified the facts in the case the taking of steps to give effect to suggestion contained herein is left for the consideration of those "whom it may concern."

GOWANS' WESTERN MEMORABILIA.

The following chronology was compiled by William Gowans, who for fifty years was a noted bookseller in New York. These pages, and others relating to his personal experiences, were entitled by him "Western Memorabilia," and were frequently quoted from in his catalogues. Their readers were often led to believe that the extracts were from some printed work, and several orders were received by him to send on the volume that contained them. He began compiling these memorandums about 1840, and they were nearly completed in 1850, although additions were made down to the time of his death, twenty years later. Much of his information was derived from out of the way sources, only accessible to himself. His stock of books was dispersed at his death, being then the largest collection in the Union. In it there were over a quarter of a million of volumes.

1631. A windmill erected for the use of the town, situated on Broadway on the ground forming the block between Liberty and Cortlandt streets. When I arrived in New York in 1826 or 1827, I was struck with the novelty of horizontal windmills. Although I had traveled a good deal and seen a good deal I had never before seen one of these. One was situated on the banks of the Hudson River, between King and Hamersley streets, another near the junction of Bleecker and Thompson, and a third near the site of the free University. These mills were in operation a number of years after this time.

Guysbert Van Regerslander for drawing his knife and threatening a citizen with violence was sentenced to throw himself three times from the sail yard of the yacht "The Hope" and to receive from each sailor three lashes.

For slandering the Rev. E. Bogardus, a female was obliged to appear at the fort and at the sound of the bell declare before the Governor and Council that she knew that he (the Rev. E. B.) was honest and pious, and that she had belied him.

Henrick Janson for slandering the Governor was sentenced to

GOWAN'S WESTERN MEMORABILIA

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1831. A whistling started for the use of the tower situated on Housatonic on the ground forming the block between Liberty and Cortlandt streets. When I arrived in New York in 1830 or 1831, I was struck with the novelty of horizontal whistles. Although I had received a good deal and seen a good deal I had never before seen one at home. One was situated on the banks of the Hudson River between King and Housatonic streets, another near the junction of Housatonic and Thompson, and a third near the site of the Free University. These whistles were in operation a number of years after this time.

Guyard Van Housatonic for drawing the knife and then using a citizen with violence was sentenced to three months imprisonment from the jail of the "The Hope," and to receive from each sailor three dollars. For slandering the Rev. E. B. Johnson a female was obliged to appear at the bar and at the end of the hall before the Governor and Council that she knew that he (the Rev. E. B.) was honest and pious, and that she had belied him. Hendrick Jansen for slandering the Governor was sentenced to a

stand at the fort door, and, at the ringing of the bell, ask the Governor's pardon.

1640. A Scotchman presented himself to Governor Kieft, with a commission from the English Government, therein laying claims to Long Island. His claims were disregarded. He failed not, however, before leaving to sow some seeds of discord amongst the Long Islanders.

1641. Oct. 15. A cattle fair was established to be held annually.

1642. The first church of New Amsterdam built, situated within the fort, the Rev. John Megapolensis pastor. [This was the second.]

1643. The wise and good Roger Williams visited Manhattan on his way to England.

1644. The first public school erected in the city.

1646. The first City Hall, Stadt House or tavern, was erected on the present corner of Pearl and Coenties Slip, and continued for many years the seat of the courts, and all the public meetings of the people.

1647. A Scotchman arrived having a commission from King James claiming Long Island for the Duchess Dowager of Stirling, claiming to be Governor of that island. Like his predecessor, this functionary left the country without effecting anything.

May 27. Governor Stuyvesant arrived from Amsterdam. He was afterwards married to Judith Bayard.

1650. Vanderdonck by his intrigues among the commonalty of New Netherlands instigated the States General to recall Governor Stuyvesant, but the same year the war broke out between England and Holland. They rescinded the order of recall and Stuyvesant continued to be Governor of the Province for fourteen years longer.

1651. Governor Stuyvesant purchased the Bowery farm, namely, that portion of land lying east of Orange street, bounded by East Broadway, and extending two miles up the East River, for 6,400 guilders, £1,066, now valued at £900,000. He had thrown into the bargain a dwelling house, a barn, six cows, two horses and two young negroes.

1653. The town wall completed from river to river, running up Wall street and through Trinity churchyard to the Hudson

stand at the front door, and at the ringing of the bell, ask the Governor's pardon.

1840. A Scotchman presented himself to Governor Kibb, with a commission from the English Government, claiming title to claims to Long Island. His claims were disregarded. He failed not, however, before leaving to sow some seeds of discord among the Long Islanders.

1841. Oct. 18. A cattle fair was established to be held annually.

1842. The first church of New Amsterdam built situated within the fort, the Rev. John McGehee's pastor. [This was the second].

1843. The wife and good Roger Williams visited Manhattan on his way to England.

1844. The first public school erected in the city.

1846. The first City Hall, State House or Court, was erected on the present corner of Pearl and Coenties Slip, and remained for many years the seat of the courts, and all the public meetings of the people.

1847. A Scotchman arrived having a commission from King James claiming Long Island for the Jacobus (son) of Scotland, claiming to be Governor of that Island. After his presentation, this functionary left the country without effecting anything.

May 27. Governor Stuyvesant arrived from Amsterdam. He was afterwards married to Judith Lybrand.

1850. Vanderhoef by his petition secured the recognition of New Netherlands by the State General to which Governor Stuyvesant had the same year the war broke out between England and Holland. They rescinded the order to recall and Stuyvesant continued to be Governor of the Province for fourteen years longer.

1851. Governor Stuyvesant purchased the Liberty Farm, namely, that portion of land between of Orange street, bounded by East Broadway, and extending two miles up the East River, for \$100,000, now valued at \$200,000. It had been thrown into the bargain a dwelling house, a barn, six cows, two horses and two young negroes.

1853. The town wall completed from river to river, running up Wall street and through Trinity churchyard to the Hudson

River. [Just north of Wall street. Trinity churchyard of that time was an open field.]

Adriaen Vanderdonck published in Amsterdam his book on New Netherlands, written when he was in the country. The government of Holland authorized it to be published and sold for the author's sole emolument for the term of fifteen years.

1656. March 15. The Governor ordered that the ministers should preach in the forenoon alternately at Flatbush and Brooklyn.

July 6. The Governor issued an order forbidding the inhabitants of Brooklyn, Flatbush and Flatlands to remove their grain from the fields until their tithes were taken or commuted.

A market house was built near the present corner of Pearl and Broad streets. The city consisted of 120 houses and 1,000 inhabitants.

1657. John Bowne imprisoned, and afterwards banished the colony, for the crime of Quakerism.

Feb. 16. The inhabitants of Brooklyn sent a remonstrance against being taxed without their consent. The remonstrance was laid on the table and the remonstrants reprimanded.

"Sundry Quakers, for publicly declaiming in the streets, were subjected to the dungeon and Robert Hodgson was led at a cart's tail, with his arms pinioned, then beaten with a pitched rope until he fell; afterwards he was sent to the wheelbarrow to work at hard labor." This circumstance having been made known to the Governor's sister she, through pity, interceded and obtained his release.

It was ordered that any person receiving or harboring any Quaker in his house should forfeit £50. Robert Hodgson, Humphrey Norton, Mary Wetherhead and Dorothy Waugh, all Quakers, arrived in New Amsterdam. The two women were put in a dungeon for preaching in the streets.

1659. Dec. 20. The Rev. J. Polhemus represented to the Governor that his church wanted painting to prevent it from decay.

1660. Sept. 18. The minister petitions for windows for his church. Ordered that one window be furnished him.

1662. "A second windmill erected for the use of the town upon the same ground occupied by the old one, that having gone to decay."

River. (Just north of Wall street. Trinity churchyard at that time was an open field.)

Adrian Vanderdoek published in Amsterdam his book on New Netherlands, written when he was in the country. The Government of Holland authorized it to be published and sold for the author's sole emolument for the term of fifteen years.

1656, March 15. The Governor ordered that the ministers should preach in the town on alternate Fast days and Holydays. July 8. The Governor issued an order forbidding the inhabitants of Brooklyn, Flatbush and Flatlands to remove their grain from the fields until their titles were taken or commuted.

A market house was built near the present corner of First and Third streets. The city consisted of 120 houses and 1,000 inhabitants.

1657. John Bowne imprisoned and afterwards banished the colony for the crime of Quakerism.

Feb. 16. The inhabitants of Brooklyn sent a remonstrance against being taxed without their consent. The remonstrance was laid on the table and the remonstrance repudiated.

"Sundry Quakers for publicly dobbing in the streets were subjected to the hangman and Robert Hodgson was led at a cart's tail with his arms pinioned then led with a pithed rope until he fell; afterwards he was sent to his whitherway to work at hard labor." This observation having been made known to the Governor's sister she through pity, interceded and obtained his release.

It was ordered that any person receiving or harboring any Quaker in his house should forfeit £20. Robert Hodgson, Humphrey Newman, Mary Westbury and Dorothy Wainwright all Quakers arrived in New Amsterdam. The two women were put in a dungeon for preaching in the streets.

1658, Dec. 20. The Rev. J. Polhemus represented to the Governor that his church wanted building to prevent its ruin decay.

1660, Sept. 18. The minister petitioned for a window for his church. Ordered that one window be furnished him.

1662. "A second wharrell erected for the use of the town upon the same ground occupied by the old one, that having come to ruin decay."

1664. Sept. 3. New Amsterdam became New York, and the government passed from the Dutch into the possession of the English. On the 24th Fort Orange surrendered and took the name of Albany.

"Ordered, that no Christian shall be held in slavery, except judged thereto by authority, or such as willingly sell themselves; also further ordered, that death shall be the punishment for all who deny the true God and his attributes; premeditated murder, for poisoning, beastly copulation, sodomy, kidnapping, false witness in trial for life, for denying his Majesty's right to reign, or resisting his authority, a child for striking a parent, when above 16 years of age and not an idiot."

John Megapolensis wrote and published "A short description of the Maquas Indians in New Netherlands; also an account of the country and its natural productions."

1670. Daniel Denton, one of the early Long Island settlers, published in London his account of New Netherlands.

1672. The first case on record in the Mayor's court is in the Dutch language, the others which follow are in English.

1673. July 30. New York retaken by the Dutch. The name New York was expunged and New Orange substituted. Anthony Colve was appointed Governor of the retaken province.

1674. Oct. 31. Peace having been concluded between England and Holland New Amsterdam was, by treaty, given up to the British and again took the name of New York.

1675. Tanners' pits are declared to be a nuisance and ordered out of the city. The craft took up their abode in the fields without on that spit of land known as the Swamp, formerly known as Beekman Swamp. It is still the great leather market of New York.

1676. The number of property holders amounted to three hundred, and property was assessed at one dollar and a half each pound, the value assessed being £99,659.

"All the cartmen of the city (being twenty in number) are ordered to be enrolled, and to draw for 6d. an ordinary load and to remove weekly from the city the dirt of the streets for 3d. a load." 1849—there are 3,080 licensed cartmen and 201 porters. They are allowed 31 cents per load.

1678. The Rev. C. W. (Charles Wolley) published his journal

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1673. July 30. New York taken by the Dutch. The name New York was exchanged and New Orange substituted. Anthony Colver was appointed Governor of the new province.

1674. Oct. 31. Peace having been concluded between England and Holland New Amsterdam was by treaty given up to the British and again took the name of New York.

1675. Towns, this are declared to be a nuisance and ordered out of the city. The craft took up their abode in the fields while one corner of land known as the Swamp, formerly known as Heckman Swamp. It is still the great lumber market of New York. 1676. The number of property holders amounted to three hundred, and property was assessed at one dollar and a half each pound, the value assessed being £39,650.

"All the cartmen of the city (being twenty in number) are ordered to be enrolled, and to show for 6d. an ordinance and to remove weekly from the city the dirt of the streets for 2d. a cord." 1679—there are 2,000 licensed cartmen and 200 porters. They are allowed 2d. cents per load.

1678. The Rev. C. W. (Charles Wolley) published his journal

of a residence of two years in New York. The journal was probably published for the first time in 1701.

1682. Population of New York, 2,000 souls besides slaves, and two hundred and seven houses.

Governor Stuyvesant died, aged 80 years. He was Governor of New Netherlands from 1647 to 1664, a longer period of time than any one man either before or since held the highest power in New York.

1683. "William Merritt offers for the ferry of Long Island the sum of £20 per annum for twenty years; and agrees to erect a shed, to keep two boats for cattle and for horses and also two boats for passengers. The ferriage for the former to be 6d. a head and for the latter 1d."

The first Colonial Assembly convened in the city of New York. From that time to 1691 a number of laws were enacted, but never printed, and were not confirmed by the King. These laws were recorded in the office of the Colonial Secretary and are now deposited in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany.

At a certain time this year the vessels in port were numbered. They were as follows: three barges, three brigantines, twenty-six sloops and forty-six open boats.

Ordered, that no "youths, maidens or other persons may meet together on the Lord's Day for sport or play, under the fine 1/. No public house to be kept open except for the entertainment of strangers, under a fine of 10/."

1685. Governor Dongan had a splendid garden fronting on Broadway, between Maiden lane and Ann street. This was the Ultima Thule of civilization at that time.

Aug. James II. sent out an order prohibiting all trade between New York Colony and the East Indies.

The Jews petition to be allowed the public exercise of their religion, and are refused on the ground that none are allowed by an act of Assembly so to worship but such as profess faith in Christ.

Nov. 2. The city property, real and personal, assessed at £78,231. The city at the time consisted of six wards or divisions.

Dec. 23. "William Burton appointed chimney sweeper to the city, and ordered to pass through all the streets, lanes and pas-

of a residence of two years in New York. The journal was published for the first time in 1791.
1852. Population of New York, 2,000,000. The highest class, and two hundred and seven houses.
Governor Enghelmann died, aged 80 years. He was Governor of New Netherlands from 1847 to 1852, a longer period of time than any one man either before or since held the highest power in New York.
1853. "William Merritt offers for the City of Long Island the sum of \$20 per annum for twenty years; and agrees to erect a shed, to keep two boats for cattle and for horses, and also two boats for passengers. The fairing for the former to be \$1. a head and for the latter 15¢.
The first Colonial Assembly convened in the city of New York from that time to 1801 a number of laws were enacted, but never printed, and were not confirmed by the King. These laws were recorded in the office of the Colonial Secretary, and are now deposited in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany.
At a certain time this year the records in part were numbered. They were as follows: three papers, three judgments, two papers, and two papers open books.
Ordered, that all "gentle" meetings of more persons may meet together on the Lord's Day for sport or play under the ban of the public house to be kept open except for the entertainment of strangers under a fine of 10¢.
1855. Governor Briggs had a splendid garden fronting on Broadway, between Maiden Lane and Ann Street. This was the Union Trade of education at that time.
Aug. James II. sent out an order prohibiting all trade between New York Colony and the East Indies.
The Jews petitioned to be allowed the public exercise of their religion, and were refused on the ground that none was allowed by an act of Assembly so to worship but such as profess faith in Christ.
Nov. 2. The city property, real and personal, assessed at \$12,331. The city at this time consisted of six wards in all.
Dec. 22. "William Hunter appointed chimney sweepers to the city, and ordered to pass through all the streets, lanes and pas-

sages with such noise or cry as may discover you to the inhabitants thereof to be the person for that employment appointed. He may demand for a chimney of one story 1/; two stories or more 1/6."

1687. The first classical and English school opened in the city of New York under the patronage of the Government. The school received fifty pounds a year from the public funds for the support of a teacher. In it were taught Latin, Greek, mathematics and English. Forty pounds were allowed for the purpose of establishing a free scholarship, which privilege was to be equally enjoyed according to population by the different counties in the colony. This was the germ of Columbia College, which was incorporated in 1754, and endowed with money raised by lottery under the name of King's College, which name it retained till the Revolution.

Sixteen acres of Basse Bowery, a low meadow land, is granted unto Ariaen Cornelisson for the consideration of one fat capon a year.

1689. Oct. 14. The Governor, Leisler, issued the following proclamation: Whereas, by order of the Committee of Safety, it was ordained that the Mayor, Sheriff and Clerk should be chosen by the majority of the votes of the freeholders, etc.

1691. The Colonial Assembly first printed their journal. The work, however, was not done till 1693. The first law enacted was in relation to the streets of the city of New York, bearing date Oct. 1st, 1691. The act was confirmed by the King and remained in force till 1787.

April 9. The Laws and Acts of the General Assembly of their Majesty's Province of New York, as they were enacted in divers sessions, the first of which began April 9, A. D. 1691, at New York. Printed and sold by William Bradford, printer to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, 1694. Small folio, pp. 240.

May 16. Leisler and Milborne suffered death as traitors. The people of the colony were greatly incensed at this bloody transaction, but they were overawed by the soldiers. It is reported that Governor Sloughter signed the death warrants while in a state of intoxication.

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lottery under the name of King's College, which name it retained
till the Revolution.

Sixteen acres of Basse Hovary, a low marshy land, is granted
unto African Corporation for the construction of one lot every a
year.

1689. Oct. 14. The Governor, Fisher, issued the following
proclamation: Whereas by order of the Committee of Safety it
was ordered that the Mayor, Sheriff and Clerk should be chosen
by the majority of the votes of the freemen, etc.

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state of intoxication.

1693. The Dutch Reformed Church in Garden street built.

"The houses enumerated this year are five hundred and ninety-four, and the lands have advanced to ten times their former value."

The first printing press set up in New York City by William Bradford.

1696. The Quakers built a meeting house in Crown, now Liberty street.

1697. "Ordered that four citizens perform the night guard, and further ordered that during the dark nights the housekeepers shall put lights in their windows fronting on the street, and during the dark time of the moon every seventh householder shall hang out a lantern and candle on a pole every night."

1698. The Council resolve to build a new City Hall, to be situated at the head of Broad street. This same house afterwards became Congress Hall. The site is now occupied by the United States Custom House (in 1890 the Sub-Treasury).

Trinity Church built, enlarged 1737, and entirely destroyed by the great fire Sept. 21, 1776, rebuilt in 1788, consecrated by Bishop Provost, first opened for worship in 1698 by the Rev. Mr. Vesey. The cemetery of the church was a gift of the Common Council to the Vestry in 1703, on condition that it be neatly fenced, and that fees for burial be limited to three shillings and sixpence for grown persons, and one shilling and sixpence for those under twelve years of age. By the records it appears that the cemetery had received more than 160,000 bodies before 1776. Razed and again rebuilt in its present magnificent style between 1839 and 1846, consecrated May 21st, 1846. Cost of the new edifice, \$358,629.94.

May 23. "No person absent twelve months considered a free-man unless he keeps fire and candle."

1699. First post-mortem examination in the city of New York.

The old City Hall sold to John Rodman for \$920, the City Council reserving the bell, the King's Arms and ironworks belonging to the prison.

The ferry let for seven years with this provision, that two good scows should be provided to keep for the use of ferrying

1693. The Dutch Reformed Church in Garden street built.
"The house purchased this year was five hundred and
ninety-four, and the lands were advanced to ten times their former
value."

The first printing press set up in New York City by William
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1696. The Gaskers built a meeting house in Court, now
Liberty street.

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and further ordered that during the dark nights the housekeepers
shall put lights in their windows fronting on the street, and
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Voorsey. The cemetery of the church was a gift of the Common
Council to the Vestry in 1703, on condition that it be used
for the burial of the dead, and that fees for burial be limited to three shillings and
sixpence for grown persons, and one shilling and sixpence for
those under twelve years of age. By the records it appears that
the cemetery had received more than 10,000 bodies before 1776.
Razed and again rebuilt in its present magnificent style between
1839 and 1846, commenced May 21st, 1846. Cost of the new
edifice, \$325,000.

May 28. "No person shall trade or traffic with a free-
man unless he keeps his shop and stall."

1699. First post-mortem examination in the city of New
York.

The old City Hall sold to John Braham for \$200, the City
Council receiving the hall, the King's Arms and furniture be-
longing to the prison.

The ferry lot for seven years with the provision that two
good scows should be provided to keep for the use of ferrying

cattle, and two small boats for passengers. The fare to be for a single person eight stivers in wampum or a silver twopence; a horse, one shilling.

1700. The Assembly passed a law making it death for any Popish priest who should voluntarily come into the province.

1701. Oct. 5th, the Earl of Bellomont, Governor of the province died, universally regretted by the people, and a positive loss to the colony.

1702. The yellow fever visited New York and carried off a great many of the inhabitants.

1703. "Feb. 24. Ordered, that a public bonfire be made this night at the usual place in this city, and ten gallons of wine and a barrel of beer be provided at the expense of the city, on account of the success of his Majesty's arms at Vigo and in Flanders, and housekeepers ordered to illuminate."

"November 1. Resolved, that a large whipping post, pillory and stocks be forthwith erected before the City Hall of this city in Wall street. Mr. Vesey be paid as usual for the corporation sermon, £5."

1710. Lutheran Church built upon the ground afterwards occupied by Grace Church.

1713. "October 24. Richard Cooper is appointed public whipper of the city with a salary of £5."

November 3. Preparations for celebrating the anniversary of the gunpowder plot by a bonfire and seven gallons of wine at the expense of the Common Council; and for the Queen's birthday another bonfire and five gallons.

1716. A law passed for regulating midwives. They were sworn to be faithful in their service, to commit no frauds in changing children, nor to be accessory to any pretended deliveries, not to assist in any frauds or concealments of births, and above all never to speak of the secrets of their office.

cattle and two small boats for passengers. The fare to be for a single person eight shillings in winter or a shilling in summer; a horse, one shilling.

1700. The Assembly passed a law making it death for any public priest who should voluntarily come into the province.

1701. Oct. 25th, the Earl of Bellomont Governor of the province died, universally regretted by the people and a positive loss to the colony.

1702. The yellow fever visited New York and carried off a great many of the inhabitants.

1703. Feb. 24. Ordered, that a public house be made this night at the usual place in this city, and ten gallons of wine and a barrel of beer be provided at the expense of the city, on account of the success of his Majesty's arms at Vigo and in Flanders, and housekeepers ordered to illuminate.

"November 1. Resolved, that a large whipping post, pillars and stocks be forthwith erected before the City Hall of this city in Wall street. Mr. Vane be paid as usual for the corporation account, £2."

1704. Lutheran Church built upon the ground afterwards occupied by Grace Church.

1718. "October 24. Richard Cooper is appointed justice whipper of the city with a salary of £2."

November 3. Preparations for celebrating the anniversary of the gunpowder plot by a bonfire and seven gallons of wine at the expense of the Common Council; and for the Queen's birthday another bonfire and five gallons.

1718. A law passed for regulating soldiers. They were sworn to be faithful in their service, to commit no frauds in exchanging children, nor to be accessory to any pretended deliveries, not to assist in any frauds or concealments of births, and above all never to speak of the secrets of their office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEGINNINGS OF AMERICAN NATIONALITY.—Dr. Albion W. Small, the President of Colby University, has contributed to the current series of publications of the Johns Hopkins University a valuable and interesting essay upon the Beginnings of American Nationality. The part at present published only leads us through the action of the First and Second Continental Congresses, later events remaining to be published in the future. In this section, however, we cannot fail to recognize the industry, the patience, and the skill to bring together isolated facts which characterize Dr. Small's method of working, nor the clearness with which he states his deductions. His method is the true one, that of grouping the facts together and then drawing a deduction from them, instead of establishing a theory and then quoting only the things which seem to support it. Those who studied their American history before the war know how all their views were tinctured by the histories, such as Bancroft and Grahame, and the essays upon the Government, such as De Tocqueville's, that were accessible at that time; and how, when larger knowledge was sought, it was obtained from biographies of eminent Americans, whose political career had been bright, but who were inevitably partisans of the State's rights or the Federalist theory. Those who read lives of Washington, Hamilton, and Gouverneur Morris became convinced that we began as a nation in 1774 or 1775; those who derived their history from lives of Jefferson, Madison, or Calhoun, or from Benton's *Thirty Years' View*, denied these conclusions. According to the latter we never have been such a nation as Marshall or John Adams desired. The truth lies between the two, but like all truths cannot be shown in its full proportions at once. The patient investigations of the present generation of historical students will, however, soon make matters clear to all who desire an exacter knowledge. The first sources have been looked into; original texts have been published; summaries have been made of the facts thus gleaned; doubts have been stated and fallacies refuted. We are now nearly ready for a study of the history of the last century. The value of the labors of Bancroft and other painstaking historians of the second and third quarters of the century cannot be denied. In particular our debt is great to Mr. Bancroft. The first of all American historians who understood the value of original and contemporary testimony, with the faculty of bringing together the result of his work, he was the pioneer for all of us. But the field was too vast to be drawn into one single history, written by a man however able. Witness the work which can be placed upon single parts of our annals, as Adams is doing with Jefferson's administration, and Schouler with a period of less than a hundred years. Even their works will in the end be superseded by fresher and fuller ones, having details not possible now to obtain, and with advantages in grouping material that no one at present has.

We are therefore glad that Dr. Small has taken up a period so full of interest to all genuine Americans, in which we see the germs of our present Congress and Union, although neither had then been thought of, if we use words

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The *Proceedings of the American Historical Association*—Dr. Allen W. Small, the President of Colby University, has contributed to the current series of publications of the Johns Hopkins University a valuable and interesting essay upon the beginnings of American Nationality. The first argument published only last year through the action of the First and Second Continental Congresses, later events remaining to be published in the future. In the western hemisphere, we cannot fail to recognize the industry, the industry, and the skill in doing together isolated facts which characterize the Spanish method of work, but the chief new work which he states his destination. His method is not from now that of grouping the facts together and then drawing a deduction from them, but of establishing a theory and then proving only the things which seem to support it. Those who studied their American history before the war know how all their views were founded by the historians, such as Bancroft and Johnston, and the essays upon the Government, such as the *Compromise*, that were accessible at that time; and how, when further knowledge was sought, it was obtained from the biographies of eminent Americans, whose political career had been written, but who were inevitably partisans of the State's rights or the Federalists theory. Those who read How of Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson, Burke's second conclusion that we began as a nation in 1774 or 1775; those who derived their history from lives of Jefferson, Madison, or Johnson, or from *Letters of Thomas Jefferson*; those who looked for the truth in the lives of these men, have seen such a picture as furnished by John Adams himself. The truth has been the fact, but the all rights cannot be shown in its full perspective in any one national investigation of the present generation of historical studies. The over, even more, what is to be all this study an answer to the question? The first sources have been looked into; nothing is to be done but to establish, with many have been made of the facts that occurred; doubts have been stated and theories formed. We are now nearly ready for a study in the history of the fact itself. The value of the labors of Hamilton and other revolutionary statesmen of the second and third quarters of the century cannot be denied. In fact, their own debt is great to the literature. The first in all American literature who understood the value of critical and unprejudiced testimony, with the faculty of bringing together the results of the work in the present for all of us. But the field was too vast to be drawn into one high history, written by a man however able. Where the work which can be placed upon single parts of our annals as nations is being with fullness of investigation, and scholars with a record of less than a hundred years. Even their works will be the end be superseded by further and better ones, having details not possible now to obtain, and with advantages in grouping material that no one at present has.

We are therefore glad that Dr. Small has taken up a period so full of interest to all genuine Americans, in which we see the germs of our present Government and Union, although neither had then been thought of, if we see the words

according to their present acceptance. He has carefully brought together the records of the appointment of delegates to the Congresses, has explained what each of these bodies did, and what, judging by documentary evidence, their own estimate of their powers was. To the first Congress were sent representatives from only twelve of the colonies, Georgia having no one present to speak for her; but in the Congress of 1775 Lyman Hall was admitted as a delegate from the parish of St. John's, in that province. The powers of these representatives were derived from many sources. To the first Congress, held at Carpenters' Hall, in Philadelphia, the legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania chose delegates; those of Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and New Hampshire were selected by committees; New York elected its men; and in North and South Carolina they were chosen by mass meeting. Each of these procedures was of doubtful legality, and when the whole body came together the same taint would attach to its powers. This, Dr. Small makes clearer than any previous writer. Granted that each of these communities had a right in some way to send delegates to a Continental Congress, the irregularity of the methods pursued in choosing them would have invalidated their action, if this depended at all upon the observation of time honored forms. But what the author fails sufficiently to notice is the total lack of constitutional power on the part of the colonies to continue their separate life after the royal governors had ceased to co-operate with them. The first Congress was an unconstitutional body; it was not regularly formed; what it did it had no authority for. But the same was the case with the colonies separately. All the governments which they had had since 1690 derived their powers from the King. He granted the charters; he made the corporations; he vetoed such acts as he saw fit, and his governors did the like; he made war and peace, appointed judicial officers, exercised the power of pardoning, granted lands, made new colonies, gave charters to cities, and performed many other acts which showed that he was, as in England, the fountain of power. We were then governed by British customs, and frequently appealed to the common and statute law of England for justification and precedent. Our constitutions were English. If there is, or was, such a thing as a British constitution, it may be defined as the governmental precedents and customs of the country, as declared and set forth by the laws of the land and their construction by the courts of law. That constitution can only be altered by Parliament and the King, acting jointly. It would justly be regarded as an infraction of the constitution of England for the House of Commons and the House of Lords to abolish the crown, although there might be good reasons for it; it would also be regarded as an infraction for the King and the House of Commons to abolish the Lords. It could be done, and it is probable an upper hereditary house will disappear within the next hundred years, but it will not be by resolve of the Commons alone. Yet, with British constitutions, and proclaiming the greatest love for British institutions, this was just what was done then, allowing that the assemblies acted in each case. They did not, however. Forms of government unknown to the law in either England or America drove away the Governors and many of the members of the Council; thus destroying two co-ordinate branches of the

according to their present acceptance. He has carefully brought together the reports of the appointment of delegates to the Convention, and explained what each of these bodies did and what, judging by historical evidence, their own estimate of their powers was. To the fact that the Convention was not representative from only twelve of the colonies, he has done no more than to speak for her; but in the Convention of 1773, Lyman Hall was admitted as a delegate from the parish of St. John's in that province. The powers of these representatives were derived from many sources. To the first Congress, held at Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia, the representatives of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania chose delegates; those of Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and New Hampshire were selected by their natives; New York elected its men; and in North and South Carolina they were chosen by mass meetings. Each of these provinces was of divided loyalty, and when the whole came together the same fact would attach to its powers. The 13, small states, chosen then and every province, granted that each of these communities had a right to send one to send delegates to a Continental Congress; the integrity of its members pointed in choosing them would have invalidated this action if the delegates at all upon the character of this second body. Had what the author tells and the history to which is the total lack of constitutional power on the part of the colonies to maintain their separate life after the royal governors had ceased to cooperate with them. The first Congress was an unconstitutional body, it was not regularly formed; what it did was not authority for, that the same was the case with the colonies afterwards. All the governments which they had had since then derived their power from the King. He granted the charter, he gave the representation; he could not take it away from them, and the government did the like; he made war and peace, appointed judicial officers, exercised the power of pardon, made laws and was subject to laws, he was charged to collect and pay what other duties which showed that he was as in England, the fountain of power. He was then prevented by British customs and frequently appointed British customs and revenue law of England for justification and power. The revolution was English. It took as was such a thing as a British constitution, it may be defined as the power, mutual precedents and customs of the country, understood and set forth by the laws of the land and their construction by the courts of law. That constitution can only be altered by Parliament and the King acting jointly. It would be regarded as an infraction of the constitution of England for the House of Commons and the House of Lords to establish the same although there might be good reasons for it; it would also be regarded as an infraction for the King and the House of Commons to abolish the Lords. It could be done and it is possible an upper bench might have been set up with the same powers but it will not be by virtue of the Commonwealth. Yet, with British constitution, and producing the greatest law for British history, that this was not what was done then, allowing that the members acted in each case. They did not, however, forms of government unknown to the law in either England or America there were the Government and many of the members of the Council, then destroying two colonial branches of the

government at once. There were also grave irregularities about the lower house. The Sheriffs had not received a mandate that an election should take place, and consequently the poll was extra-legal and invalid. Their assembly was of no value, because their election had not been lawful, and had it been just what it should have been they could pass no enactments without the concurrence of the two other law making powers. Such was the state of affairs generally. How then, could such illegal assemblages either in 1774, 1775 or 1776 select, or cause to be selected, delegates to another body still more irregular than itself?

The answer to these queries is plain enough. The delegates were not selected because there was any warrant in British law for them, but because there was an overwhelming necessity for something to be done, and the neighbors of those selected believed they could place confidence in them. This was the case also in regard to the colonial governments, and afterwards of the State governments. Power must be lodged somewhere for that which ought to be done. Whatever was agreed upon by Hancock, Lee and Franklin, acting under the best information they could obtain, was very likely the best action that could be thought of. The same obedience was paid to them as to the colonial legislatures, also illegal, and in fact the first two Congresses had more attention paid to their acts than the later ones, although it might be said that a continuance of their powers from year to year had then given them a semblance of constitutionality.

It is always difficult in a revolution to tell when the period has come when the new government has overturned the previous authority and set up its own. We have, however, a clearer conception of these matters than we had formerly, for we have seen within the life of the present generation three or four changes in France, a multitude in other countries in Europe, several in Mexico, the revolution in Brazil, and the rise and fall of the Southern Confederacy. To a great extent the methods followed in the South in 1861 were the same as those pursued at the outbreak of the Revolution. Committees were appointed in every district; suspected persons were pointed out; obstinate ones were silenced and driven away. At the beginning of the War of Independence there were great numbers of adherents to the British crown still here; they contested every step, so far as they dared, and they were frequently able to carry their points. Thus New York did not give in its adhesion to the action of Congress till some time after the other colonies did. There was organization among those who resisted the separatist movement. Each side terrorized the other, so far as possible. But the expression, a committee of safety, which Dr. Small uses concerning the first and second Congresses, applies as well to the legislatures in most of the colonies. It cannot be too strongly dwelt upon that these organizations, while having a color of law, were sanctioned by no principle hitherto known.

Another point which should be noted is the inaccuracy of saying that thirteen corporations were here created by British law and that the colonists were amenable to British law. That was not the theory of Franklin, nor of John Adams. Their theory was that we were inhabitants of a country originally settled by Englishmen, and that we were subjects of an English King. The acts of Parliament were binding upon the inhabitants of England, but they had no

power over us. No other theory than this was current among American patriots. They threw off allegiance to the British crown, but not to the British Parliament; they petitioned the King for a redress of grievances; they denied the right of Parliament to make any internal laws relative to ourselves, as they were not represented in that body. Thus in the first Congress they say that they "are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures in all cases of taxation and internal polity, subject only to the negative of their sovereign." This appears in the acts of every legislature and the address of every public man. As we were not represented in the British Parliament, they had no right to make laws for us. If they had made such enactments for us, they had power to make new ones. Upon what theory, then, could our countrymen have resisted?

Gen. Charles W. Darling, of Utica, has forwarded us copies of two pamphlets lately issued by him. One of them is upon unpublished Washington portraits, in which he dwells upon the attainments of the painter Robertson, a Scotchman who came here in 1791 and set up a studio in New York. The other pamphlet is upon New Amsterdam and New Orange. It is a well arranged summary of the Dutch history of this colony, compressed of course, as it must be, but making a careful and painstaking statement of the sequence of events here prior to 1673. At the close is a chronological table. A number of the names of persons and places, in the body of the pamphlet, are misspelled.

MINOR PARAGRAPHS.

CHARLOTTE TEMPLE.—A correspondent, "C. I. B.," has been kind enough to send to this office the subjoined communication. It will be recollected that while we questioned the name of the heroine, whom Mrs. Rowson, by her genius, made familiar as a household word before we were born, we never doubted the truth of the leading incidents upon which the romance is founded. In the reply to "J. H. B., Jr.," in our last, we incidentally requested him, when next he visited Trinity churchyard, to examine closely the slab upon which the name of "Charlotte Temple" is cut, and that when he had compared it with others in the vicinity he would find it quite modern. It never appeared to us to be the stone which should mark the resting place of the heroine of the novel. It would now seem, from the statement of the late Judge Furman, that so recently as 1825—only thirty-four years ago—he, nor the friend who accompanied him, could not find a gravestone over the place supposed to contain the mortal remains of the unfortunate girl. We will here only remark that the question is an interesting one, and doubt not it would gratify many to know what was the real name of the Charlotte Temple of Mrs. Rowson's novel:

"I have read the articles published in the columns of the New York Dispatch of August 13 and August 20, relative to the gravestone of Charlotte

power over us. No other theory than this was current among American patriots. They drew all claims to the British crown, but not to the British Parliament; they petitioned the King for a redress of grievances; they denied the right of Parliament to make any internal laws relating to ourselves as they were not represented in that body. Thus in the first instance they say that they are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provinces in all cases of taxation and internal policy, subject only to the negative of their sovereigns. This appears in the case of every legislative and the subject of every public man. As we were not represented in the British Parliament, they had no right to make laws for us. If they had made such enactments for us, they had power to make new ones. I fear what theory that could our countrymen have resisted?

Then (Charles W. Dilling of New York) has forwarded in copies of two pamphlets lately issued by him, one of them is upon important Washingtonian points, to which he dwells upon the statements of the former Liberator, a Scotchman who came here in 1791 and set up a studio in New York. The other pamphlet is upon New Amsterdam and New Orange. It is a well arranged summary of the black history of this colony, commencing at the arrival of the first Dutch settlers in 1614 and continuing to the present time as it may be, but making a careful and interesting statement of the progress of events from 1614 to 1875. At the close is a chronological table of events of the names of persons and places in the history of the pamphlet, and independent.

MINOR PARAGRAPHS

CHARLOTTE TEMPLER.—A correspondent, "C. T. T." has been kind enough to send to this office the subject of communication. It will be remembered that while we possessed the name of the Liberator, when the Liberator by the name made further a knowledge of the name of the Liberator. In the truth of the leading incidents upon which the name is founded. In the reply to "J. H. H. 35" in the last we incidentally mentioned that when we be visited Thirlby's correspondence to establish clearly the date when the name of "Charlotte Templer" is first used, and that when he first appeared it was under the name of "Charlotte Templer". It never appeared to us to be the name which should mark the history of the name. It would now seem from the statement of the late Lady Templer that she was as 1825—only after four years ago—she was the first who was engaged in the name of the Liberator. We will have only to state that the question is an interesting one, and doubt not it would greatly interest to know who was the real name of the Charlotte Templer in the Liberator's name.

"I have read the article published in the columns of the New York Tribune of August 18 and August 20 relative to the correspondence of Charlotte

Temple, and beg leave to make a few statements in relation to the matter in dispute. I agree perfectly with the editor in his replies to 'J. H. B., Jr.,' and 'Lightning Webb.' Charlotte Temple was no doubt a fictitious name, though the story is mainly true, and relates the trials and hardships of a real sufferer who may have been personally known to Mrs. Rowson, her vivid historian. In a copy of the work, which formerly belonged to the late Judge Gabriel Furman, of Brooklyn, well known as the historian of that city, and which book is now in the possession of Mr. William Gowans, a bookseller in Centre street, there is a manuscript note in the handwriting of the judge, of which the following is an exact copy :

"According to tradition, Charlotte Temple, the heroine of this affecting little tale, was buried in Trinity Church burying ground, on the easterly side of the church. Twelve or thirteen years ago I, together with a friend, with our own feelings excited by a perusal of this story, on a beautiful summer evening, endeavored to find some memorial of the unfortunate Charlotte in that ancient burying place, and although we discovered very many gravestones of that date, yet our search was in vain as to the object we had in view. The story, on the title page, is said to be a tale of truth, and I have no doubt but it is so, for I have heard old people who were living during the period of the Revolutionary War speak of the main facts in this tale as being true.

"1837.

G. FURMAN, Brooklyn, L. I.

"In the same book there is likewise the following note, also in the handwriting of the judge :

"Feb. 16th, 1846.—Last night the old cottage on the corner of Pell street and the Bowery, New York (the northwesterly corner), was destroyed by fire. It has long been occupied as a small tavern and stage house. This was the house in which Charlotte Temple died, it then standing out in the country, some considerable distance from the city, although now far south of the real center of population in New York. Poor Charlotte was repulsed from the Walton House, in Pearl street, when she came to this cottage, then a small building, it having been built upon since the Revolution. G. F."

"Judge Furman was the author of 'Notes on Brooklyn' and other works of a historical character. He was a distinguished scholar, well posted up in history, fond of investigating disputed and unsettled points, and, withal, a man of unimpeachable veracity, as well as a fine, jovial companion. The search of the judge and his companion after the tombstone in question, it will be seen, was in 1825, thirty-four years ago. So, if there was no stone in Trinity churchyard at that time, of the kind alluded to, the one now said to be seen there must be to the memory of some recently deceased individual bearing the same name. The Walton House, in Pearl street, is still standing, though somewhat altered in its appearance. An upper story has been added to it, and the venerable and massive ornaments above the door have been taken away, and the entrance itself very visibly changed since the fire which happened to it some four or five years ago. This was the house where Mrs. Grayton, the schoolmistress of Charlotte, lived, and from its doors poor Charlotte was turned away on a dark, dismal, stormy night in midwinter. Mrs. Rowson, besides being the author of 'Charlotte Temple,' was also the author of another novel, about the same

size, called 'Lucy Temple.' This last was a sequel to the former, and professed to give the life and history of the daughter of the poor, unfortunate Charlotte."
—*New York Dispatch*, August 27, 1859.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK.—(From the *Daily World* of Saturday last.)—"We now announce that on and after Monday next the price of the *World* will be two cents per copy."

In connection with the failure of this last attempt to establish a penny daily in this city in opposition to the *Sun*, the publisher of that paper presents the following selection from a list of some seventy journals which have failed in a similar effort since the establishment of the *Sun* in 1833. As an item from the unwritten history of journalism it will be found interesting, while it may, at the same time, furnish a useful hint to those whose taste for the expensive luxury of opposition to established institutions is likely to develop itself in future.

Morning Star, 1836; The Union, Human Rights, Splificator, The Eagle, The Jeffersonian, The Woman, The Man, The Constitution, The Transcript, The Morning Star, 1834; The Crisis, The Humorist, The Democrat, Ladies' Morning Star, The Penny Daily Gazette, The Irishman's Advocate, The Citizen and True Sun, New York Daily Whig, Morning Dispatch, Merchants' Day Book, Major Downing's Advocate, The Native American Democratic Citizen, The Mechanic, The Advertiser, New York Whig, The American Flag, The Democrat, 1836; The True Sun, 1836; The Independent Press, The Irishman, The Mechanic, The Bee, The Arena, The Aurora, True Sun, 1844; New Era, The Ohio, New Yorker, Know Nothing, 1854; The Truth, The Moon, The World, 1860.

The following comparison of the daily circulation of the *Sun* for the twenty-four weeks since the establishment of the *World*, June 14, 1860, with the twenty-four weeks next preceding that event, will show precisely how far the circulation of the *Sun* has been affected by that paper:

	24 weeks since June 14.	24 weeks prev. to June 14.
Highest circulation for any one day	72,000	72,087
Lowest circulation for any one day	58,320	56,400
Highest average for any week	64,560	65,061
Lowest average for any week	59,152	58,618
Average daily circulation for the twenty four weeks since June 14		67,780
Average daily circulation for the twenty-four weeks next preceding June 14		63,099
Average difference in the circulation of the Sun during the two periods		2,319

Dispatch, December 1st, 1860.

UPTOWN MARCH OF BUSINESS.—Bond street, once the headquarters of fashionable society, and only a few years ago filled exclusively with private residences, is yielding to the resistless tide of business. Two or three business establishments have already invaded its precincts, and as it is the first step which tells in such a movement, they will have followers and imitators rapidly.

Batchelor & Brown have taken possession of the old mansion of Gideon Lee ; No. 1 is occupied as a restaurant, and a new hardware store is soon to be opened next to the residence of Dr. Francis. This is the natural progress of events, and in due time even Fifth avenue will probably go through a similar experience.—*Times*, January, 1860.

COLT'S SUBMARINE BATTERY.—At the New York Battery there was an exhibition on Tuesday, September 18th, 1842, of Colt's Submarine Battery. A rational estimate of the number of eager witnesses of this *fete* would not be very much from 50,000. A brig of 300 tons burden was placed about equidistant between Castle Garden and the North Carolina ; under it was placed the battery ; Mr. Colt was three-fourths of a mile off, on Governor's Island, ready, with his electro-magnetic telegraph, to apply the electric spark at the concerted signal ; the first signal gun announced the hour, and at the second the spark was sent—instantaneously the quiet brig was dashed to atoms.

The first notice of destruction the spectator has is a tremendous upheaval of a large volume of water fifty feet in height, bearing with it the fated craft with such resistless force that it seemed to drop into fragments like the dirt of a rotten log. The destruction is truly complete, and the fragments so scattered they are scarcely neighbors. This is a terrible missile to all floating batteries of a hostile foe, and as this and other trials of its power indicate, Mr. Colt has won immortality to his name, and is worthy of the patronage he has received and much more.—*Daily Times*.

MOVEMENTS IN REAL ESTATE.—The Tremont Temperance House, in Broadway, has lately been sold for \$105,000, and is to be remodeled. Messrs. Bulkley & Coffin have purchased the New England Hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Thames street, and design erecting a large store on the lot. They paid \$130,000 for the premises. The property on the corner of Park place and Church street, running through to Murray street, has lately changed hands, the purchaser paying a large amount for the property. It has belonged to the Hoyt family for many years. Four houses in Warren street have lately been purchased, with the design of turning them into stores. Among the four are the residences of Mr. Hoffman and Simeon Draper. The large building on the corner of Bond street and Broadway, known as the Stuyvesant Institute, and occupied as the Medical Department of the University, has recently been sold, and a larger and more imposing edifice is to be immediately erected on Fourteenth street, near Irving place. Its dimensions will be about 80 by 100 feet. We understand that it is to be built of granite, in the massive Egyptian style, and will form one of the most magnificent and imposing structures in the city. The plans are now in preparation, and will soon be matured. A few days since a sale was effected of ninety-six lots of the Boerum property in Brooklyn, adjoining the Williamsburgh line, which brought \$115,000. This tract embraces some four or five hundred lots, and is probably the largest unimproved tract lying within two miles of the City Hall. Several smaller parcels of the same farm have been purchased for immediate improvement.—*Tribune*, February 14, 1851.

Batshoff & Brown have taken possession of the old residence of Gibson, No. 1 is occupied as a residence, and a new house is now in progress of erection next to the residence of the family. This is the natural progress of events and in due time even Fifth Avenue will probably go through a similar expansion. —*Times, January, 1892.*

Cott's SCHEMATIC HISTORY.—At the New York Battery there was another light on Tuesday, September 1st, 1891, of Cott's Schematic History. A brilliant estimate of the number of vapor witnesses of this was not to be very much from 60,000. A light of lighted lantern was placed upon a pedestal between Castle Garden and the North Carolina, and it was placed the battery. Mr. Cott was then furnished of a table of, on Governor's Island, nearly with the electric-magnetic telegraph, to apply the electric spark in the connected signal; the first signal was announced the hour, and at the second the spark was sent instantaneously the light was directed to show.

The first order of distribution the speaker has a voluminous appendix of a large volume of water, which is lighted, leaving a light in the table with such incandescent force that it seemed to drop into fragments like the film of a cotton toy. The distribution is truly wonderful, and the fragments so scattered they are scarcely noticeable. This is a terrible mistake in all lighting before a hostile foe, and as this and other parts of the party indicate, Mr. Cott has been immutably to his name, and a number of the fragments he has received and much more. —*Times, January, 1892.*

MOVEMENTS IN REAL ESTATE.—The Tremont Transportation House, in Grand way, has lately been sold for \$100,000, and is to be remodelled. Messrs. Batshoff & Coffin have purchased the New Eastern Hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Third Avenue, and have started a large store on the lot. They paid \$150,000 for the premises. The property on the corner of East place and E. 11th Street, formerly owned by Henry, now has been offered to the purchaser, a large amount for the property. It has belonged to the Hoff family for many years. Four houses in West Street have been purchased, with the design of making them into stores. Twenty-five lots are the residences of Mr. Hoffman and William Hoffman. The new building on the corner of West Street and Broadway, known as the 20-story building, and occupied as the Medical Department of the University, has recently been sold and a larger and more imposing edifice is to be immediately erected on the site. We understand that it is to be built on the original Egyptian plan, and will form one of the most magnificent and imposing structures in the city. The plans are now in preparation and will soon be completed. A few days since a sale was effected of many lots in the Tremont property in Brooklyn, adjoining the Williamsburgh lot, which formerly owned \$12,000. This tract embraces some four or five hundred lots, and is probably the largest unimproved tract lying within two miles of the City Hall. Several smaller parcels of the same tract have been purchased for summing improvement. —*Times, February 14, 1892.*

the Mohawk Indians. Father Jogues had been captured while ascending the St. Lawrence. The Dutch at once sought to rescue him, but were unsuccessful. At first the Indians despoiled his tent, but after some months they began to listen to his teachings, and some were baptized. They took him with them to Fort Orange, now Albany. While there a report was received that the French had died.

OLD NEW YORK.

APRIL, 1890.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF DOMINE JOHANNES MEGAPOLENSIS, OF ALBANY AND NEW YORK.

COMMUNICATED BY CHAPLAIN ROSWELL RANDALL HOES, U. S. N.

I send for publication in your historical magazine a translation of an interesting manuscript, the original of which is now lying before me. It is the earliest known letter, in this country, of Domine Johannes Megapolensis, one of the most distinguished of the Dutch ministers to the New Netherlands. He was pastor of the Dutch Church of Albany from 1642 to 1649, and of the Dutch Church of New York from 1649 until the 24th of January, 1670, when he died. His original family name was Van Mekelenburg, which was Hellenized into Megapolensis when his father came into Holland, becoming minister at Egmont on the sea, and subsequently at Koedyck and Pancras, in North Holland. He came to this country under the patronage of the Patroon of Reusselaerwyck, engaging himself for six years. His expenses to America were to be paid, and he was to receive a salary of one thousand guilders (\$400). It was also stipulated that he should befriend the Patroon in every possible way. The call was approved by the Classis of Amsterdam, and he arrived with a number of immigrants in August, 1642. He soon exerted a visible influence in restraining the immoralities of frontier life. He was instrumental in saving Father Jogues, a Jesuit missionary, from the extremity of torture and probable death at the hands of

the Mohawk Indians. Father Jogues had been captured while ascending the St. Lawrence. The Dutch at once sought to ransom him, but were unsuccessful. At first the Indians despised his zeal, but after some months they began to listen to his teachings, and some were baptized. They took him with them to Fort Orange, now Albany. While there a report was received that the French had defeated the Mohawks, and the Dutch commander advised the missionary not to risk their vengeance by returning, but now to effect his escape. He remained in close concealment for six weeks. Domine Megapolensis was his constant friend, and saw him safely embarked for New Amsterdam, whence he proceeded to Europe. He subsequently returned to Canada and visited the Mohawks, by whom he was now put to death.

Megapolensis learned the heavy language of the Mohawks, so as to be able to preach to them fluently. A number of them united with his church in Albany. He was the first Protestant missionary to the Indians, preceding by several years John Eliot, in New England. Stopping at New Amsterdam, now New York, on his way back to Europe, he was prevailed upon by Governor Stuyvesant to remain there, that that colony might not be left destitute of ministerial service, Domine Backerus having but just left. While here he exhibited an intolerant spirit towards the Lutherans and Independents. The West India Company enjoined him not to be too precise on indifferent matters, which rather tended to create schism than to edify the flock. In 1658 he was visited by Father Le Moyne, a Jesuit, who spent the Winter in New Netherland, and a warm friendship grew up between them. He afterwards carried on a correspondence with Le Moyne on controversial topics, when the latter returned to Canada. In 1664, when the English demanded the surrender of New Amsterdam, Domine Megapolensis strongly advised Governor Stuyvesant to yield in order to prevent effusion of blood, as they had no adequate means of defense. He was a man of thorough scholarship, energetic character, and devoted piety. He saw the infancy of the Dutch Province, watched its growth, and witnessed its surrender.

The following epitaph was written by Domine Henricus Selyns, pastor of the Dutch churches of Brooklyn, Bushwick, and

the Mohawk Indians. Father Jogues had been captured while ascending the St. Lawrence. The Dutch at once sought to recover him, but were unsuccessful. At first the Indians hesitated his soul, but after some months they began to listen to his teachings, and some were baptized. They took him with them to Fort Orange, now Albany. While there a report was received that the French had defeated the Mohawks, and the Dutch commander advised the assembly not to risk their vengeance by retreating, but now to effect his escape. He remained in close confinement for six weeks. Dominie Megapolensis was his constant friend, and saw him safely embarked for New Amsterdam, whence he proceeded to Europe. He subsequently returned to Canada and visited the Mohawks, by whom he was now put to death.

Megapolensis learned the heavy language of the Mohawks as to be able to preach to them fluently. A number of them united with his church in Albany. He was the first Protestant missionary to the Indians, preceding in several years John Eliot in New England. Stopping at New Amsterdam, now New York, on his way back to Europe, he was permitted upon his return to stay to remain there, that that colony might not be left destitute of ministerial services. Dominie had the honor to be put to rest. While here he established an industrial school towards the Dutch and Indian children. The West India Company regarded him not to be too precise on belittling matters which rather tended to create within them to fill the lack. In fact he was visited by Father Le Moyne, a Jesuit, who spent the winter in New Netherlands, and a warm friendship was up between them. He afterwards worked on a correspondence with the Jesuits on controversial topics, when the latter returned to Canada. In 1644 when the English demanded the surrender of New Amsterdam, Dominie Megapolensis strongly advised Governor Stuyvesant to yield in order to prevent effusion of blood, as they had no weapons or means of defense. He was a man of democratic conviction, energetic character and devoted piety. He saw the infancy of the Dutch Province, watched its growth and witnessed its surroundings.

The following epitaph was written by Dominie Hanssens, Selva, pastor of the Dutch churches of Brooklyn, Flatbush, and

Gravesend, on Long Island, from 1660 to 1664, and of the Dutch church of New York from 1682 to 1701:—

Nieuw Nederlander, schreyt,
En spaert geen tranen, want
Megapolensis leyt
(Zuyl van Nieuw Nederlandt)
Hier uyt syn volle leden.
Syn onvermoeyde werck
Was bidden dag en nacht,
En yv'ren in Godts kerk.
Nu rust hy, en belacht
Des weereelts ydelheden.

New Netherlander, weep,
Check not the gushing tear.
In perfect shape doth sleep
Megapolensis here—
New Netherland's great treasure.
His never-tiring work
Was, day and night, to pray,
And zeal in th' Church exert.
Now let him rest, where may
He scorn all worldly pleasure.

The letter of Domine Megapolensis is addressed to the Classis of Amsterdam in Holland, and is as follows:

Reverend, Godly, Learned Fathers and Brothers in Christ, may the Grace of God be multiplied unto you:

After the Lord God had been pleased to cut short the thread of life of Domine Bogardus, late preacher at the Manhattan [New York], in New Netherland by shipwreck, his widow came to reside here at Fort Orange [Albany], in the Colony of Rensselaerswyck, and to make a living here. She has nine living children, as well from her former husband as from Domine Bogardus, and besides this she is burdened with considerable debt, to pay which and for her subsistence she has no means nor remedy, unless money be paid to her by the West India Company, that is, such sums as are still due for the salary of her late husband, Domine Bogardus, who always asserted that before leaving Holland a higher salary was promised to him than he ever received here. In order to explain this, I shall repeat to the best of my recollection what I have heard from him.

It is now about two years since I was called upon by Director-General William Kieft to settle the difficulties between him and Domine Bogardus. I attempted several times to smooth over the differences that had arisen here, but it was all in vain, for Domine Bogardus asserted that it could not be done here, but that it ought to be laid before the Lords Directors [of the West India Company], and that, even if it could be determined here, he would nevertheless be obliged to go home in order to demand before his death

Gravesend, on Long Island, from 1680 to 1681, and of the Dutch church of New York from 1682 to 1701:—

Nieuw Nederland, schied.	Nieuw Nederland, schied.
En spant geen tinnen, want	En spant geen tinnen, want
Megapolensis (N.Y.)	Megapolensis (N.Y.)
(N.Y.) van Nieuw Nederland	(N.Y.) van Nieuw Nederland
Alte uyt een velle tot en	Alte uyt een velle tot en
En overvloedige werke	En overvloedige werke
Was hidden dat en weelde	Was hidden dat en weelde
In yfren in de kerk	In yfren in de kerk
Nu niet bij en tekenen	Nu niet bij en tekenen
Des weelde yfrenen	Des weelde yfrenen

The letter of Dominie Megapolensis is addressed to the Classis of Amsterdam in Holland, and is as follows:

Reverend, Godly, Learned Fathers and Brothers in Christ,
may the Grace of God be multiplied unto you.
After the Lord God had been pleased to cut short the thread of life of Dominie Bogardus late preacher at the Manhattan (New York) in New-Netherland by shipwreck his widow came to reside here at Fort George (Albany) in the County of Rensselaerswyck, and to make a living here. She has three living children, as well as her former husband as from Dominie Bogardus and besides this she is provided with considerable debt, to pay which and for her subsistence she has no means nor money, unless money be paid to her by the West India Company, that is such sums as are still due for the salary of her late husband. Dominie Bogardus who always resided here before leaving Holland a higher salary was promised to him than he ever received here. In order to explain this, I shall repeat to the best of my recollection what I have heard from him.
It is now about two years since I was called upon by Director General-William Kieft to settle the difficulties between him and Dominie Bogardus. I attempted several times to smooth over the differences that had arisen here, but it was all in vain, for Dominie Bogardus asserted that it could not be done here, but that it ought to be laid before the Lords Directors (of the West India Company) and that even if it could be determined here, he would nevertheless be obliged to go home in order to demand before his death

the salary promised to him for the maintenance and support of his family, for if he himself did not ask for it in the lifetime of those who knew about it, it would be difficult to succeed through others, because the salary was promised to him, as to other preachers in the service, not by the Lord Directors, but by the Reverend Classis, or at least by the Reverend Deputies [of the Classis], among whom he also mentioned, if I am not mistaken, Domine Badius, who had urged him to go to New Netherland and had promised to arrange it with the Company that he should have a salary as other preachers in the Company's service received it; that nevertheless he was paid for quite a while only 46 guilders [\$18.40] per month, and 150 guilders [\$60] for board money. He asserted that according to the promise made to him, there is still due a considerable sum for salary and board money. This, on the whole, is what he had told me about it, as far as I can remember, and if it be true, there ought to be in existence a written and signed document or at least a memorandum by some of the Reverend Deputies. Annetje Bogardus, the widow of Domine Bogardus, presupposing this to be correct, has requested me to write to the Reverend Classis in her behalf, and request that the Reverend Classis or the Deputies might for the sake of a preacher's widow petition the Company for the money due her, to be paid to her or her attorney, which would enable her to liquidate her debts and support her family.

Last year I wrote to my Lord Patroon [Van Rensselaer] and to the Reverend Deputies for my discharge, and that some one else might be appointed, but I have learned by a letter from Domine Witten Wrongel that I must have patience and remain here until the summer of this year. I have therefore repeated my request in letters to the Patroon and to the Reverend Deputies, as I herewith do, that another teacher be sent, in the first ships, to take my place, or at least that I might have permission to come home, for as my term has expired, and as my wife and children have all gone to the Fatherland, I do not intend to remain here any longer than the coming summer when the ships return to Europe. I think that I have kept my station here in this wild country, and have had many troubles and difficulties. Another, who will succeed me, will find it better and more comfortable. In conclusion,

the salary promised to him for the maintenance and support of his family, for if he himself did not ask for it in the lifetime of those who knew about it, it would be difficult to succeed through others, because the salary was promised to him, as to other preachers in the service, not by the Lord Director, but by the Reverend Classis, or at least by the Reverend Deputies for the Classis, among whom he also mentioned, if I am not mistaken, Dominie Hadink, who had urged him to go to New Netherlands and had promised to arrange it with the Company that he should have a salary as other preachers in the Company's service received it; that nevertheless he was paid for twice as much as the others, £1240 per month and 100 guilders (1688) for board money. He asserted that according to the promise made to him, there is still due a considerable sum for salary and board money. This on the whole, is what he had told me about it as far as I can remember, and if it be true, there ought to be in existence a written and signed document or at least a memorandum by some of the Reverend Deputies. Anneke Hoger, the widow of Dominie Hoger, presupposing this to be correct, has requested me to write to the Reverend Classis in her behalf, and request that the Reverend Classis or the Deputies ought for the sake of a preacher's widow within the Company for the money due her to be paid to her or her attorney, which would enable her to liquidate her debts and support her family.

Last year I wrote to my Lord Patron (Van Hornesburch) and to the Reverend Deputies for my discharge, and that some one else might be appointed, but I have learned by a letter from Dominie Wittenborough that I must have patience and remain here until the summer of this year. I have therefore renewed my request in letters to the Patron and to the Reverend Deputies, as I have with do, that another teacher be sent, in the first ship to take my place, or at least that I might have permission to come home, for my term has expired and as my wife and children have all gone to the Fatherland, I do not intend to remain here any longer than the coming summer when the ship returns to Europe. I think that I have kept my station here in this wild country, and have had many troubles and difficulties. Another who will succeed me will find it better and more comfortable. In conclusion,

I commend you all alike to God and the Word of his Grace.
Remember me in your prayers.

Yours obediently,

JOANNES MEGAPOLENSIS.

RENSSELAERWYCK [ALBANY], the 15th August, 1648.

Domine Bogardus was the second pastor of the Dutch Church of New York. He arrived with Director-General Van Twiller in April, 1633, accompanied by Adam Roelandsen, a school-master. The people of New Amsterdam had worshiped in a loft since 1626; but this was now replaced by a plain wooden building like a barn, situated near the East River, on the present Broad street, between Pearl and Bridge. Near by a parsonage was also provided. Van Twiller's government was not what it ought to have been, and he received a severe reprimand from Bogardus, who styled him "a child of the devil," and threatened him with such a shake from the pulpit on the following Sabbath as would make him shudder. This coarse and unbecoming conduct was afterward charged against him.

He was a widower when he arrived, but in 1638 he married the celebrated Anneke Jans, of Albany, widow of Roeloff Jans, or Jansen, who had received a valuable grant of land near Red Hook. He had been Overseer of the Orphans' Court (Surrogate) under the Dutch sway (Doc. Hist. of N. Y., III., 367). He had also secured from Director-General Van Twiller in 1636 a grant of sixty-two acres on Manhattan Island, a little northwest of Fort Amsterdam, north of the present Warren street, and now in possession of Trinity Church. After his death it passed to his widow, and after her marriage with Bogardus it was commonly called "the Domine's *Bouwerie*." In 1654, a number of years subsequent to the death of Bogardus, the title to the farm was confirmed by Director-General Stuyvesant, and in 1667 by the English government. In 1671 William Bogardus, for himself and his brothers Jan and Jonas, and his two sisters, by their husbands, conveyed this farm to Gov. Lovelace, but Cornelis Bogardus did not join in the conveyance. In 1705 the estate (then called the King's farm) was leased by the Colonial authorities to Trinity Church, which has since retained possession. The ground

I commend you all alike to God and the Word of his Grace.
Remember me in your prayers.

Yours obediently,

JOHANNES WAGENVOORT

RESEDALEWAY (ALBANY), the 15th August, 1888.

Domine Hogerhuis was the second pastor of the Dutch Church of New York. He arrived with Director-General Van Tassel in April, 1683, accompanied by Adam Hoekstra, a schoolmaster. The people of New Amsterdam had worshipped in a hall since 1624; but this was now replaced by a plain wooden building like a barn, situated near the East River, on the present broad street between First and Third. Nearly a century was also provided. Van Tassel's government was not what it ought to have been, and he received a severe reprimand from Hogerhuis, who styled him "a child of the devil," and threatened him with such a shake from the pulpit on the following Sabbath as would make him shudder. The cause and unwelcome result was afterwards charged against him.

He was a widower when he arrived, but in 1688 he married the celebrated Annake Jans, of Albany, widow of Jacob Jans, a Jansen, who had received a valuable grant of land near the Hook. He had been Governor of the City of New York (1687-1688) under the Dutch sway (see Hist. of N. Y., III, 367). He had also received from Director-General Van Tassel in 1680 a grant of sixty-two acres on Manhattan Island, a little westward of Fort Amsterdam, north of the present Warren street, and now in possession of Trinity Church. After his death it passed to his widow, and after her marriage with Hendrick it was commonly called "the Jansen's Acre." In 1681, a number of years subsequent to the death of Hogerhuis, the title to the farm was confirmed by Director-General Stuyvesant, and in 1687 by the English government. In 1697 William Hogerhuis, for himself and his brothers Jan and Jans, and his two sisters, by their hands, conveyed this farm to Gov. Lovelace, but Cornelis de Gardin did not join in the conveyance. In 1703 the estate (then called the King's farm) was leased by the Colonial authorities to Trinity Church, which has since retained possession. The ground

on which the heirs rest their claim is descent from Cornelis and the claim that the title of the Colonial Government at the Revolution became vested in the people of the State of New York.

As early as 1638 Domine Bogardus wished to go to Holland to answer the charges that had been made against him, but he could not be spared. He protested against Director-General Kieft's murderous slaughter of the neighboring Indians in 1643; and two years later, when Kieft refused the right of appeal to the Fatherland, Domine Bogardus boldly denounced him from the pulpit, standing as he did on the side of the people's rights. Kieft had before this charged the Domine with drunkenness and siding with the malcontents. The Governor and many of the officers now remained away from the church services, and incited parties to drum and shout during service. At last Kieft cited Bogardus for trial, and matters grew worse and worse till mutual friends interfered. After the arrival of Governor Stuyvesant to supersede Kieft, in July, 1647, both Kieft, with a large fortune, and Bogardus sailed in the same vessel to Europe to give an account to their superiors; but by mistake they got into Bristol Channel and were wrecked off the coast of Wales, and both were lost. Out of one hundred lives only twenty were saved.

The late Prof. Pierson, in his "First Settlers of Albany," gives the following facts relating to the children of Anneke Jans, the first wife of Domine Bogardus, and her husband, Roeloff Jansen:

1. SARAH.—Married Surgeon Hans Kierstede, 29 June, 1642; for her second husband, Cornelis Van Borsum, of Brooklyn ferry, 1 Sept., 1669; and for her third husband Elbert Elbertsen, of New York, 18 July, 1683. She came from Amsterdam with her parents in 1630, and became a great proficient in the Indian tongue. In 1664 she acted as interpreter in the treaty made by Stuyvesant with the River Indians. She died in 1693.

2. CATRINE [Catharine].—Married Lucas Rodenburg, Vice-Director of Curaçoa, who died about 1656. Her second husband, to whom she was married 29 March, 1658, was Johannes Van Brugh, who was a prominent merchant and magistrate of New Amsterdam, and served in the Common Council several years after the English succession. He died in New York at an advanced age, about 1699, leaving a widow and six children.

on which the heirs rest their claim is abstract from Cornelis and the claim that the title of the Colonial Government at the River station became vested in the people of the State of New York. As early as 1838 Dominie Hogenhout wished to go to Holland to answer the charges that had been made against him, but he could not be spared. He protested against Minister-General Kieft's murderous slaughter of the neighboring Indians in 1643; and two years later, when Kieft refused the right of appeal to the Fatherland, Dominie Hogenhout boldly denounced him from the pulpit, standing as he did on the side of the people's rights. Kieft had before this changed the Indians with themselves and siding with the malecontents. The Governor and many of the officers now remained away from the church service, and invited parties to drink and about during service. At last Kieft cited Hogenhout for trial, and matters grew worse and worse till mutual friends intervened. After the arrival of Governor Stuyvesant to supersede Kieft, in July, 1647, both Kieft with a baggage train and Hogenhout sailed in the same vessel to Europe to give an account to their superiors; but by mistake they got into Bristol Channel and were wrecked off the coast of Wales, and both were lost. One of one hundred lives only coming were saved.

The late Prof. Benson, in his "First Settlers of Albany," gives the following facts relating to the children of A. van der Meer, the first wife of Dominie Hogenhout, and her husband, Jacobus Jansen; 1. Sarah.—Married Kasper van der Meer, 1647, 1648, 1649, for her second husband, Cornelis van der Meer, of New York, 1650; and for her third husband, Kieft, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 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2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628,

3. SYTJE.—Married Pieter Hartgers Van Wie, who came over in 1643 and first settled in Beverwyck (Albany), as one of the magistrates of the Court of Fort Orange in 1654. He died in Holland in 1670, leaving two daughters in Beverwyck.

4. JAN.—At the date of his mother's will in 1663 he was unmarried. In 1665 he accidentally killed one Gerrit Verbeek with a gun, for which he was acquitted by the Governor in form. Soon after he removed to Schenectady where, with his wife, he was slain by the French and Indians in the great massacre of 1690, leaving no children.

Anneke Jans, by her second husband, Domine Bogardus, had the following children :

1. WILLEM.

2. CORNELIS, baptized in New York 9 Sep., 1640.

3. JONAS, baptized 4 Jan., 1643.

4. PIETER, baptized 2 Apl., 1645.

It will be remembered that in the preceding letter of Domine Megapolensis it is stated that the widow Bogardus had "*nine* living children," whereas Pierson, in the foregoing list gives but eight. I am not aware that the name of the other child is known.

The preceding facts concerning Domines Megapolensis and Bogardus are taken from the third edition of the Rev. Dr. E. T. Corwin's invaluable "*Manual of the Reformed Church in America*," which also contains a list of authorities and references relating to these celebrated divines of the Dutch Church of New York.

opinion of a judge, and therefore I mention the words of Justice Powell in the same case, where he says (of the libel which was called a libel, and open which they were prosecuted by information) that: "To make it a libel it must be false and malicious and tend to sedition," and declared, "as he saw no falsehood or malice in it, he was of opinion that it was no libel." Now, I should think this opinion alone, in the case of the King, and in a case which the King had no manner of heart, and which to this day has never been contradicted, might be a sufficient authority to entitle us to the liberty of proving the truth of the papers, which, in the informations, are called false, malicious, seditious and

* *State Trials*, Vol. 2.

3. Sister—Married Peter Hartger Van Wier, who came over in 1613 and first settled in Haverwyck (Albany). One of the daughters of the Court of Fort Orange in 1654. He died in Holland in 1670, leaving two daughters in Haverwyck.

4. Jack—At the date of his mother's will in 1663 he was unmarried. In 1665 he accidentally killed one of the Van der Borchs with a gun, for which he was acquitted by the Governor in form. Soon after he removed to Schenectady where, with his wife, he was slain by the French and Indians in the great massacre of 1690, leaving no children.

Anneke Jane, by her second husband, Dominus Bogardus, had the following children:

1. Willem.
2. Cornelia, baptized in New York 9 Sep., 1641.
3. Jozas, baptized 1 Jan., 1643.
4. Petrus, baptized 2 Apr., 1645.

It will be remembered that in the preceding letter of Dominus Weyershausen it is stated that the widow Bogardus had "seven living children," whereas Petrus, in the foregoing list gives but eight. I am not aware that the name of the ninth child is known. The preceding facts concerning Dominus Weyershausen and Bogardus are taken from the third edition of the Rev. E. T. Corwin's invaluable "Manual of the Reformed Church in America," which also contains a list of authorities and references relating to these celebrated divines of the Dutch Church of New York.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN
NEW YORK.

IX.

The argument of Mr. Hamilton was of great length, much of it being with the object to inculcate upon the jury that they had a right to judge the law as well as the facts. The political prosecutions of the two or three reigns previous gave him his illustrations. Continuing, he said:

And, first, I think there cannot be a greater authority for us than the judgment I just now mentioned in the case of John de Northampton; and that was in early times and before the Star Chamber came to the fullness of its power and wickedness. In that judgment, as I observed, the falsehood of the letter which was wrote is assigned as the very ground of the sentence; and agreeable to this, it was urged by Sir Robert Sawyer,* in the Trial of the Seven Bishops, that the falsity, the malice and sedition of the writing were all facts to be proved. But here, it may be said, Sir Robert was one of the Bishop's counsel, and his argument is not to be allowed for law; but I offer it only to show that we are not the first who have insisted that to make a writing a libel it must be false. And, if the argument of a counsel must have no weight, I hope there will be more regard shown to the opinion of a judge, and therefore I mention the words of Justice Powel in the same trial, where he says (of the bishops, which was called a libel, and upon which they were prosecuted by information) that: "To make it a libel it must be false and malicious and tend to sedition," and declared, "as he saw no falsehood or malice in it, he was of opinion that it was no libel." Now, I should think this opinion alone, in the case of the King, and in a case which the King had so much at heart, and which to this day has never been contradicted, might be a sufficient authority to entitle us to the liberty of proving the truth of the papers, which, in the information, are called false, malicious, seditious and

* State Trials, Vol. 4.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK

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scandalous. If it be objected that the opinions of the other three judges were against him, I answer that the censures the judgments of these men have undergone, and the approbation Justice Powel's opinion, his judgment and conduct upon that trial has met with, and the honor he gained to himself for daring to speak truth at such a time, upon such an occasion and in the reign of such a King, are more than sufficient, in my humble opinion, to warrant our insisting on his judgment as a full authority to our purpose; and it will lie upon Mr. Attorney to show that this opinion has since that time been denied to be law, or that Justice Powel, who delivered it, has ever been condemned or blamed for it in any law book extant at this day; and this, I will venture to say, Mr. Attorney cannot do. But to make this point yet more clear, if anything can be clearer, I will, on our part, proceed and show that in the case of Sir Samuel Barnadiston, his counsel, notwithstanding he stood before one of the greatest monsters that ever presided in an English court (Judge Jefferies), insisted on the want of proof to the malice and seditious intent of the author of what was called a libel. And in the case of Tutchin, which seems to be Mr. Attorney's chief authority, that case is against him, for he was upon his trial put upon showing the truth of his papers, but did not, at least the prisoner was asked by the King's counsel whether * he would say they were true. And as he never pretended that they were true the Chief Justice was not to say so. But the point will still be clearer on our side from Fuller's case for falsely and wickedly causing to be printed a false and scandalous libel, in which, amongst other things, were contained these words: "Mr. Jones has also made oath that he paid 5,000*l.* more by the late King's order to several persons in places of trust that they might complete my ruin and invalidate me for ever. Nor is this all; for the said Mr. Jones will prove, by undeniable witness and demonstration, that he has distributed more than 180,000*l.* in eight years last past by the French king's order to persons in public trust in this kingdom." Here you see is a scandalous and infamous charge against the late King; here is a charge, no less than high treason, against the men in public trust for receiving money of the French king, then in actual war with

* State Trials, Vol. 5, 445.

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the crown of Great Britain, and yet the Court were far from bearing him down with Star Chamber doctrine; to wit, that it was no matter whether what he said was true or false. No; on the contrary, Lord Justice Holt asks Fuller, "Can you make it appear they are true? Have you any witnesses? You might have had subpoenas for your witnesses against this day. If you take upon you to write such things as you are charged with it lies upon you to prove them true at your peril. If you have any witnesses I will hear them. How came you to write those books which are not true? If you have any witnesses produce them. If you can offer any matter to prove what you have wrote, let us hear it." Thus said and thus did that great man, Lord Chief Justice Holt, upon a trial of the like kind with ours; and the rule laid down by him in this case is, "That he who will take upon him to write things, it lies upon him to prove them at his peril." Now, sir, we have acknowledged the printing and publishing of those papers, set forth in the information, and (with the leave of the Court) agreeable to the rule laid down by Chief Justice Holt, we are ready to prove them to be true at our peril.

Mr. Chief Justice.—Let us see the book.

(Here the Court had the case under consideration a considerable time, and every one was silent.)

Mr. Chief Justice—Mr. Attorney, you have heard what Mr. Hamilton has said, and the cases he has cited for having his witnesses examined, to prove the truth of the several facts contained in the papers set forth in the information. What do you say to it?

Mr. Attorney.—The law, in my opinion, is very clear; they cannot be admitted to justify a libel; for by the authorities I have already read to the Court it is not the less a libel because it is true. I think I need not trouble the Court with reading the cases over again; the thing seems to be very plain, and I submit it to the Court.

Mr. Chief Justice.—Mr. Hamilton, the Court is of opinion you ought not to be permitted to prove the facts in the papers. These are the words of the book, "It is far from being a justification of a libel, that the contents thereof is true, or that the person upon whom it is made had a bad reputation, since the greater appear-

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ance there is of truth in any malicious invective, so much the more provoking it is."

Mr. Hamilton.—These are Star Chamber cases, and I was in hopes that practice had been dead with the Court.

Mr. Chief Justice.—Mr. Hamilton, the Court have delivered their opinion, and we expect you will use us with good manners; you are not to be permitted to argue against the opinion of the Court.

Mr. Hamilton.—With submission, I have seen the practice in very great courts, and never heard it deemed unmannerly to—

Mr. Chief Justice.—After the Court have delivered their opinion, it is not good manners to insist upon a point, in which you are overruled.

Mr. Hamilton.—I will say no more at this time; the Court I see is against us in this point; and that I hope I may be allowed to say.

Mr. Chief Justice.—Use the Court with good manners, and you shall be allowed all the liberty you can reasonably desire.

Mr. Hamilton.—I thank your honor. Then, gentlemen of the jury, it is to you we must now appeal for witnesses to the truth of the facts we have offered, and are denied the liberty to prove; and let it not seem strange, that I apply myself to you in this manner; I am warranted so to do both by law and reason. The law supposes you to be summoned out of the neighborhood where the fact is alleged to have been committed; and the reason of your being taken out of the neighborhood is because you are supposed to have the best knowledge of the fact that is to be tried, and were you to find a verdict against my client, you must take upon you to say the papers referred to in the information, and which we acknowledge we printed and published, are false, scandalous and seditious; but of this I can have no apprehension. You are citizens of New York; you are really what the law supposes you to be, honest and lawful men; and, according to my brief, the facts which we offer to prove were not committed in a corner; they are notoriously known to be true, and therefore in your justice lies our safety. And as we are denied the liberty of giving evidence, to prove the truth of what we have published, I will beg to lay it down as a standing rule in such cases, that the suppressing of evidence ought always to be taken for the strong-

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Mr. Hamilton.—I thank your honor. Your goodness of the jury, it is to you we must now appeal for witness to the truth of the facts we have offered, and we desired the liberty to present and let it not seem strange that I apply myself to you in this manner; I am persuaded so to do both by law and reason. The law supposes you to be summoned out of the neighborhood where the fact is alleged to have been committed; and the reason of your being taken out of the neighborhood is because you are supposed to have the best knowledge of the fact that is to be tested, and were you to find a verdict against my client, you must take upon you to say the papers referred to in the information, and which we acknowledge we printed and published, are false, calumnious and seditious; but of this I can have no apprehension. You are citizens of New York; you are really what the law supposes you to be, honest and faithful men; and, according to my brief, the facts which we offer to prove were not committed in a corner; they are notoriously known to be true, and therefore in your justice lies our safety. And as we are denied the liberty of giving evidence to prove the truth of what we have published, I will beg to lay it down as a standing rule in such cases that the suppressing of evidence ought always to be taken for the abuse.

est evidence, and I hope it will have that weight with you. But, since we are not admitted to examine our witnesses, I will endeavor to shorten the dispute with Mr. Attorney, and to that end I desire he would favor us with some standard definition of a libel, by which it may be certainly known, whether a writing be a libel, yea or not.

Mr. Attorney.—The books, I think, have given a very full definition of a libel. They say * it is in a strict sense taken for a malicious defamation, expressed either in writing or printing and reading, either to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or the reputation of one who is alive, and to expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule. § 2. But it said that in a larger sense the notion of a libel may be applied to any defamation whatsoever, expressed either by signs or pictures; as by fixing up a gallows against a man's door, or by painting him in a shameful and ignominious manner. § 3. And since the chief cause for which the law so severely punishes all offenses of this nature is the direct tendency of them to a breach of public peace, by provoking the parties injured, their friends and families, to acts of revenge, which it would be impossible to restrain by the severest laws, were there no redress from public justice for injuries of this kind, which of all others are most sensibly felt; and since the plain meaning of such scandal, as is expressed by signs or pictures, is as obvious to common sense, and as easily understood by every common capacity, and altogether as provoking as that which is expressed by writing or printing, why should it not be equally criminal? § 4. And from the same ground it seemeth also clearly to follow that such scandal as is expressed in a scoffing and ironical manner makes a writing as properly a libel as that which is expressed in direct terms, as where a writing in a taunting manner reckoning up several acts of charity done by one, says: You will not play the Jew, nor the hypocrite, and so goes on in a strain of ridicule to insinuate that what he did was owing to his vainglory; or where a writing, pretending to recommend to one the characters of several great men for his imitation, instead of taking notice of what they are generally esteemed famous for, pitched on such qualities only which their enemies charged them with the

* 1 Hawk., Chap. 73, § 1, and seq.

est evidence, and I hope it will have that weight with you. But since we are not admitted to examine our witnesses, I will endeavor to shorten the dispute with Mr. Attorney, and to that end I desire he would favor us with some standard definition of a libel, by which it may be certainly known, whether a writing be a libel, yes or not.

Mr. Attorney.—The books I think have given a very full definition of a libel. They say * it is in a strict sense taken for a malicious defamation, expressed either in writing or printing, and tending to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or the reputation of one who is alive, and to expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule. § 2. That it is said that in a larger sense the notion of a libel may be applied to any defamation whatsoever, expressed either by signs or pictures, as by flaying up a gallows against a man's door, or by painting him in a shameful and ignominious manner. § 3. And thus the whole sense for which the law so severely punishes all offenses of this nature is the direct tendency of them to a breach of public peace, by vexing the parties injured, their friends and families, to seek of revenge, which it would be impossible to obtain by the ordinary laws, were there no redress from public justice for injuries of this kind, which of all others are most sensibly felt; and since the plain meaning of such scandal, as is expressed by signs or pictures, is as obvious to common sense, and as easily understood by every common capacity, and altogether as prejudicial as that which is expressed by writing or printing, why should it not be equally criminal? § 4. And thus the same ground is somewhat differently to follow that such scandal is expressed in a written and printed manner makes a writing as properly a libel as that which is expressed in direct terms, as when a writing in a scurrilous manner reckoning up several acts of dishonesty done by one, says: I am well not play the Jew, nor the hypocrite, and so goes on in a strain of ridicule to insinuate that what he did was owing to his category; or when a writing, pretending to be commendatory to one, says that actors of several great men for his imitation, instead of taking notice of what they are generally esteemed famous for, picked on such qualities only which their enemies charged them with the

* 1 Hawk. Chap. 75, § 1, and seq.

want of, as proposing such a one to be imitated for his courage, who is known to be a great statesman, but no soldier; and another to be imitated for his learning who is known to be a great general, but no scholar, etc., which kind of writing is as well understood to mean only to upbraid the parties with the want of these qualities as if it had directly and expressly done so.

Mr. Hamilton.—Aye, Mr. Attorney; but what certain standard rule have the books laid down, by which we can certainly know whether the words or the signs are malicious? Whether they are defamatory? Whether they tend to the breach of the peace; and are a sufficient ground to provoke a man, his family or friends, to acts of revenge, especially those of the ironical sort of words? And what rule have you to know when I write ironically? I think it would be hard when I say such a man is a very worthy, honest gentleman, and of fine understanding, that therefore I meant he was a knave or a fool.

Mr. Attorney.—I think the books are very full; it is said in 1 Hawk., p. 193, just now read: "That such scandal as is expressed in a scoffing and ironical manner makes a writing as properly a libel, as that which expressed in direct terms, as where a writing, in a taunting manner, reckoning up several acts of charity done by one, says: You will not play the Jew or the hypocrite; and so goes on to insinuate that what he did was owing to his vain-glory, etc. Which kind of writing is as well understood to mean only to upbraid the parties with the want of these qualities, as if it had directly and expressly done so." I think nothing can be plainer or more full than these words.

Mr. Hamilton.—I agree the words are very plain, and I shall not scruple to allow (when we are agreed that the words are false and scandalous, and were spoken in an ironical and scoffing manner, etc.) that they are really libelous; but here still occurs the uncertainty, which makes the difficulty to know, what words are scandalous and what words not; for you say, they may be scandalous, true or false; besides, how shall we know whether the words were spoke in a scoffing and ironical manner, or seriously? Or how can you know whether the man did not think as he wrote? For, by your rule, if he did, it is no irony and consequently no libel. But under favor, Mr. Attorney, I think the same book

want of as proceeding with a case to be initiated for his country, which is known to be a great statement, but no soldier; and another to be initiated for his country, which is known to be a great statement, but no scholar, etc., which kind of writing is as well understood to mean only to uphold the parties with the want of these qualifications as it had directly and expressly done so.

Mr. Attorney.—Aye, Mr. Attorney; but what certain stand and rule have the books laid down by which we can certainly know whether the words of the signs are malicious? Whether they are defamatory? Whether they tend to the breach of the peace; and are sufficient ground to provoke a man, his family or friends to acts of revenge, especially those of the injured sort of words? And what rule have you to know when I write honestly? I think it would be hard when I say such a word is a very worthy, honest gentleman, and of too understanding that therefore I meant he was a knave or a fool.

Mr. Attorney.—I think the books are very full; it is said in I Hawk, p. 123; just now read: "That much scandal as is expressed in a scolding and foolish manner makes a writing as properly a libel as that which expressed in direct terms, as where a writing in a scolding manner, reckoning up several acts of civility done by one says: 'You will not play the Jew or the hypocrite; and so goes on to insinuate that what he did was owing to his civility, etc.' Which kind of writing is as well understood to mean only to uphold the parties with the want of these qualifications, as it had directly and expressly done so." I think nothing can be plainer or more full than these words.

Mr. Attorney.—I agree the words are very plain, and I shall not scruple to show (when we are agreed that the words are plain and scandalous, and were spoken in an insulting and scolding manner, etc.) that they are really libelous; but here still remains the uncertainty, which makes the difficulty to know what words are scandalous and what words not; for you say they may be scandalous, true or false besides how shall we know whether the words were spoken in a scolding and insulting manner or seriously? Or how can you know whether the man did not think as he wrote? For by your rule if he did, it is no injury and consequently no libel. That under favor Mr. Attorney, I think the same look

and the same section will show us the only rule by which all these things are to be known. The words are these: "Which kind of writing is as *well understood* to mean only to upbraid the parties with the want of these qualities, as if they had directly and expressly done so." Here it is plain the words are scandalous, scoffing and ironical only as they are *understood*. I know no rule laid down in the books but this; I mean, as the words are *understood*.

Mr. Chief Justice.—Mr. Hamilton, do you think it so hard to know when words are ironical, or spoke in a scoffing manner?

Mr. Hamilton.—I own it may be known; but I insist the only rule to know is, as I do or can understand them; I have no other rule to go by; I have no other rule to go by, but as I understand them.

Mr. Chief Justice.—That is certain. All words are libelous or not, as they are understood. Those who are to judge of the words must judge whether they are scandalous or ironical, tend to the breach of the peace, or are seditious; there can be no doubt of it.

Mr. Hamilton.—I thank your honor; I am glad to find the Court of this opinion. Then it follows that these twelve men must understand the words in the information to be scandalous, that is to say, false; for I think it is not pretended they are of the ironical sort; and when they understand the words to be so, they will say we are guilty of publishing a false libel, and not otherwise.

Mr. Chief Justice.—No, Mr. Hamilton, the jury may find that Zenger published those papers, and leave it to the Court to judge whether they are libelous; you know this is very common; it is in the nature of a special verdict, where the jury leave the matter of law to the Court.

Mr. Hamilton.—I know, may it please your honor, the jury may do it; but I do likewise know, they may do otherwise. I know they have a right beyond all dispute, to determine the law and the fact, and where they do not doubt of the law, they ought to do so. This of leaving it to the judgment of the Court, whether the words are libelous or not, in effect renders juries useless (to say no worse) in many cases; but this I shall have occasion to speak by-and-by; and I will, with the Court's leave, proceed to exam-

and the same section will show in the only rule by which all these things are to be known. The words are there; "Which kind of writing is as well understood to mean only to uphold the parties with the want of their position as if they had directly and expressly done so." Here it is plain the words are scandalous, scolding and ironical only as they are understood. I know no rule laid down in the books but this; I mean, as the words are understood.

Mr. Chief Justice—Mr. Hamilton, do you think it so hard to know when words are ironical or scolding in a scolding manner? Mr. Webster—I own it may be known; but I hold the only rule to know as I do or can understand them; I have no other rule to go by; I have no other rule to go by, but as I understand them.

Mr. Chief Justice—That is certain. All words are libelous or not, as they are understood. Those who are to judge of the words must judge whether they are scandalous or ironical, tend to the breach of the peace or are scolding; there can be no doubt of it. Mr. Webster—I thank your honor; I am glad to find the Court of this opinion. Then it follows that these two men must understand the words in the information to be scandalous that is to say, false; for I think it is not pretended they are not the ironical sort; and when they understand the words to be so, they will say we are guilty of publishing a false libel, and not otherwise.

Mr. Chief Justice—Mr. Hamilton, the jury may find that Rogers published those papers and gave it to the Court to judge whether they are libelous; you know this is very common; it is in the nature of a special verdict, where the jury leave the matter of law to the Court.

Mr. Webster—I thank you, but I please your honor, I—may say, do it; but I do likewise know, they may do otherwise. I know they have a right beyond all dispute, in determining the law and the fact and where they do not doubt of the law, they ought to do so. This of leaving it to the judgment of the Court, whether the words are libelous or not, in other words, further reason (to say no worse) in many cases; but this I shall have occasion to speak by-and-by; and I will, with the Court's leave, proceed to exam-

ine the inconveniences that must inevitably arise from the doctrines Mr. Attorney has laid down: and I observe, in support of this prosecution, he has frequently repeated the words taken from the case of *Libel, Famosus in 5 Co.* This is indeed the leading case, and to which almost all the other cases upon the subject of libels do refer; and I must insist upon saying, that as this case seems to be understood by the Court and Mr. Attorney, it is not law at this day; for though I own it to be base and unworthy to scandalize any man, nay, I think it is even villainous to scandalize a person of public character, and I will go so far into Mr. Attorney's doctrine, as to agree that if the faults, mistakes, nay, even the vices of such a person be private and personal, and do not affect the peace of the public, or the liberty or property of our neighbor, it is unmanly and unmannerly to expose them either by word or writing. But when a ruler of a people brings his personal failings, but much more his vices, into his administration, and the people find themselves affected by them, either in their liberties or property, that will alter the case mightily, and all the high things that are said in favor of rulers, and of dignities, and upon the side of power, will not be able to stop people's mouths when they feel themselves oppressed. I mean in a free government. It is true in times past it was a crime to speak truth, and in that terrible court of Star Chamber many worthy and brave men suffered for so doing; and yet even in that court and in those bad times, a great and good man durst say, what I hope will not be taken amiss of me to say in this place, to wit: "The practice of informations for libels is a sword in the hands of a wicked king and an arrant coward to cut down and destroy the innocent; the one cannot, because of his high station, and the other dares not, because of his want of courage, revenge himself in another manner."

Mr. Attorney.—Pray, Mr. Hamilton, have a care what you say; do not go too far, neither; I do not like these liberties.

Mr. Hamilton.—Sure, Mr. Attorney, you won't make any applications; all men agree that we are governed by the best of Kings, and I cannot see the meaning of Mr. Attorney's caution; my well known principles and the sense I have of the blessings we enjoy under his present Majesty makes it impossible for me

in the prosecution that must inevitably arise from the fact that Mr. Attorney has laid down, and I observe in support of this prosecution, he has frequently repeated the words taken from the case of *Libel, Parsons v. The Commonwealth*. This is indeed the leading case, and to which almost all the other cases upon the subject of libel do refer; and I must insist upon saying that as this case seems to be understood by the Court and Mr. Attorney, it is not law at this day; for though I own it to be true and unworthy to scandalize any man, may I think it is even villainous to scandalize a person of public character, and I will go so far into Mr. Attorney's doctrine, as to agree that if the facts, material, and any even the vice of such a person be private and personal, and do not affect the peace of the public, or the liberty or property of our neighbor, it is necessary and necessary to expose them either by word or writing. But when a ruler of a people brings his personal failings, but much more his vices into his administration, and the people find themselves affected by them, either in their liberties or property, that will alter the case mightily, and all the high things that are said in favor of truth, and of dignity, and upon the side of power, will not be able to stop people's mouths when they feel themselves oppressed. I mean in a free government. It is true in those parts it was a virtue to speak truth, and in that terrible case of *Star Chamber* many truths and brave men suffered for so doing; and yet even in that case, and in those bad times a great and good man that was, what I hope will not be taken notice of me in this place, in which the practice of information for libels is a crime in the hands of a wicked king and an eventful moment about which liberty of the innocent; the one cannot because of the high station and the other dare not because of the want of courage, revenge himself in another manner."

Mr. Attorney.—First, Mr. Hamilton, have a care what you say; do not go too far neither; I do not like these liberties.
Mr. Hamilton.—Sure, Mr. Attorney, you won't make any applications; all men agree that we are governed by the best of Kings, and I cannot see the meaning of Mr. Attorney's caution; my well known principles and the sense I have of the blessings we enjoy under his present Majesty makes it impossible for me

to err, and I hope, even to be suspected, in that point of duty to my King. May it please your honor, I was saying, that notwithstanding all the duty and reverence claimed by Mr. Attorney to men in authority, they are not exempt from observing the rules of common justice, either in their private or public capacities; the laws of our mother country know no exemptions, where they insist upon an exemption from answering complaints of any kind in their own government. We are indeed told, and it is true they are obliged to answer a suit in the King's courts at Westminster, for a wrong done to any person here, but do we not know how impracticable this is to most men among us, to leave their families (who depend upon their labor and their care for their livelihood) and carry evidences to Britain, and at a great, nay, a far greater expense than almost any of us are able to bear, only to prosecute a governor for an injury done here. But when the oppression is general, there is no remedy even that way; however, our constitution has (blessed be God) given us an opportunity, if not to have such wrongs redressed, yet by our prudence and resolution we may in a great measure prevent the committing of such wrongs, by making a Governor sensible that it is his interest to be just to those under his care; for such is the sense that men in general (I mean freemen) have of common justice, that when they come to know that a chief magistrate abuses the power with which he is trusted for the good of the people, and is attempting to turn that very power against the innocent, whether of high or low degree; I say, mankind in general seldom fail to interpose, and, as far as they can, prevent the destruction of their fellow subjects. And has it not often been seen (and I hope it always will be seen) that when the representatives of a free people are, by just representations or remonstrances, made sensible of the sufferings of their fellow subjects, by the abuse of power in the hands of a Governor, they have declared (and loudly too) that they were not obliged to support a Governor who goes about to destroy a province or colony, or their privileges, which by his Majesty he was appointed, and by the law he is bound, to protect and encourage. But I pray it may be considered of what use is this mighty privilege, if every man that suffers must be silent? And if a man must be

to cry, and I hope, even to be suspected, in that point of duty to my King. May it please your honor, I was yesterday that morning standing all the duty and reverence claimed by His Attorney to men in authority, they are not exempt from observing the rules of common justice, either in their private or public capacities; the laws of our mother country know no exemptions, where they insist upon an exemption from answering complaints of any kind in their own government. We are indeed told, and it is true, they are obliged to answer a suit in the King's court at Westminster, for a wrong done to any person here, but do we not know how impracticable this is to most men engaged in their families (who depend upon their labor and their care for their livelihood) and carry evidence to Britain, and at a great many, a far greater expense than almost any of us are able to bear, only to prosecute a governor for an injury done here. But when the objection is general, there is no remedy even that way; however, our constitution has (blessed be God) given us an opportunity, if not to have such wrongs redressed, yet by our presence and resolution we may in a great measure prevent the commission of such wrongs, by making a Governor sensible that it is his interest to be just to those under his care; for such is the sense that men in general (I mean between) have of common justice, that when they come to know that a right magistrate abuses the power with which he is invested for the good of the people, and is attempting to turn that very power against the innocent, whether of high or low degree; I say, mankind in general seldom fail to interpose, and so far as they can prevent the destruction of their fellow subjects. And has it not often been seen (and I hope it always will be seen) that when the representatives of a free people are by just representations or remonstrances made sensible of the injustice of their fellow subjects, by the abuse of power in the hands of a Governor, they have declared (and loudly) and that they were not obliged to support a Governor who gave about to destroy a hundred or more of their privileges which by his Majesty he was appointed, and by the law he is bound to protect and encourage. But I say it may be considered of what use is this selfish privilege, if every man that suffers must be silent. And if a man must be

taken up as a libeler for telling his sufferings to his neighbor? I know it may be answered, Have you not a Legislature? Have you not a House of Representatives to whom you may complain? And to this, I answer we have. But what then? Is an Assembly to be troubled by every injury done by a Governor? Or are they to hear of nothing but what those in the administration will please to tell them? Or what sort of a trial must a man have? And how is it to be remedied; especially if the case were, as I have known it happen in America in my time, that a Governor who has places (I will not say pensions, for I believe they seldom give that to another which they can take to themselves) to bestow, and can or will keep the same Assembly (after he has modeled them so as to get a majority of the house in his interest) for near twice seven years together? I pray, what redress is to be expected for an honest man, against a Governor, to an Assembly who may properly enough be said to be made by the same Governor against whom the complaint is made? The thing answers itself. No, it is natural, it is a privilege; I will go farther, it is a right which all freemen claim, and are entitled to complain when they are hurt; they have a right publicly to remonstrate against the abuses of power in the strongest terms, to put their neighbors upon their guard against the craft or open violence of men in authority, and to assert with courage the sense they have of the blessings of liberty, the value they put upon it, and their resolution at all hazards to preserve it, as one of the greatest blessings heaven can bestow. And when a House of Assembly composed of honest freemen sees the general bent of the people's inclinations, that is it which must and will (I am sure it ought to) weigh with a Legislature in spite of all the craft, caressing and cajoling, made use of by a Governor, to divert them from hearkening to the voice of their country. As we all very well understand the true reason why gentlemen take so much pains and make such great interest to be appointed governors, so is the design of their appointment not less manifest. We know his Majesty's gracious intentions to his subjects; he desires no more than that his people in the plantations should be kept up to their duty and allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, that peace may be preserved amongst them, and justice impartially administered; that we may be governed so as to

taken up as a libel for telling his sufferings to his neighbor? I know it may be answered, Have you not a Legislature? Have you not a House of Representatives to whom you may complain? And to this I answer we have. But what then? Is an Assembly to be troubled by every injury done by a Governor? Or are they to hear of nothing but what does in the administration will please to tell them? Or what sort of a trial must a man have? And how is it to be remedied; especially if the case were as I have known it happen in America in my time, that a Governor who has placed (I will not say possesses, for I believe they seldom give that to another which they can take to themselves) in power, and can or will keep the same Assembly (after he has modeled them so as to get a majority of the house in his interest) for near twice seven years together? I pray, what redress is to be expected for an honest man, against a Governor, in an Assembly who may properly enough be said to be made by the same Governor against whom the complaint is made? The thing answers itself. No, it is natural, it is a privilege; I will go further, it is a right which all citizens claim, and are entitled to complain when they are hurt; they have a right publicly to remonstrate against the abuse of power in the strongest terms, to put their neighbors upon their guard against the craft or open violence of men in authority, and to assert with courage the same they have of the blood of the city, the value they put upon it, and their resolution at all hazards to preserve it as one of the greatest blessings heaven has bestowed. And when a House of Assembly composed of honest freemen sees the general bent of the people's inclination, that is it which must and will I am sure it ought to act with a legislation in spite of all the craft, winking and cajoling, made use of by a Governor, to divert them from hearkening to the voice of their country. As we all very well understand the true reason why gentlemen take so much pains and make such great interest to be appointed Governors, so is the design of their appointment not less manifest. We know his Majesty's gracious intentions to his subjects; he desires no more than that his people in the plantations should be kept up to their duty and allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, that peace may be preserved amongst them, and justice impartially administered; that we may be governed so as to

render ourselves useful to our mother country by encouraging us to make and raise such commodities as may be useful to Great Britain. But will any one say that all or any of these good ends are to be effected by a Governor's setting his people together by the ears, and by the assistance of one part of the people to plague and plunder the other? The commission which governors, while they execute the powers given them, according to the intent of the royal granter expressed in their commissions, requires and deserves very great reverence and submission; but when a Governor departs from the duty enjoined him by his sovereign, and acts as if he was less accountable than the royal hand that gave him all that power and honor which he is possessed of; this sets people upon examining and inquiring into the power, authority and duty of such a magistrate, and to compare those with his conduct, and just as far they find he exceeds the bounds of his authority, or falls short of doing impartial justice to the people under his administration, so far they very often, in return, come short in their duty to such a Governor. Power alone will not make a man beloved; and I have heard it observed that the man who was neither good nor wise before his being made a Governor, never mended upon preferment, but has generally been observed to be worse; for men who are not endued with wisdom and virtue can only be kept in bounds by the law; and by how much the further they think themselves out of the reach of the law, by so much the more wicked and cruel men are. I wish there were no instances of the kind at this day. And wherever this happens to be the case of a Governor, unhappy are the people under his administration, and in the end he will find himself so too; for the people will neither love him nor support him. I make no doubt but that there are those here who are zealously concerned for the success of this prosecution; and yet I hope there are not many, and even some of these, I am persuaded, (when they consider what lengths such prosecutions may be carried and how deeply the liberties of the people may be affected by such means) will not all abide by their present sentiments; I say, not all; for a man who from an intimacy and acquaintance with a Governor has conceived a personal regard for him; the man who has felt none of the strokes of his power, the man who

render ourselves useful to our mother country by encouraging us to make and raise such commodities as may be useful in Great Britain. But will any man say that all or any of these good ends are to be effected by a Governor's setting his people together by the ears, and by the assistance of one part of the people to plague and plunder the other? The commission which governs, while they execute the powers given them, according to the intent of the royal grantor expressed in their commission, requires and deserves very great reverence and submission; but when a Governor departs from the duty enjoined him by his sovereignty, and acts as if he was less accountable than the royal hand that gave him all that power and honor which he is possessed of; this sets people upon examining and inquiring into the power, authority and duty of such a magistrate, and to compare those with his conduct, and just as far they find he exceeds the bounds of his authority, or falls short of doing impartial justice to the people under his administration, so far they very often in return, turn about in their duty to such a Governor. I never alone will not make a man beloved; and I have heard it observed that the man who was neither good nor wise before his being made a Governor, never minded upon promotion, but has generally been observed to be worse; for men who are not endued with wisdom and virtue can only be kept in bounds by the law; and by law much the further they think themselves out of the reach of the law, they so much the more wicked and cruel men are. I wish there were no instance of the kind at this day. And wherever this happens to be the case of a Governor, unhappy are the people under his administration, and in the end he will find himself so too; for the people will neither love him nor support him. I make no doubt but that there are those here who are substantially concerned for the success of this prosecution; and yet I hope there are not many, and even some of those I am persuaded (when they consider what lengths such prosecutions may be carried and how deeply the liberties of the people may be affected by such means) will not all abide by their present sentiment; I say, not all; for a man who from an intimacy and acquaintance with a Governor has conceived a personal regard for him; the man who has felt some of the strokes of his power; the man who

believes that a Governor has a regard for him and confides in him, it is natural for such men to wish well to the affairs of such a Governor; and as they may be men of honor and generosity, may, and no doubt will, wish him success, so far as the rights and privileges of their fellow citizens are not affected. But as men of honor, I can apprehend nothing from them; they will never exceed that point. There are others that are under stronger obligations, and those are such as are in some sort engaged in support of a Governor's cause, by their own or their relations' dependence on his favor, for some post or preferment; such men have what is commonly called duty and gratitude to influence their inclinations, and oblige them to go his lengths. I know men's interests are very near to them, and they will do much rather than forego the favor of a Governor and a livelihood at the same time; but I can with very just grounds hope, even from these men, whom I will suppose to be men of honor and conscience, too, that when they see the liberty of their country in danger, either by their concurrence, or even by their silence, they will, like Englishmen, and like themselves, freely make a sacrifice of any preferment or favor rather than be accessory to destroying the liberties of their country, and entailing slavery upon their posterity. There are indeed another set of men, of whom I have no hopes. I mean such who lay aside all other considerations, and are ready to join with power in any shape, and with any man or sort of men, by whose means or interest they may be assisted to gratify their malice and envy against those whom they have been pleased to hate; and that for no other reason, but because they are men of abilities and integrity, or at least are possessed of some valuable qualities far superior to their own. But as envy is the sin of the devil, and therefore very hard, if at all to be repented of, I will believe there are but few of this detestable and worthless sort of men, nor will their opinions or inclinations have any influence upon this trial. But to proceed; I beg leave to insist, that the right of complaining or remonstrating is natural; and the restraint upon the natural right is the law only, and that those restraints can only extend to what is false; for as it is truth alone which can excuse or justify any for complaining of a bad administration, I as

believes that a Governor has regard for him and confides in him. It is natural for such men to wish well to the affairs of such a Governor; and as they may be men of honor and generosity, may, and no doubt will, wish him success, so far as the rights and privileges of their fellow citizens are not affected. But as men of honor, I can apprehend nothing from them; they will never exceed that point. There are others that are under stronger obligations, and those are such as are in some sort engaged in support of a Governor's cause by their own or their relations' dependence on his favor, for some post or preferment; such men have what is commonly called duty and gratitude to influence their inclinations, and oblige them to go his length. I know men's interests are very near to them, and they will do much rather than forgo the favor of a Governor and a livelihood at the same time; but I can with very just grounds hope even from those men, whom I will suppose to be men of honor and conscience, too, that when they see the liberty of their country in danger, either by their conscience or even by their interest, they will, like Englishmen, and like themselves freely make a sacrifice of any preferment or favor rather than be necessary to destroying the liberties of their country, and maintaining slavery upon their posterity. There are indeed another set of men, of whom I have no hopes. I mean such who lay aside all other considerations, and are ready to join with power in any shape, and with any man or sort of man, by whose means or interest they may be enabled to gratify their malice and envy against those whom they have been injured by; and that for no other reason, but because they are men of ambition and integrity, or at least are possessed of some valuable qualities for exposure to their own. That as envy is the sin of the devil, and therefore very hard, if at all to be repented of, I will believe there are but few of this detestable and worthless sort of men, nor will their opinions or inclinations have any influence upon the trial. But to proceed; I beg leave to insist, that the right of complaining or remonstrating is natural; and the restraint upon the natural right is the law only, and that those restraints can only extend to what is false; for as it is truth alone which can excuse or justify any for complaining of a bad administration, I do

frankly agree that nothing ought to excuse a man who raises a false charge or accusation even against a private person, and that no manner of allowance ought to be made him who does so against a public magistrate. Truth ought to govern the whole affair of libels, and yet the party accused runs risk enough even then; for if he fails of proving every tittle of what he has wrote, and to the satisfaction of the Court and jury, too, he may find to his cost, that when the prosecution is set on foot by men in power it seldom wants friends to favor it. And from thence (it is said) has arisen the great diversity of opinions among judges, about what words were or were not scandalous or libelous. I believe it will be granted that there is not greater uncertainty in any part of the law than about words of scandal; it would be misspending of the Court's time to mention the cases; they may be said to be numberless; and therefore the utmost care ought to be taken in following precedents; and the times when the judgments were given which are quoted for authorities in the case of libels are much to be regarded. I think it will be agreed that ever since the time of the Star Chamber, where the most arbitrary and destructive judgments and opinions were given, that ever an Englishman heard of, at least in his own country, I say, prosecutions for libel since the time of that arbitrary court, and until the glorious revolution, have generally been set on foot at the instance of the crown or its ministers; and it is no small reproach to the law, that these prosecutions were too often and too much countenanced by the judges, who held their places at pleasure (a disagreeable tenure to any officer, but a dangerous one in the case of judge). To say more to this point may not be proper. And yet I cannot think it unwarrantable to show the unhappy influence that a sovereign has sometimes had, not only upon judges, but even upon parliaments themselves.

It has already been shown how the judges differed in their opinions about the nature of a libel, in the case of the seven bishops. There you see three judges of one opinion, that is, of a wrong opinion, in the judgment of the best men in England, and one judge of a right opinion. How unhappy might it have been for all of us at this day if that jury had understood the

frankly agree that nothing ought to excuse a man who mixes a false charge or accusation even against a private person, and that no manner of allowance ought to be made him who does so against a public magistrate. Truth ought to govern the whole affair of libels, and yet the party accused runs risk enough even then; for if he fails of proving every little of what he has wrote, and to the satisfaction of the Court and jury, too, he may find to his cost that when the prosecution is set on foot by men in power it seldom wants friends to favor it. And from thence (it is said) has arisen the great diversity of opinions among judges, about what words were or were not scandalous or libelous. I believe it will be granted that there is not greater uncertainty in any part of the law than about words of scandal; it would be misapprehending of the Court's time to mention the cases; they may be said to be numerous; and therefore the utmost care ought to be taken in following precedents; and the times when the judgments were given which are quoted for authorities in the case of libels are much to be regarded. I think it will be agreed that ever since the time of the Star Chamber, when the most arbitrary and despotical judgments and opinions were given, that even an Englishman heard of, at least in his own country, I say, persecutions for libel since the time of that arbitrary court, and until the Revolution, have generally been set on foot at the instance of the crown or its ministers; and it is no small reproach to the law, that these prosecutions were too often and too much managed by the judges, who held their places at pleasure or otherwise, liable to any officer, but a discharge was in the case of judges. To say more to this point may not be proper. And yet I cannot think it unnecessary to show the unhappy influence that a sovereign has sometimes had, not only upon judges, but even upon parliament themselves.

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words in that information as the Court did? Or, if they had left it to the Court to judge whether the petition of the bishops was or was not a libel? No! they took upon them, to their immortal honor, to determine both law and fact, and to understand the petition of the bishops to be no libel, that is to contain no falsehood nor sedition, and therefore found them not guilty. And remarkable is the case of Sir Samuel Barnardiston, who was fined £10,000 for writing a letter, in which, it may be said, none saw any scandal or falsehood but the Court and jury; for that judgment was afterwards looked upon as a cruel and detestable judgment, and therefore was reversed by Parliament. Many more instances might be given of the complaisance of court judges, about those times and before; but I will mention only one case more, and that is the case of Sir Edward Hales, who, though a Roman Catholic, was by King James II. preferred to be a colonel of his army, notwithstanding the statute of 25 Charles II., Chapter 2, by which it is provided "That every one that accepts of an office, civil or military, etc., shall take the oaths, subscribe the declaration, and take the sacrament, within three months, etc., otherwise he is disabled to hold such office, and the grant for the same to be null and void, and the party to forfeit £500." Sir Edward Hales did not take the oaths or sacrament within three months, etc., and was prosecuted for the £500 for exercising the office of colonel for the space of three months, without conforming as in the act is directed. Sir Edward pleads "That the King by his letters patents did dispense with his taking the oaths and sacrament and subscribing the declaration, and had pardoned the forfeiture of £500." And "whether the King's dispensation was good, against the said act of Parliament?" was the question. I shall mention no more of this case, than to show how in the reign of an arbitrary prince, where judges hold their seats at pleasure, their determinations have not always been such as to make precedents of, but the contrary; and so it happened in this case where it was solemnly judged, "that notwithstanding this act of Parliament, made in the strongest terms for preservation of the Protestant religion, that yet the King had, by his royal prerogative, a power to dispense with that law;" and Sir Edward Hales was acquitted by the judges accordingly.

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Condition of New York in 1757. 187

This province was, in 1691, divided by an act of Assembly into twelve counties, which I shall mention in their order.

CONDITION OF NEW YORK IN 1757.

The foundation of early New York history, as every one knows who has examined the subject, was for a long time Smith's History. Since the printing of the documents obtained in Holland, France and England by Brodhead, and the researches made by O'Callaghan in the different State and city offices, its value has relatively diminished, and it is no longer so important as it was when Grahame referred to it as almost his sole authority. We therefore make no apology for giving an account of the province at that time, drawn from his pages. He says :

The province of New York, at present, contains Long Island, Staten Island, and the lands on the east side of Hudson's River, to the bounds of Connecticut. From the division line between that colony and the Massachusetts Bay, northward, to the line between us and the French, we claim an extent to Connecticut River. On the west side of Hudson's River from the sea to the latitude of 41° lies New Jersey. The line of partition between that province and this, from that latitude to the other station on Delaware, is unsettled. From thence, wheresoever it may be fixed, we claim all the lands, on the east side of Delaware, to the north line of Pennsylvania ; and all the territory, on both sides of the Mohawks River, and westward to the isthmus of Niagara ; in a word, all the country belonging to the crown of Great Britain, not already granted ; for we are to consider New York, among her sister colonies, to borrow a law phrase, as a residuary legatee.

Hence we have, from the beginning, been exposed to controversies about limits. The New Jersey claim includes several hundred thousand acres, and has not a little impeded the settlement of the colony. The dispute with the Massachusetts Bay is still more important and, for several years past, occasioned very considerable commotions. The New Hampshire pretensions have, as yet, exposed us to no great trouble. But when all those claims are settled, a new controversy will probably commence with the proprietaries of Pennsylvania.

CONDITION OF NEW YORK IN 1787.

The foundation of early New York history, as every one knows who has examined the subject, was for a long time South's history. Since the printing of the documents obtained in Holland, France and England by Hothschild, and the resolutions made by O'Callaghan in the different State and city offices, its value has relatively diminished, and it is no longer so important as it was when Graessner referred to it as almost his sole authority. We therefore make no apology for giving an account of the province at that time, drawn from his pages. He says:

The province of New York at present contains Long Island, Staten Island, and the lands on the east side of Hudson's River to the bounds of Connecticut. From the division line between that colony and the Massachusetts Bay, northward to the line between us and the French, we claim an extent to Connecticut River. On the west side of Hudson's River from the sea to the latitude of 41° lies New Jersey. The line of partition between that province and this from that latitude to the other station on Delaware, is unsettled. From thence, whereever it may be fixed, we claim all the lands on the east side of Delaware, to the north line of Pennsylvania; and all the territory on both sides of the Mohawk River, and westward to the latitudes of Niagara; in a word, all the country belonging to the crown of Great Britain, not already granted; for we are to consider New York, among her sister colonies, to possess a few phrases as a necessary location.

Hence we have, from the beginning, been exposed to controversy since about 1760. The New Jersey claim includes several hundred thousand acres, and has not a little impeded the settlement of the colony. The dispute with the Massachusetts Bay is still more important and for several years past occasioned very considerable commotions. The New Hampshire pretensions have as yet exposed us to no great trouble. But when all these claims are settled, a new controversy will probably commence with the proprietors of Pennsylvania.

This province was, in 1691, divided by an act of Assembly into twelve counties, which I shall describe in their order.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

The city of New York, at first, included only the island called, by the Indians, Mannhattans. Manning's island, the two Barn islands and the three oyster islands were in the county. But the limits of the city have since been augmented by charter. The island is very narrow, not a mile wide at a medium, and about fourteen miles in length. The southwest point projects into a fine spacious bay, nine miles long, and about four in breadth, at the confluence of the waters of Hudson's River and the strait between Long Island and the northern shore. The Narrows at the south end of the bay is scarce two miles wide, and opens the ocean to full view. The passage up to New York from Sandy Hook, a point that extends farthest into the sea, is safe, and not above five and twenty miles in length. The common navigation is between the east and west banks, in two or three and twenty feet water. But it is said that an eighty gun ship may be brought up through a narrow, winding, unfrequented channel, between the north end of the east bank and Coney Island.

The city has, in reality, no natural basin or harbor. The ships lie off in the road, on the east side of the town, which is docked out, and better built than the west side, because the freshets in Hudson's River fill it, in some winters, with ice.

The city of New York, as I have elsewhere had occasion to mention, "consists of about two thousand five hundred buildings. It is a mile in length, and not above half that in breadth. Such is its figure, its center of business, and the situation of the houses, that the mean cartage from one part to another does not exceed above one quarter of a mile, than which nothing can be more advantageous to a trading city."

It is thought to be as healthy a spot as any in the world. The east and south parts, in general, are low, but the rest is situated on a dry, elevated soil. The streets are irregular, but, being paved with round pebbles, are clean, and lined with well built brick houses, many of which are covered with tiled roofs.

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It is thought to be as healthy a spot as any in the world. The east and south parts in general are low, but the rest is situated on a dry elevated soil. The streets are irregular, but being paved with round pebbles, are clean, and lined with well built brick houses, many of which are covered with tiled roofs. No part of America is supplied with markets abounding with

greater plenty and variety. We have beef, pork, mutton, poultry, butter, wild fowl, venison, fish, roots, and herbs, of all kinds, in their seasons. Our oysters are a considerable article in the support of the poor. Their beds are within view of the town; a fleet of two hundred small craft are often seen there at a time when the weather is mild in winter; and this single article is computed to be worth annually 10 or 12,000*l*.

This city is the metropolis and grand mart of the province, and, by its commodious situation, commands also all the trade of the western part of Connecticut, and that of East Jersey. "No season prevents our ships from launching out into the ocean. During the greatest severity of winter, an equal, unrestrained activity runs through all ranks, orders, and employments."

Upon the southwest point of the city stands the fort, which is a square with four bastions. Within the walls is the house in which our governors usually reside; and opposite to it brick barracks, built, formerly, for the independent companies. The Governor's house is in height three stories, and fronts to the west; having, from the second story, a fine prospect of the bay and the Jersey shore. At the south end there was formerly a chapel, but this was burnt down in the negro conspiracy of the spring 1741. According to Governor Burnet's observations, this fort stands in the latitude of 40° 43' N.

Below the walls of the garrison, near the water, we have lately raised a line of fortifications, which commands the entrance into the eastern road and the mouth of Hudson's River. This battery is built of stone, and the merlons consist of cedar joists, filled in with earth. It mounts ninety-two cannon, and these are all the works we have to defend us. About six furlongs southeast of the fort lies Notten * Island, containing about one hundred or one hundred and twenty acres, reserved by an act of Assembly as a sort of demesne for the governors, upon which it is proposed to erect a strong castle, because an enemy might from thence easily bombard the city, without being annoyed either by our battery or the fort. During the late war a line of palisades was run from Hudson's to the East River, at the other end of the city, with block houses at small distances. The greater part of these still remain

* Should be Nutten, that is, Nut Island. It contains only seventy acres.

greater plenty and variety. We have beef, pork, mutton, poultry, butter, wild fowl, venison, fish, eggs and herbs of all kinds in their seasons. Our oysters are a considerable article in the export of the port. Their beds are within view of the town; a fleet of two hundred small craft are often seen there at a time when the weather is mild in winter; and this single article is computed to be worth annually to us 12,000*l*.

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Below the walls of the fort on the water, we have built a line of fortifications which commands the entrance into the eastern road and the mouth of Hudson's River. This battery is built of stone and the northern part of red brick, filled in with earth. It mounts thirty-two cannon and there are all the works we have to defend us. About six leagues southeast of the fort lies Notch "Island" containing about one hundred or one hundred and twenty acres, reserved by an act of Assembly as a kind of demesne for the government, upon which it is proposed to erect a strong castle, because no enemy might from thence easily harm the city, without being answered either by our battery or the fort. During the late war a line of palisades was run from Hudson's to the East River, at the other end of the city, with small houses at small distances. The greater part of these still remain.

* Should be Notch, that is, Notch Island. It contains only seventy acres.

as a monument of our folly, which cost the province about 8,000*l*. The inhabitants of New York are a mixed people, but mostly descended from the original Dutch planters. There are still two churches in which religious worship is performed in that language. The old building is of stone and ill built, ornamented within by a small organ loft and brass branches. The new church is a high, heavy edifice, has a very extensive area, and was completed in 1729. It has no galleries, and yet will perhaps contain a thousand or twelve hundred auditors. The steeple of this church affords a most beautiful prospect, both of the city beneath and the surrounding country. The Dutch congregation is more numerous than any other, but as the language becomes disused it is much diminished, and unless they change their worship into the English tongue must soon suffer a total dissipation. They have at present two ministers: the reverend Messieurs Ritzema and De Ronde, who are both strict Calvinists. Their church was incorporated on the 11th of May, 1696, by the name of the minister, elders and deacons, of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the city of New York, and its estate, after the expiration of sundry long leases, will be worth a very great income.

All the low Dutch congregations, in this and the province of New Jersey, worship after the manner of the Reformed Church of the United Provinces. With respect to government, they are in principle Presbyterians; but yet hold themselves in subordination to the classis of Amsterdam, who sometimes permit, and at other times refuse, them the powers of ordination. Some of their ministers consider such a subjection as anti-constitutional, and hence, in several of their late annual conventions at New York, called the *Cœtus*, some debates have arisen among them; the majority being inclined to erect a classis, or ecclesiastical judicatory, here for the government of their churches. Those of their ministers who are natives of Europe are in general averse to the project. The expense attending the ordination of their candidates in Holland, and the reference of their disputes to the classis of Amsterdam, is very considerable; and with what consequences the interruption of their correspondence with the European Dutch would be attended, in case of a war, well deserves their consideration.

There are, besides the Dutch, two Episcopal Churches in this city, upon the plan of the established church in South Britain. Trinity Church was built in 1696, and afterwards enlarged in 1737. It stands very pleasantly upon the banks of Hudson's River, and has a large cemetery on each side, inclosed in the front by a painted pale fence. Before it a long walk is railed off from the Broadway, the pleasantest street of any in the whole town. This building is about one hundred and forty-eight feet long, including the tower and chancel, and seventy-two feet in breadth. The steeple is one hundred and seventy-five feet in height, and over the door facing the river is the following inscription:

PER ANGUSIAM.

"Hoc Trinitatis Templum fundatum est Anno Regni illustrissimi, supremi Domini Gulielmi tertii, Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei Defensoris, &c. Octavo, Annoq. Domini 1696.

"Ac voluntaria quorundam contributione ac Donis ædificatum, maxime autem, dilecti Regis Chiliarchæ BENJAMINI FLETCHER, hujus provinciæ strataci et Imperatoris, Munificentia animatum et auctum, cujus tempore moderaminis, hujus Civitatis incolæ, Religionem protestantem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, ut secundum Legem nunc stabilitæ profitentes, quodam Diplomate, sub Sigillo Provinciæ incorporati sunt, atque alias plurimas, ex Re sua familiari, Donationes notabiles eidem dedit."

The church is within ornamented beyond any other place of public worship among us. The head of the chancel is adorned with an altarpiece, and opposite to it, at the other end of the building, is the organ. The tops of the pillars which support the galleries are decked with the gilt busts of angels winged. From the ceiling are suspended two glass branches, and on the walls hang the arms of some of its principal benefactors. The aisles are paved with flat stones.

The present rector of this church is the Rev. Mr. Henry Barclay, formerly a missionary among the Mohawks, who receives 100*l.* a year, levied upon all the other clergy and laity in the city, by virtue of an act of Assembly procured by Governor Fletcher. He is assisted by Dr. Johnson and Mr. Auchmuty.

This congregation, partly by the arrival of strangers from Europe, but principally by proselytes from the Dutch churches, is become so numerous, that though the old building will contain two thousand hearers, yet a new one was erected in 1752. This, called St. George's Chapel, is a very great edifice, faced with hewn stone and tiled. The steeple is lofty, but irregular; and its situation in a new, crowded, and ill built part of the town.

The rector, churchwardens, and vestrymen of Trinity Church are incorporated by an act of Assembly, which grants the two last the advowson or right of presentation; but enacts that the rector shall be instituted and inducted in a manner most agreeable to the King's instructions to the Governor, and the canonical right of the Bishop of London. Their worship is conducted after the mode of the Church of England; and with respect to government, they are empowered to make rules and orders for themselves, being, if I may use the expression, an independent ecclesiastical corporation.

The revenue of this church is restricted, by an act of Assembly, to 500*l.* per annum; but it is possessed of a real estate, at the north end of the town, which, having been lately divided into lots and let to farm, will, in a few years, produce a much greater income.

The Presbyterians, increasing after Lord Cornbury's return to England, called Mr. Anderson, a Scotch minister, to the pastoral charge of their congregation; and Dr. John Nicol, Patrick Mac-Knight, Gilbert Livingston and Thomas Smith purchased a piece of ground and founded a church, in 1719. Two years afterwards they petitioned Colonel Schuyler, who had then the chief command, for a charter of incorporation, to secure their estate for religious worship, upon the plan of the church in North Britain; but were disappointed in their expectations, through the opposition of the Episcopal party. They shortly after renewed their request to Governor Burnet, who referred the petition to his council. The Episcopalians again violently opposed the grant, and the Governor in 1724 wrote upon the subject to the Lords of Trade for their direction. Counsellor West, who was then consulted, gave his opinion in these words: "Upon consideration of the several acts of uniformity that have passed in Great Bri-

This congregation, partly by the arrival of strangers from Europe, but principally by proselytes from the Dutch churches, became so numerous, that though the old building will contain two thousand persons, yet a new one was erected in 1732. This called St. George's Church, is a very great edifice, faced with brown stone and tiled. The steeple is lofty, but irregular; and its situation in a new, crowded, and ill built part of the town.

The rectors, churchwardens, and vestrymen of Trinity Church are incorporated by an act of Assembly, which grants the two last the advowson or right of presentation; but enacts that the rector shall be instituted and inducted in a manner agreed to by the King's instructions to the Governor, and the canonical right of the Bishop of London. Their worship is conducted after the mode of the Church of England; and with respect to government, they are empowered to make rules and orders for themselves, body. If I may use the expression, an independent ecclesiastical corporation.

The revenues of this church is restricted, by an act of Assembly, to 5000 per annum; but it is possessed of a real estate, at the north end of the town, which, having been lately divided into lots and let to farm, will, in a few years, produce a much greater income.

The Presbyterians, increasing after Lord Campbell's return to England, called Mr. Anderson a Scotch minister to the pastoral charge of their congregation; and Dr. John Nisbet, Patrick MacKnight, Gilbert Livingston and Thomas Smith purchased a piece of ground and founded a church in 1716. Two years afterwards they petitioned Colonel Schuyler, who had then the chief command for a charter of incorporation, to secure their estate for religious worship, upon the plan of the church in North Britain; but were disappointed in their expectations, through the opposition of the Episcopal party. They shortly after renewed their request to Governor Burnet, who referred the petition to his council. The Episcopalian again violently opposed the grant, and the Governor in 1724 wrote upon the subject to the Lords of Trade for their direction. Counselor West who was then consulted, gave his opinion in these words: "Upon consideration of the several acts of uniformity that have passed in Great Bri-

tain, I am of the opinion that they do not extend to New York, and consequently an act of toleration is of no use in that province; and, therefore, as there is no provincial act for uniformity according to the Church of England, I am of the opinion that by law such patent of incorporation may be granted as by the petition is desired. *Richard West*, 20 August, 1724."

After several years solicitation for a charter, in vain, and fearful that those who obstructed such a reasonable request would watch an opportunity to give them a more effectual wound, those among the Presbyterians who were invested with the fee simple of the church and ground "conveyed it, on the 16th of March, 1730, to the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and the commission thereof, the moderator of the presbytery of Edinburgh, the principal of the College of Edinburgh, the professor of divinity therein, and the procurator and agent of the Church of Scotland, for the time being, and their successors in office, as a committee of the General Assembly." On the 15th of August, 1732, the Church of Scotland, by an instrument under the seal of the General Assembly, and signed by Mr. Neil Campbell, principal of the University of Glasgow, and moderator of the General Assembly and commission thereof; Mr. James Nesbit, one of the ministers of the gospel at Edinburgh, moderator of the presbytery of Edinburgh; Mr. William Hamilton, principal of the University of Edinburgh; Mr. James Smith, professor of divinity therein; and Mr. William Grant, advocate procurator for the Church of Scotland, for the time being; pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, dated the 8th of May, 1731, did declare, "that notwithstanding the aforesaid right made to them and their successors in office, they were desirous that the aforesaid building and edifice and appurtenances thereof be preserved for the pious and religious purposes for which the same were designed; and that it should be free and lawful to the Presbyterians then residing, or that should at any time thereafter, be resident in or near the aforesaid city of New York in America, or others joining with them, to convene in the foresaid church for the worship of God in all the parts thereof, and for the dispensation of all gospel ordinances; and, generally, to use and occupy the said church and its appurtenances, fully

tain, I am of the opinion that they do not extend to New York and consequently an act of toleration is of no use in that province; and, therefore, as there is no prospect of any uniformity according to the Church of England, I am of the opinion that by law such patent of incorporation may be granted as by the petition is desired. Witness my hand and seal, 20 August, 1784.

After several years solicitation for a charter, in vain, and fearing that those who obstructed such a reasonable request would wish an opportunity to give them a more effectual wound, these among the Presbyterians who were invested with the privilege of the church and ground "conveyed it, on the 16th of March, 1780, to the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and the commission thereof, the moderator of the presbytery of Edinburgh, the principal of the College of Edinburgh, the professor of divinity therein, and the procurator and agent of the Church of Scotland, for the time being, and their successors in office as a commission of the General Assembly." On the 16th of August, 1782, the Church of Scotland, by an instrument under the seal of the General Assembly, and signed by Mr. Neil Campbell, principal of the University of Glasgow, and moderator of the General Assembly and commission thereof; Mr. James Nesbit, one of the ministers of the gospel at Edinburgh, moderator of the presbytery of Edinburgh; Mr. William Hamilton, principal of the University of Edinburgh; Mr. James Smith, professor of divinity therein; and Mr. William Grant, advocate prothonotary for the Church of Scotland, for the time being; pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, dated the 26th of May, 1781, did declare "that notwithstanding the several rights made to them and their successors in office they were desirous that the aforesaid building and edifices and appurtenances thereof be preserved for the public and religious purposes for which the same were designed; and that it should be free and lawful to the Presbyterians then residing or that should at any time thereafter be resident in or near the aforesaid City of New York in America, or others joining with them, to convene in the aforesaid church for the worship of God in all the parts thereof, and for the dispensation of all sacred ordinances; and generally, to use and occupy the said church and its appurtenances fully

and freely in all times coming, they supporting and maintaining the edifice and appurtenances at their own charge."

Mr. Anderson was succeeded in April, 1727, by the Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Pemberton, a man of polite breeding, pure morals, and warm devotion, under whose incessant labors the congregation greatly increased, and was enabled to erect the present edifice in 1748. It is built of stone, railed off from the street, is eighty feet long and in breadth sixty. The steeple, raised on the south-west end, is in height one hundred and forty-five feet. In the front to the street, between two long windows, is the following inscription, gilt and cut in a black slate six feet in length :

Auspicante Deo
Hanc ædem
Cultui divino sacram
In perpetuum
celebrando,
A. D. MDCCXIX.
Primo fundatam ;
Denuo penitus reparam
et
Ampliolem et ornatiorem
A. D. MDCCXLVIII
Constructam,
Neo-Eboracenses presbyteriani
In suum et suorum usum
Condentes,
In hac votiva tabula
D D D Q.
* * *
Concordia, amore
Necnon fidei cultus et morum
Puritate
Suffulta, clariusq. exornata,
Annunte Christo,
Longum perduret in ævum.

Mr. Alexander Cumming, a young gentleman of learning and singular penetration, was chosen colleague to Mr. Pemberton in 1750, but both were dismissed at their request about three years afterwards; the former through indisposition, and the latter on account of trifling contentions, kindled by the bigotry and ignorance of the lower sort of people. These debates continued till

and freely in all times coming, they supporting and maintaining the edifice and apparatus at their own charge."

Mr. Anderson was succeeded in April 1787, by the Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Trenchard, a man of polite breeding, pure morals, and warm devotion, under whose innocent labors the congregation greatly increased, and was enabled to erect the present edifice in 1788. It is built of stone, raised off from the street, is eighty feet long and is broadth sixty. The steeple, raised on the south-west end, is in height one hundred and forty-five feet. In the front to the street, between two long windows, is the following inscription, gilt and cut in a black slate six feet in length:

Anglican Dox
Hinc nomen
Catholice fidei
In perpetuum
celebrando
A. D. MDCCXIX
Primo Landan
Hinc positum repositum
et
Anglican et orationem
A. D. MDCCXVIII
Constantin
Negotiorum profectus
In summa et summa
Constantin
In hoc videri debet
D. D. H. G.
Constantin
Necnon etiam et summa
Tributa
Solita etiam et summa
Amantia et summa
Landan positum in summa

Mr. Alexander Cunningham, a young gentleman of learning and singular penetration, was chosen colleague to Mr. Trenchard in 1780, but both were dissolved at their request about three years afterwards; the former through indisposition, and the latter on account of trifling contentions, kindled by the bigotry and ignorance of the lower sort of people. These debates continued till

they were closed in April, 1756, by a decision of the synod, to which almost all our Presbyterian Churches, in this and the southern provinces, are subject. The congregation consists, at present, of twelve or fourteen hundred souls, under the pastoral charge of the Reverend Mr. David Bostwick, who was lately translated from Jamaica to New York by a synodical decree. He is a gentleman of a mild, catholic disposition, and being a man of piety, prudence and zeal, confines himself entirely to the proper business of his function. In the art of preaching he is one of the most distinguished clergymen in these parts. His discourses are methodical, sound and pathetic in sentiment, and in point of diction singularly ornamented. He delivers himself without notes, and yet with great ease and fluency of expression, and performs every part of divine worship with a striking solemnity.

The French Church, by the contentions in 1724, and the disuse of the language, is now reduced to an inconsiderable handful. The building, which is of stone, is nearly a square, plain both within and without. It is fenced from the street, has a steeple and a bell, the latter of which was the gift of Sir Henry Ashurst, of London. On the front of the church is the following inscription:

ÆDES SACRA
GALLOR. PROT.
REFORM.
FVND. 1704.
PENITVS
REPAR. 1741.

The present minister, Mr. Carle, is a native of France, and succeeded Mr. Rou in 1754. He bears an irreproachable character, is very intent upon his studies, preaches moderate Calvinism, and speaks with propriety, both of pronunciation and gesture.

The German Lutheran Churches are two. Both their places of worship are small; one of them has a cupola and bell.

The Quakers have a meeting house, and the Moravians, a new sect among us, a church, consisting principally of female proselytes from other societies. Their service is in the English tongue.

The Anabaptists assemble at a small meeting house, but have as yet no regular settled congregation. The Jews, who are not

they were closed in April, 1756, by a decision of the synod, to which almost all our Protestant Churches in this and the southern provinces are subject. The congregation consists at present of twelve or fourteen hundred souls, under the pastoral charge of the Reverend Mr. David Hoesler, who was lately translated from Danzig to New York by a synodical decree. He is a gentleman of a mild, catholic disposition and being a man of piety, pureness and zeal, confines himself entirely to the proper business of his function. In the art of preaching he is one of the most distinguished clergymen in these parts. His discourses are methodical, sound and pathetic in sentiment and in point of diction slightly ornamented. He delivers himself without notes, and yet with great ease and liberty of expression, and performs every part of divine worship with a striking solemnity.

The French Church, by the contentions in 1724, and the change of the language, is now reduced to an inconsiderable handful. The building, which is of stone, is nearly a square, plain both within and without. It is fenced from the street, has a square and a bell, the latter of which was the gift of Sir Henry Ashurst, of London. On the front of the church is the following inscription:

ANNO 1724
 DAVID HOESLER
 PASTOR
 RECTOR

The present minister, Mr. Carl, is a native of France, and succeeded Mr. Hoesler in 1754. He has an inexpressible advantage, is very intent upon his duties, preaches moderate Calvinism, and speaks with propriety, both of pronunciation and gesture. The German Lutheran Churches are two. Both their places of worship are small; one of them has a cupola and bell. The Quakers have a meeting house, and the Methodists a new seed among us, a church, consisting principally of female profytes from other societies. Their service is in the English tongue. The Anabaptists assemble in a small meeting house, but have as yet no regular settled congregation. The Jews, who are not

inconsiderable for their numbers, worship in a synagogue erected in a very private part of the town, plain without, but very neat within.

The City Hall is a strong brick building two stories in height, in the shape of an oblong, winged with one at each end, at right angles with the first. The floor below is an open walk, except two jails and the jailor's apartments. The cellar underneath is a dungeon, and the garret above a common prison. This edifice is erected in a place where four streets meet, and fronts to the southwest, one of the most spacious streets in town. The eastern wing, in the second story, consists of the Assembly chamber, a lobby, and a small room for the Speaker of the House. The west wing, on the same floor, forms the council room and a library, and in the space between the ends the Supreme Court is ordinarily held.

The library consists of a thousand volumes, which were bequeathed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, by Dr. Millington, a rector of Newington. Mr. Humphreys, the society's secretary, in a letter of the 23d of September, 1728, informed Governor Montgomerie that the society intended to place these books in New York, intending to establish a library for the use of the clergy and gentlemen of this and the neighboring governments of Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, upon giving security to return them; and desired the Governor to recommend it to the Assembly to provide a place to deposit the books, and to concur in an act for the preservation of them and others that might be added. Governor Montgomerie sent the letter to the Assembly, who ordered it to be laid before the city corporation, and the latter, in June, 1729, agreed to provide a proper repository for the books, which were accordingly soon after sent over. The greatest part of them are upon theological subjects, and, through the carelessness of the keepers, many are missing.

In 1754, a set of gentlemen undertook to carry about a subscription towards raising a public library, and in a few days collected near 600*l.* which were laid out in purchasing about seven hundred volumes of new, well chosen books. Every subscriber, upon payment of 5*l.* principal, and the annual sum of 10*s.*, is en-

inconsiderable for their numbers, worship in a synagogue erected in a very private part of the town, plain without, but very neat within.

The City Hall is a strong brick building two stories in height in the shape of an oblong, winged with one at each end, at right angles with the first. The floor below is an open walk, except two jails and the jailer's apartments. The cellar underneath is a dungeon, and the garret above a common prison. This edifice is erected in a place where four streets meet, and fronts to the southwest, one of the most spacious streets in town. The eastern wing, in the second story, consists of the Assembly chamber, a lobby, and a small room for the Speaker of the House. The west wing, on the same floor, forms the council room and library, and in the space between the ends the Superior Court is ordinarily held.

The library consists of a thousand volumes, which were bequeathed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts by Dr. Millington, a rector of Newington. Mr. Humphreys, the society's secretary, in a letter of the 22d of September, 1782, informed Governor Montgomery that the society intended to place these books in New York, intending to establish a library for the use of the clergy and gentlemen of the and the neighboring governments of Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, upon giving security to return them; and desired the Governor to recommend it to the Assembly to purchase a place to deposit the books, and to consent in an act for the preservation of them and others that might be added. Governor Montgomery sent the letter to the Assembly, who ordered it to be laid before the city corporation, and the latter, in June, 1782, agreed to provide a proper repository for the books, which were accordingly soon after sent over. The greatest part of them are upon theological subjects, and through the carelessness of the keepers, many are missing.

In 1782 a set of gentlemen undertook to carry about a subscription towards raising a public library, and in a few days collected near 600, which were laid out in purchasing about seven hundred volumes of new, well chosen books. Every subscriber, upon payment of 5s. principal, and the annual sum of 10s. 6d.

titled to the use of these books. His right by the articles is assignable, and for non-compliance with them may be forfeited. The care of this library is committed to twelve trustees, annually elected by the subscribers on the last Tuesday of April, who are restricted from making any rules repugnant to the fundamental subscription. This is a beginning of a library which in process of time will probably become vastly rich and voluminous; and it would be very proper for the company to have a charter for its security and encouragement. The books are deposited in the same room with those given by the society.

Besides the City Hall, there belong to the corporation a large almshouse or place of correction, and the Exchange, in the latter of which there is a large room raised upon brick arches, generally used for public entertainments, concerts of music, balls and assemblies.

Though the city was put under the government of a mayor, etc., in 1665, it was not regularly incorporated till 1686. Since that time several charters have been passed; the last was granted by Governor Montgomerie on the 15th of January, 1730.

It is divided into seven wards, and is under the government of a Mayor, Recorder, seven aldermen, and as many assistants or common councilmen. The Mayor, a Sheriff and Coroner are annually appointed by the Governor. The Recorder has a patent during pleasure. The aldermen, assistants, assessors and collectors are annually elected by the freemen and freeholders of the respective wards. The Mayor has the sole appointment of a deputy, and, together with four aldermen, may appoint a chamberlain. The Mayor or Recorder, four aldermen, and as many assistants, form "the Common Council of the city of New York;" and this body, by a majority of voices, hath power to make by-laws for the government of the city, which are binding only for a year, unless confirmed by the Governor and council. They have many other privileges relating to ferriages, markets, fairs, the assize of bread, wine, etc., and the licensing and regulation of tavern keepers, cartage and the like. The Mayor, his deputy, the Recorder and aldermen, are constituted justices of the peace; and may hold not only a court of record once a week, to take cognizance of all civil causes, but also a court of general

added to the use of these books. The right for the articles to be lentable and for non-compliance with them may be enforced. The care of this library is committed to twelve trustees, annually elected by the members on the last Tuesday of April who are restricted from making any sales or loans to the library which is in process of subscription. This is a beginning of a library which in process of time will probably become vastly rich and valuable; and it would be very proper for the company to have a charter for its security and encouragement. The books are deposited in the same room with those given by the society.

Besides the City Hall, there belong to the corporation a large assembly or place of correction, and the Exchange in the latter of which there is a large room raised upon high seats, generally used for public entertainments, concerts of music, balls, and assemblies.

Though the city was put under the government of a mayor, etc. in 1665, it was not regularly incorporated till 1675. Since that time several charters have been passed; the last was granted by Governor Montgomerie on the 15th of January, 1780.

It is divided into seven wards, and is under the government of a Mayor, Recorder, seven aldermen, and as many assistants as are common to the city. The Mayor, a Sheriff and Common are usually appointed by the Governor. The Recorder has a permanent office. The aldermen, assistants, recorder, and common are annually elected by the freemen and inhabitants of the respective wards. The Mayor has the sole appointment of a deputy, and together with four aldermen may appoint a chamberlain. The Mayor or Recorder, four aldermen, and as many assistants, form "the Common Council of the city of New York"; and this body, by a majority of voices, hath power to make by-laws for the government of the city, which are binding only for a year unless confirmed by the Governor and Council. They have many other privileges relating to foreign, maritime, trade, the sales of bread, wine, etc. and the licensing and regulation of tavern keepers, carriages and the like. The Mayor, his deputy, the Recorder and aldermen are constituted justices of the peace; and may hold not only a court of record once a week, to take cognizance of all civil causes, but also a court of general

quarter sessions of the peace. They have a common clerk, commissioned by the Governor, who enjoys an appointment worth about four or five hundred pounds per annum. The annual revenue of the corporation is near two thousand pounds. The standing militia of the island consists of about twenty-three hundred men, and the city has in reserve a thousand stand of arms for seamen, the poor and others, in case of an invasion.

The northeastern part of New York island is inhabited principally by Dutch farmers, who have a small village there called Haerlem, pleasantly situated on a flat cultivated for the city markets.

GOWANS' WESTERN MEMORABILIA.

II.

1719. The First Presbyterian Church in Wall street, once under the pastoral charge of Dr. Rodgers, was rebuilt elsewhere in 1846. It was founded in 1719—enlarged in 1748, rebuilt in 1810—destroyed by fire in about 1834, again rebuilt and taken down in 1844. For more than a hundred years this ground had been sacred for religious purposes, and was until within a few years in the centre of population. The ground has since been sold in consequence of the population having gone uptown. The church has been taken down and removed in parts, and again erected in Jersey City. With the money for which the church was sold a new church has been built on the Fifth avenue.

1725. Broadway was now become a street and partially built upon as far as Fulton street.

Oct. 16. William Bradford published the first number of the New York Gazette, the first newspaper in the colony. To be sold by Richard Nicolls, postmaster.

1728. April. John Montgomery, who had been groom of the chamber to George, Prince of Wales, subsequently George II., King of England, was rewarded by being appointed Governor of the province of New York.

quarter sessions of the peace. They have a common clock, room retained by the Governor, who enjoys an apartment worth about four or five hundred pounds per annum. The annual revenue of the corporation is near two thousand pounds. The standing militia of the island consists of about twenty-three hundred men, and the city has in reserve a thousand stand of arms for cannon, the poor and others, in case of an invasion. The northeastern part of New York island is inhabited principally by Dutch farmers, who have a small village there called Hackensack, pleasantly situated on a flat cultivated for the city market.

GOWAN'S WESTERN MEMORABILIA

II

1719. The First Presbyterian Church in Wall street, now under the pastoral charge of Dr. Hodge, was rebuilt between 1746 and 1749. It was founded in 1719—dedicated in 1746, rebuilt in 1749—destroyed by fire in about 1822, again rebuilt and taken down in 1841. For more than a hundred years the ground had been sacred for religious purposes, and was used within a few years in the centre of population. The ground was then sold in consequence of the population having gone upward. The church has been taken down and removed to Jersey and again erected in Jersey City. With the money for which the church was sold a new church has been built on the Fifth Avenue. 1732. Broadway was now become a street and partially built upon as far as Fulton street.

Oct. 18. William Hewson published the first number of the New York Gazette, the first newspaper in the colony. To be sold by Richard Nicolls, postmaster.

1732. April. John Montgomery, who had been known of the chamber to George, Prince of Wales, subsequently George II. King of England, was rewarded by being appointed Governor of the province of New York.

1730. A Jewish synagogue built in Mill street.

1731. Two fire engines ordered out from England, and hooks and ladders to be made.

1733. Peter Zenger commenced his weekly journal, 3/ per quarter.

1735. John Peter Zenger, a printer and publisher, having incurred the displeasure of Governor Cosby by animadverting too freely upon the government measures, was apprehended on a warrant for libel and imprisoned for thirty-five weeks, afterwards tried and acquitted, to the great joy of the people. As an earnest of their real satisfaction on this occasion the Corporation of the City of New York presented Mr. Hamilton, Zenger's legal defender, with the freedom of the Corporation, accompanied with a gold snuffbox.

1736. Oct. 10. Governor Cosby died.

1740. Negro plot. The excitement of the people on this memorable occasion was extreme. They made out that Mr. Ury, an English clergyman and schoolmaster, was a Popish priest in disguise, and having seized him they hung him and seventeen negroes, besides thirteen poor ignorant slaves were burnt alive. The hanging took place on the ground where the Arsenal now stands, near the Tombs. The burning was at the junction of Pearl and Chatham streets.

1741. The province received a donation from the Crown of one hundred and six cannon, from thirty to three pounds, with all the implements necessary thereto, and one hundred muskets, besides powder and other articles amounting to £6,773 15s. 8d.

At this time no man dared avow himself a Roman Catholic. A church of such a denomination would not have been suffered in the city, so great was the prejudice against this sect.

1743. The yellow fever visited New York and carried off a number of inhabitants, also in 1798, 1803, 1805 and 1822.

1744. The first treatise on the botany of New York, and believed to be the first botanical work by an American author, was the *Plantæ Coldenhamiæ*, by Governor Colden, of Coldenham, near Newburgh. It was published at Upsal, in Sweden, in 1744.

1746. July 11. Rev. William Vesey died. He had been rector of Trinity church from 1697 to July, 1746.

1730. A Jewish synagogue built in Mill street.
1781. Two fire engines ordered from England and made and ladders to be made.
1730. Peter Zenger commenced his weekly Journal, 57 per quarter.
1735. John Peter Zenger, a printer and publisher, having incurred the displeasure of Governor Cosby by publishing too freely upon the government measures, was apprehended on a warrant for libel and imprisoned for thirty-five weeks afterwards, to the great joy of the people. As an expression of their real satisfaction on this occasion the Corporation of the City of New York presented Mr. Jonathan Zenger's legal defender, with the freedom of the Corporation accompanied a bill of gold snuffbox.
1750. Gov. of Governor Cosby died.
1740. Negro plot. The excitement of the people on this memorable occasion was extensive. They made out that Mr. L., an English clergyman and schoolmaster, was a Jewish priest in disguise, and having seized him they hung him and executed negroes, besides thirteen poor ignorant slaves were burnt alive. The hanging took place on the ground where the Arsenal now stands, near the Temple. The burning was at the junction of Ford and Chatham streets.
1741. The province received a donation from the Crown of one hundred and six thousand, from thirty to three hundred, with all the implements necessary for the same, and one hundred negroes, besides powder and other articles amounting to \$64,722 1/2.
- At this time no man dared even possess a Roman Catholic. A church of such a denomination would not have been suffered in the city, so great was the prejudice against the sect.
1743. The yellow fever visited New York and carried off a number of inhabitants also in 1795, 1800 and 1822.
1744. The first treatise on the botany of New York and devoted to be the first botanical work by an American author, was the *Plantae Colonienses*, by Governor Colman, of Colchester, near Newburgh. It was published at Ipswich in Sweden, in 1744.
1746. July 11. Rev. William Verry died. He had been rector of Trinity church from 1697 to July, 1746.

1747. The Common Council ordered an essay on the duty of vestrymen to be printed at their expense. . Fifty copies cost £4.

1750. Drs. Bard and Middleton were the first that dissected human bodies for the purpose of teaching anatomy in the City of New York.

A Moravian church built in Fulton street, between William and Nassau.

1752. William Bradford died, aged ninety-four years. He had been fifty years Government printer, and was the first who introduced printing and a newspaper into New York. He came to Philadelphia from England in 1682 and removed to New York in 1693. [His age is overstated. He was only eighty-nine.]

Independent Reflector. This was the name of the first magazine published in New York. It was a weekly production in the form of essays. It did not suit the taste of the times. It incurred the resentment of some of the leading men, and a clergyman denounced the writer from the pulpit and compared him to Gog and Magog. The publisher was finally menaced into a discontinuation of the work and it expired with the fifty-third number.—Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York.

July. St. George's Chapel opened in this year. From 1763 to 1764 one hundred and thirty-seven couples were married in this church, and during the same time four hundred and thirty-one adults and children were baptized. In 1814 the church was burned down and rebuilt the following year.

1753. "July. Twenty-two frail ladies taken out of several houses of ill-repute, and committed to the workhouse. The next day five of them were condemned to receive fourteen lashes each upon the bare buttocks, before a vast concourse of people, and then ordered to leave the city."

1754. King's College opened with Dr. Samuel Johnson as principal.

Hallam's company of players arrived in New York, the first of such arrivals in this city on record. [An earlier company is now known.]

1755. The winter was so mild that the Hudson River was free of ice all winter.

1747. The Common Council ordered an essay on the duty of
 vestrymen to be printed at their expense. Fifty copies cost \$1.
 1750. Drs. Bird and Middleton were the first that directed
 human bodies for the purpose of teaching anatomy in the City of
 New York.
 A Moravian church built in Fulton street between William
 and Nassau.
 1752. William Bradford died, aged nearly four years. He had
 been fifty years Government printer, and was the first who intro-
 duced printing and a newspaper into New York. He came to
 Philadelphia from England in 1682 and removed to New York in
 1693. [His age is overrated. He was only eighty-nine.]
 Independent Collector. This was the name of the first maga-
 zine published in New York. It was a weekly publication in the
 form of essays. It did not run the best of the times. It in-
 couraged the resentment of some of the leading men, and a clergy-
 man denounced the writer from the pulpit and compared him to
 God and Magog. The publisher was hastily turned into a dis-
 continuation of the work and it expired with the first num-
 ber.—Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of
 New York.
 July. St. George's Chapel opened in this year. From 1762
 to 1764 one hundred and thirty-seven essays were mailed to
 this church, and during the same time four hundred and thirty-
 one adults and children were baptized. In 1814 the church was
 burned down and rebuilt the following year.
 1733. + July. Twenty-two Fell ladies taken out of several
 houses of ill-repute, and committed to the workhouse. The
 next day five of them were condemned to receive fourteen lashes
 each upon the bare buttocks before a vast concourse of people,
 and then ordered to leave the city.
 1734. King's College opened with Dr. Samuel Johnson as
 principal.
 William's company of players arrived in New York the first
 of such arrivals in this city on record. [An earlier company is
 now known.]
 1753. The winter was so mild that the Hudson River was free
 of ice all winter.

"The Governor ordered the Sheriff to convene the inhabitants of Brooklyn, Flatbush and Flatlands for the purpose of inquiring whether they were satisfied with their minister, and if they were what salary they would pay him."

1756. First British packet boat commenced running from New York to Falmouth, in England, each letter to pay four penny-weights in silver.

First stage coach commenced running between Philadelphia and New York—three days through only.

1759. German Reformed Church in Nassau street built.

1760. Baptist Church in Gold street built.

But three newspapers were published in the city and none of them daily. In 1850 there were published 126; of this number, thirteen were daily.

Jan. 11. "The principal inhabitants of the city went into mourning for the death of King George II., the churches were hung with black cloth and sermons preached suitable to the occasion, and an anthem was performed at Trinity Church."

Scotch Presbyterian Church in Cedar street built.

Permission given by Lient. Governor De Lancey to build a theatre in Chapel street, near Beekman, which was opened in November of this year with the tragedy of the Fair Penitent. Boxes, 8/; pit, 5/, and gallery, 3/. The night following the Provoked Husband was performed.

1761. Sir Jeffrey Amherst upon the anniversary of St. George gave a ball to the ladies and gentlemen of the city at Crawley's New Assembly Rooms. The company were dressed in great splendor, and it was said the entertainment was the most elegant ever seen in America.

1762. Governor Monckton went with a fleet and army to the West Indies, conquered Martinico and the Leeward Islands, and subsequently the Havana, and returned to New York within one year, and again resumed the governorship.

1763. Weyman published his Gazette in Broad street, opposite the synagogue.

December. A negro wench advertised to be sold, and as a recommendation it was stated in the advertisement that she was in good health and far gone with child.

"The Governor ordered the Sheriff to convene the inhabitants of Hampshire, Berkshire and Franklin for the purpose of inquiring whether they were satisfied with their relations and if they were what money they would pay him."

1766. First British packet boat commenced running from New York to Baltimore, in England, each letter to pay four pounds weights in silver.

First stage coach commenced running between Philadelphia and New York—three days through only.

1768. German Reformed Church in New York street built.

1769. Baptist Church in Gold street built.

But three newspapers were published in the city and none of them daily. In 1830 there were published two; of this number thirteen were daily.

Jan. 11. "The principal inhabitants of the city went into mourning for the death of King George II, the churches were hung with black cloth and sermons preached suitable to the occasion, and an anthem was performed at Trinity Church."

Scott's Presbyterian Church in Cedar street built.

Performance given by Miss Garrison the ladies to build a theatre in Chapel street, near Broadway, which was opened in November of this year with the tragedy of the Fair Penitent. Boxes 2s; pit 1s, and gallery 6d. The night following the Provoked Husband was performed.

1761. Sir Jeffrey Amherst upon the anniversary of St. George gave a ball to the ladies and gentlemen of the city at Governor's New Assembly Room. The company were dressed in knee-breeches and it was said the entertainment was the most elegant ever seen in America.

1762. Governor Monkton went with a fleet and army to the West Indies, conquered Martinico and the Leeward Islands, and subsequently the Havana, and returned to New York within one year, and again resumed the governorship.

1763. Weyman published his Gazette in Broad street, opposite the synagogue.

December. A negro wench advertised to be sold, and as a recommendation it was stated in the advertisement that she was in good health and far gone with child.

Trinity Church wardens advertise two hundred lots of ground joining the stockades, west of Broadway and along the North River, to be leased for twenty-one, forty-two or sixty-three years.

1764. June. Four fishermen engaged in supplying New York market were seized by a press-gang in the harbor and carried on board the tender. The people became indignant at this outrageous act of tyranny, seized the captain's barge when at the wharf, hoisted it out of the water and dragged it to the fields (the present City Hall Park), and burned it in triumph. They then proceeded to the tender and compelled the captain to release the men.

May commencement held at St. George's Chapel. General Gage and His Majesty's council and other dignitaries were present. Richard Harrison, seventeen years of age, delivered a salutatory oration and John Jay a dissertation "On the Blessings of Peace."

March 19. The Rev. Mr. Laidlaw arrived in New York, and the Sunday following he appeared in the old Dutch Church dressed in the costume of the Dominies.

1765. A man and his wife were arraigned and tried for the sin of witchcraft, and a special verdict of guilty brought in by the jury against one of them.

Fuller and Knight, two women who had been found guilty of keeping a bawdy house, were placed upon the pillory for keeping the same. Were this law to be enforced now we would have a number of pillories in every street in the city.

1766. May 20. Rev. Dr. Barclay, rector of Trinity Church, died.

June 18. The lighthouse on Sandy Hook lighted for the first time.

Mr. Laidlaw preached the first English sermon to the Reformed Dutch congregation in the Middle Dutch Church.

Oct. 30. St. Paul's Chapel opened by the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty.

A second stage is advertised to run between Philadelphia and New York, to go through in two days, three pence per mile or twenty shillings through.

Trinity Church warblers advertise this hundred lot of ground lying the stockyard, east of Broadway and along the North River, to be leased for twenty-one, forty-two or sixty-three years.

1764. June. Four fishermen engaged in supplying New York market were seized by a prize-gang in the harbor and landed on board the tender. The people became indignant at the outrage, one act of tyranny, seized the captain's hangar when at the wharf, pointed it out at the water and dragged it to the fields (the present City Hall Park), and burned it in triumph. They then proceeded to the tender and counselled the captain to release the men.

May commencement held at St. George's Chapel, attended Gage and his Majesty's council and other dignitaries were present. Richard Harrison, seventeen years of age delivered a eulogistic oration and John Jay a dissertation "On the blessings of Peace."

March 19. The Rev. Mr. Laibaw arrived in New York, and the Sunday following he appeared in the old Dutch Church dressed in the costume of the Puritans.

1765. A man and his wife were arraigned and tried for the sin of witchcraft, and a special verdict of guilty brought in by the jury against one of them.

Fuller and Knight, two women who had been found guilty of keeping a bawdy house, were placed upon the pillory for keeping the same. Were this law to be enforced now we would have a number of pillories in every street in the city.

1766 May 20. Rev. Dr. Lushington, pastor of Trinity Church, died.

June 18. The lighthouse on Sandy Hook lighted for the first time.

Mr. Laibaw preached the first English sermon to the reformed Dutch congregation in the Middle Dutch Church.

Oct. 30. St. Paul's Chapel opened by the Rev. Dr. Achenbach.

A second stage is advertised to run between Philadelphia and New York, to go through in two days, three horses per mile or twenty miles through.

The theatre in Beekman street destroyed by a mob.

Great news for travelers. "Persons may now go from New York to Philadelphia and back again in five days, and remain in Philadelphia two nights and one day to do their business, for twenty shillings through. The company to go over to Paulus Hook by the ferry the evening before and start next morning."

1767. The Presbyterian Church, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, built.

The Lutheran Church, corner of William and Frankfort streets, built.

The Methodist Church in John street was built in 1767, rebuilt in 1817, and again rebuilt in 1841. The church is now standing, and is memorable for one fact, which is that it is the first Methodist church built in America. When this house was erected the denomination consisted of but a handful; its number is now legion.

The Dutch Reformed Church, corner of William and Fulton streets, built.

June 4. The anniversary of the King's birthday was celebrated beyond all former pomp. The fireworks were magnificent. There was a general illumination, particularly at Fort George and Gen. Gage's dwelling. Sumptuous entertainments were given at the fort and headquarters by Sir Henry Moore, Governor, at which all the officers, military, naval and civil, as well as many of the professional gentlemen of the city, were present. A salute of forty-one guns was fired. Flags were displayed from the liberty pole, the fort and the armed vessels.

1768. Jan. 13. Capt. Haviland arrived with a quantity of stamps. In the evening a company of armed men went on board the ship, then lying at Cruger's dock, and took from thence ten boxes of stamps, which they conveyed to the shipyard, and there had them burnt.

Medical lectures given at King's College. The professors were: Theory of Medicine, Dr. Middleton; Anatomy, Dr. Classey; Theory and Practice of Surgery, Dr. Jones; Practice of Physic, Dr. Bard.

Sir Henry Moore, Governor of the Province, died, and was buried with great pomp in the chancel of Trinity Church.

The house in Beckman street destroyed by a bomb.
Great news for travelers. A person may now go from New
York to Philadelphia and back again in five days, and remain in
Philadelphia two nights and one day to do their business, for
twenty dollars through the company to go over to London.
Hook by the ferry the evening before and about next morning.
1767. The Presbyterian Church, corner of Beckman and
Nassau streets, built.

The Lutheran Church, corner of William and Front streets,
built.
The Methodist Church in John street was built in 1767, rebuilt
in 1817, and again rebuilt in 1844. The church is now standing,
and is memorable for one fact, which is that it is the first Meth-
odist church built in America. When this house was erected the
denomination consisted of but a handful; the number is now
large.

The Dutch Reformed Church, corner of William and Fulton
streets, built.

June 4. The anniversary of the King's birthday was celebrated
beyond all former years. The fireworks were magnificent.
There was a general illumination, particularly at Fort George and
Gen. Garret's dwelling. Sumptuous entertainments were given
at the fort and headquarters by Sir Henry Mordaunt, Governor,
which all the officers, military, naval and civil, as well as many of
the professional gentlemen of the city, were present. A salute
of forty-one guns was fired. Flags were displayed from the city
posts, the fort and the armed vessels.

1768. Jan. 12. Capt. Havelock arrived with a quantity of
stamps. In the evening a company of armed men went on board
the ship then lying at Garret's dock, and took from thence a
box of stamps, which they conveyed to the shipyard, and there
had them burnt.

Medical lectures given at King's College. The professors
were: Theory of Medicine, Dr. Middleton; Anatomy, Dr.
Clemens; Theory and Practice of Surgery, Dr. Jones; Practice of
Physic, Dr. Barlow.

Sir Henry Mordaunt, Governor of the Province, died, and was
buried with great pomp in the church of Trinity Church.

New York Chamber of Commerce instituted.

1769. Jan. 9. The theatre in John street opened by permission of the Governor.

Mrs. Lydia Robinson announced herself seventy years of age, and that she had followed the practice of midwifery for thirty-five years, and in that space of time had safely delivered 1,200 women and never lost a single patient in all her practice.

Nov. 22. William Smith, one of the justices of the Supreme Court, died, aged 73 years.

The first medical degree conferred in the City of New York was that of Bachelor of Medicine, upon two candidates, Samuel Kissam and Robert Tucker. The name of the former has proved famous in the annals of medicine.

1770. Oct. Lord Dunmore, the newly appointed Governor of the province of New York, arrived. His salary was £2,000 per annum.

The New York Hospital founded. The foundation stone laid by Governor Dunmore, burnt down in 1775, afterwards occupied by the Hessian troops as a barracks; in 1783 rebuilt and opened as a public infirmary. March 14th, 1806, an act was passed by the Legislature granting the hospital a State annuity of \$12,500 for fifty years.

Sept. 7. A marble pedestrian statue of Lord Chatham erected in Wall street, as a public testimony of the grateful sense of the colony of New York for the many eminent services rendered to America, and particularly in his promoting the repeal of the Stamp Act.

Nov. 21. A statue of George III. erected in the Bowling Green.

On a certain month this year the number of letters lying in the Post Office uncalled for was seven, addressed as follows: Phillip Livingston, John Romaine, Magness de Couty, Isabella Graham, John Hay, Quidor Dimarest and Robert Morris. June 10, 1848, the number advertised was 2,556; July 16, 1849, 3,288; Jan. 2, 1823, 732; July 12, 1851, 3,415; Aug. 9, 1851, 4,301.

1771. Population of the city 21,163; Long Island 27,731, and the whole province 163,338.

the whole province 163,332.
 1771. Population of the city 21,463; Long Island 27,731, and
 1,301.
 2,228; Jan. 2, 1822, 732; July 12, 1831, 2,413; Aug. 9, 1831,
 10, 1842, the number advertised was 2,556; July 10, 1848,
 Graham, John Hay, Quider Dimmock and Robert Morris. June
 Philadelphia, John Brown, James de Cussy, Isabella
 the Post Office recalled for was sent, addressed as follows:
 On a certain month this year the number of letters lying in
 Given.
 Nov. 21. A statue of George III. erected in the Bowling
 Stamp Act.
 America, and particularly in the promoting the spread of the
 colony of New York for the many eminent services rendered in
 in Wall street, as a public testimony of the grateful sense of the
 Sept. 7. A marble pedestal statue of Just Chapman erected
 fifty years.
 Legislature granting the hospital a State bounty of \$25,000 for
 public infirmity. March 14th, 1800, an act was passed by the
 the Hessian troops as a barracks; in 1783 rebuilt and opened as a
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 1770. Oct. Lord Dummer, the newly appointed Governor of
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 Kean and Robert Tucker. The name of the former has
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 The first medical degree conferred in the City of New York
 Court, died aged 73 years.
 Nov. 22. William Smith, one of the judges of the Supreme
 women and never lost a single patient in all her practice.
 five years, and in that space of time had safely delivered 1,200
 and that she had followed the practice of midwifery for thirty-
 Mrs. Lydia Robinson announced herself seventy years of age,
 sion of the Governor.
 1769. Jan. 9. The theatre in John street opened by permis-

New York Chamber of Commerce instituted.

Edmund Burke appointed agent for the province of New York.

1772. The inhabitants of Westchester complained to the Governor against a witch who had come among them from Connecticut, where she had been punished for the crime of witchcraft.

The New York Society Library chartered by Governor Tryon. Nassau and Chambers streets and Broadway have been the locations of the Library.

July 6. Dr. Samuel Johnson, President of King's College, died; born 1696.

April 22. James Rivington commenced publishing his weekly Gazette.

DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

AUGUST.

1st. Another dull, rainy and warm day. I engrav'd considerable of the map and cast some type-metal. Before dinner I went and found out Mrs. Rose, near the North River. Appear'd very glad to see me. Cato Slayman (Negro) came for his Tobacco Stamp and paid me 9/. Evening, after walking, read in Sully.

2d. Sunday—Early in the morning I walk'd round the Battery. Close, warm weather, with a clouded sky. Forenoon—At Church heard Mr. Moore. Psalm xxiii, 6. After dinner, took a walk near the Collect. I read Mr. Winchester's Answer to Pain's *Age of Reason*. Afternoon heard Mr. Beach. Heb. xi, 17, 18, 19.

Evening, heard Winchester at the Circus*. A Comparison of Joseph with Jesus Christ. Afterwards, call'd at Dr. Young's. W. Debow came to ask my advice respecting a patient of his.

3d. A South easterly storm. I finish'd Falconi's Mermaid, and one of the cuts for the Art of Speaking. Zac. Lewis drank tea with us; he is returning home from Philadelphia. I did not stir out 'till near evening, when I stopp'd at Mr. Bailey's.

* The circus was the same place as Rickett's Amphitheatre. The two names were used interchangeably.

Diary of Dr. Alexander Anderson.

Edmund Burke appointed agent for the province of New York.
 1772. The inhabitants of New York complained to the Governor against a writ which had come among them from Connecticut, where she had been punished for the crime of witchcraft.
 The New York Society Library, situated by Governor Tryon, Nassau and Chambers Streets and Broadway have been the location of the Library.
 July 8. Dr. Samuel Johnson President of King's College died; born 1696.
 April 22. James Livingston commenced publishing his weekly Gazette.

DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

ATTEST.

At. Another dull rainy and stormy day. I engaged to consider able of the map and met some typical dinner. I went and found out the House near the North River. A person very glad to see me. (To the House) came for the To lace Stump and paid me 50. I received some writing from in Bally.
 2d Sunday—Rain in the morning I went to visit the Library. Good warm weather with a cloudy sky. Forenoon—At 12 o'clock heard Mr. Moore. John said. After dinner took a walk near the College. I read Mr. Winchester's Answer to Paine's Essay of Reason. Afternoon heard Mr. Moore. Feb. 21, 17, 18, 19.
 Evening, heard Winchester at the Theatre. A Comparison of Joseph with Jesus Christ. Afternoon call'd at Dr. Young's. W. Deane came to ask my advice respecting a patient of his.
 3d. A South easterly storm. I finish'd Paine's Memorial, and one of the cuts for the Art of Speaking. Now I shall drink tea with us; he is returning home from Philadelphia. I did not stir out till near evening, when I stop'd at Mr. Bailey's.
 *The above was the same place as Hickey's Asaphaticum. The two names were used interchangeably.

4th. This fore-noon presented us with a variety of different climates, at last clear'd up a fine day. I resigned the use of Dr. Young's share in the *Library* to W. Debow. Call'd at Seaman's and left some more drops for the old woman. Paid 4d for 1b $\frac{1}{2}$ of figs. I dunn'd Birdsall.

Mr. Reid & Shepherd Kollock came to see the Hieroglyphic cuts. I deliver'd 144 for the first sheet. I took Falconi's cut to him. Found him in bed with a return of his Fever.

5th. In the fore-noon my Brother and I went to Mr. Baker's and examin'd the Specimens of his large collection of prints. Falconi came and paid me 5 Dollars. I undertook to engrave a Copperplate for young Arden at Allen's for 65/, and a Tobacco Stamp for *Pacaud & Collin*. I received a wound in one of my fingers from my gouge, which slipp'd and pierc'd to the bone of the first joint. At 5 O'clock I attended Dr. Smith's Lecture (History of the Materia Medica).

6th. I applied myself very closely to engraving to-day, notwithstanding the excessive heat. Paid 1/ for having the Box-wood prepar'd for engraving the stamp. Bespoke a Copperplate at Myers's. I receiv'd 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars from Babcock by Capt. Buddington. Toward evening Mr. John Buchanan* came, much alarmed, to inform me that his wife had taken too large a dose of Laudanum, and Dr. Bard not being at home, requested my assistance. I went with him, and directed an emetic, which I put up in Dr. Bard's shop, to be given. Not long after the Dr. arrived & I came off, with Mr. Buchanan's thanks.

7th. Finish'd the Tobacco stamp. Busy lettering the map. I got the plate from Myers and paid him 16/. Had some little discourse with Mr. Oram, who came to see the height of the Thermometer. Wrote a letter to Babcock and pack'd up his cuts.

8th. A shower in the after-noon serv'd to moderate the excessive heat. Before dark I finish'd lettering the map. Went in quest of little books for Babcock, got 2 for 1/. Call'd on Birdsall.

9th. Sunday Morning—Before Church I enjoy'd the pleasure of a walk along the North River, in company with my Dog. Heard Mr. Beach this fore-noon on the Lord's Supper. After-

*Buchanan was a grocer at 66 Cherry street.

4th. This forenoon presented us with a variety of different climates at last clear'd up a fine day. I resigned the use of Dr. Young's chair in the Library to W. Watson. Called at woman's and felt some more drops for the old woman. I said to her of age. I don't think all.

Mr. Reid of Shepherd Hollow came to see the lithography case. I deliver'd it for the first time. I took Falcon's out to him. Found him in bed with a return of his fever.

5th. In the forenoon my brother and I went to Mr. Fisher's and examined the specimens of his large collection of plants and animals. He paid me 5 Dollars. I undertook to engrave a Copperplate for Young. Atten at Allen's for 50¢, and a Tobacco Stamp for Young. I received a return of my fingers from my young which slipped and gave to the bone of the first joint. At 5 O'clock I attended the Mother's Lecture (History of the Atlantic Method).

6th. I applied myself very closely to engraving to-day, notwithstanding the excessive heat. I did it for having the wood prepared for engraving the stamp. I spoke a Copperplate at Myers's. I received 10¢ Dollars from Jackson for 5¢. In the evening Mr. John Buchanan came much alarmed to inform me that his wife had taken two large doses of Iodine, and that both not being at home, requested my assistance. I went with him, and directed an emetic which I got up in Dr. Hart's shop to be given. Not long after the emetic & I came off with Mr. Buchanan's thanks.

7th. Finish'd the Tobacco stamp. Just before the night I got the plate from Myers and paid him 10¢. Had some little discourse with Mr. O'Connell who came to see the height of the Thermometer. Wrote a letter to Jackson and pack'd up his notes. A shower in the afternoon serv'd to moderate the excessive heat. Before dark I finish'd engraving the map. Went in quest of little books for Jackson. Got 2 for 1A. Call'd on Miss Hall.

8th. Sunday Morning—Before Church I enjoy'd the pleasure of a walk along the North River in company with my dog. Heard Mr. Beach this forenoon on the Lord's Supper. After

* Buchanan was a guest at 22 Cherry street.

noon Mr. Moore, James i, 21, 22. Evening, heard a stranger in Mr. Dunn's room, "That I may finish my course with joy."

10th. Rose pretty early this morning. Labor'd at the map. W. Debow stopp'd in to see us. Several persons have died from drinking cold water when much heated. Gardiner Baker drank tea with us. Towards dark I took a walk with my Brother.

11th. After-noon called at Birdsall's, and at Seaman's Cellar, to give advice to this extraordinary family. I cannot help admiring the phlegmatic, unruffled disposition of one of them. Her Child came tumbling down the stone steps. "Doctor, can you mend broken heads, too?" says she, picking him up very leisurely. Evening, I went to Dr. Young's & saw Mr. Herttell, who is unwell. A Typhus fever has carried off 7 or 8 in that neighborhood.

12th. I finish'd the map and took it to Mr. Reid. Engrav'd at Foreman's Jobb. I wrote a fictitious letter to my Brother accompanied with a Blank Book, for which I paid 3 Dolls., intended for his *Register*. Towards evening sally'd out, got a small plate of type-metal at Youle's for 3/. Stopp'd at Seaman's, I found him quite crazy and the family all disturb'd. Even the Old woman was oblig'd to quit her bed and sit in the damp front cellar.

13th. This Fore-noon I finish'd Foreman's cuts, for *Art of Speaking*, and deliver'd to him. I corrected Reid's Map. Polish'd the Copperplate for Arden's work and prepar'd it for etching. Bought a phial with some Aq. Fort. at Wainwright's, 6/6. Mr. & Mrs. Warner drank tea with us. We gave them a little music. Yesterday died John Simmons, said to be the most corpulent man in the United States.

14th. Morning—I cast type-metal for the Hieroglyphics. Began and nearly finish'd Arden's copperplate. Indulg'd myself in a walk towards the outskirts of the town. Receiv'd 8/ from Pacaud & Collin for the Tobacco-stamp. Evening—I spent the greatest part of it at Mr. Bailey's, where I saw Miss Rachel Sacket. Mr. Hewitt* (musician), and his wife were there.

15th. Morning. After casting, I finish'd the Copperplate and

*James Hewitt was a professor of music, living at 1 Lumber street, now Trinity place.

noon Mr. Jones came to see me. Evening, heard a stranger in
Mr. Jones's room. "That I may help my master with joy."

10th. Rose pretty early this morning. Laborer at the mine
W. Dabow stopped in to see me. Several persons have died from
drinking cold water when much heated. (Another laborer drank
tea with me. Towards night I took a walk with my brother.

11th. Afternoon called at Hildell's and at Seaman's. Called to
give advice in this extraordinary health. I cannot help admiring
the philosophical, untroubled disposition of one of them. Her child
came trembling down the stone steps. "Doctor, can you mend
broken heads too?" says she, picking him up very fondly.
Evening I went to Dr. Young's & saw Mr. Hildell, who is un-
well. A Typhus fever has carried off 7 or 8 in that neighbor-
hood.

12th. I finished the map and took it to Mr. Hildell. Evening
at Foreman's. John I wrote a friendly letter to my brother
accompanied with a Blank Book, for which I paid 3 dollars.
intended for his library. Towards evening sought out and
a small plate of type-set at Jones's for 35. Stopped at
Seaman's. I found him quite easy and the family all cheerful.
Even the old woman was obliged to pull her bed and sit in the
damp front cellar.

13th. This forenoon I finished Seaman's case for 45¢. Evening
my and delivered to him. I corrected Hildell's map. Followed the
Copperplate for John's work and prepared it for printing. Bought
a plate with some 40. Put it at W. Dabow's. A Mr. W. Jones
Warner drank tea with me. We gave them a little music. To-
morrow died John Seaman, said to be the most competent man in
the United States.

14th. Morning—I cast type-metal for the lithographic. Evening
and nearly finished John's copperplate. Hildell's map in a
walk towards the outskirts of the town. Hildell's 1/2 from Hildell
& Collins for the Tobacco-stamp. Evening—I spent the evening
part of it at Mr. Bailey's where I saw Miss Hildell sister. She
Hildell (maternal), and his wife were there.

15th. Morning. After casting I finished the Copperplate and
James Hildell was a professor of music, living at 1 Lombard street, now
Thilly place.

left it with Burger to get a proof. Afterwards calling there I was inform'd that he & his family were gone out of town and the house lock'd up. I finish'd the 2 remaining ships for Bunce. Took some pains in touching up the Boxwood pattern which I cut for Mr. Youle. In the after-noon I took a trip to Brooklyn with my Brother and spent a little while at Aunt's. Eff. Warner* drank tea with us. His proposal of a Musical Society. I finish'd some *Hieroglyphics*. Evening, walk'd about and read (not both at once).

16th. Sunday. After Breakfast I walk'd to see the Church building near the East River, about 2 miles distance. Fore-noon receiv'd the *Sacrament* in Trinity Church. Afternoon, Read a little in *Beatie*, heard Mr. Moore. A mournful discourse from Psahn ciii, 16. Evening, heard Mr. Dunn. "He that will come after me, must take up his cross, &c."

The weather though serene and cool impresses me with a strange heaviness and indifference.

17th. Busy at the *Hieroglyphics*. Received 14/ from Mr. Gaine. In the fore-noon took a walk round the Battery. Mr. Loudon call'd on me. Inform'd me of a History of Quadrupeds† with elegant wooden cuts by Bewick at Wayland's. I went to price and examine it, when Wayland desir'd me to take it along and let him know what I would engrave the cuts for. Before dark I walk'd on the Battery with my Brother and in the evening, read. This morning I deliver'd the plate with a proof which I got at Burger's to Arden who paid me £3.5.

18th. I return'd the Book to Wayland and with it my conditions for engraving the cuts, 2 Dolls. each. Undertook to engrave 3 Ornamental letters (for Bills of Lading) for Mr. Oram. Cast the metal. Spent part of the afternoon in viewing some Books and prints belonging to a little Englishman in Cherry St. Bought the *Artist's Repository* for 18/. Bought a Violin string 1/.

19th. Before Breakfast I took a walk as far as the New-Slip. Busy all the Fore-noon in engraving Loudon's Schooner. Wrote

*Effingham Warner was graduated at Columbia College, and afterwards became a clergyman.

†This History of Quadrupeds was afterwards engraved by Anderson for Longworth. It embraced nearly three hundred cuts.

left it with Thayer to get a proof. Afterward, calling there I was informed that he & his family were gone out of town and the house locked up. I finished the 2 remaining ships for Thayer. Took some pains in touching up the historical pattern which I cut for Mr. Yonke. In the afternoon I took a trip to Brooklyn with my brother and spent a little while at Aunt's. "The Women" thank her with me. His proposal of a Musical Society. I finished some *Wassilyphs*. Evening with a silent and read (not both at once).

18th Sunday. After breakfast I walked to see the Church building near the East River about 2 miles distant. Forenoon received the statement in Trinity Church. Afternoon took a little in West's house. A mountain of course from Pasha till 10. Evening heard Mr. Brown. "He that will come after me must take up his cross &c."

The weather though severe and cool surprises me with a strange heaviness and indifference.

17th. Busy at the *Wassilyphs*. Received 14 from Mr. Gaine. In the forenoon took a walk round the Battery. Mr. London called on me. Inform'd me of a history of *Quadrupeds* with elegant wooden cuts by Herrick at Westland's. I went to prize and examine it. When Westland desired me to take it along and let him know when I would return the cuts for. Before dark I walked on the Battery with my brother and in the evening read. This morning I delivered the paper with a proof which I got at Thayer's to Aiken who paid me \$5.00.

15th. I returned the book to Westland and with it my contributions for engraving the cuts & 1000 copies. Undertaken to engrave 3 Ornamental letters (for Bill of Lading) on Mr. Brown. Cut the metal. Spent part of the afternoon in viewing some books and prints belonging to a little Englishman in Cherry St. Thought the artist's *Wassilyphs* for 15. Bought a *Vulcan* string 1.

16th. Before breakfast I took a walk as far as the Zoo-stip. Busy all the forenoon in engraving London's *Schools*. *Wrote*

*Edinburgh House was graduated at Columbia College and afterwards became a clergyman.

†This history of *Quadrupeds* was afterwards engraved by Jackson for Longworth. It embraced nearly three hundred cuts.

a letter to Grand-mama. After-noon I finish'd two of Mr. Oram's Letters. Mrs. Bailey sent for me. Is indispos'd. I prepar'd a Dose of Physic and left with her. Evening went with my Brother to Mr. Warner's, furnish'd with our Violins, and took part in a Concert, vocal and instrumental, chiefly Sacred music. About a dozen ladies were present.

20th. Finish'd Mr. Oram's Jobb and return'd to the Hieroglyphics. Undertook to engrave on type-metal a cut which I formerly design'd and engrav'd on Copper, 2 Dolls. I bought a Treble string for 1/ and a quire of Blue-paper which I made into a book, and pasted in it the copies of my t. metal engravings.

21st. A Rainy day. I spent the Fore-noon in casting and the after-noon in engraving. I Bought a History of Quadrupeds, with elegant wooden cuts for 28/ from Wayland, on condition that I shall return it if he ever has occasion to print it. Bought a red pencil 1/.

22d. Busy at Harrison's cut and the Hieroglyphics. In the fore-noon I call'd at Seaman's and finding the Old woman destitute of her Drops and in great pain, I took a second walk with a fresh supply of them. My expense was only 6d., at Wainwright's, for part of the medicine. T. Herttell drank Coffee with us in the After-noon.

23d. Sunday Forenoon, heard Mr. Beach, I. Thessalon. iv, 13. Afternoon, Mr. Bisset, John vi, 38. As I was at tea, Dr. Smith call'd to offer me the care of the Hospital at Bell-vue,* in place of P. Anderson who has returned somewhat unwell. The Salary 20s. a day. I promised to give him a decisive answer in the evening. Went to Mr. Dunn's room and heard a discourse from

*Bellevue Hospital was then a long distance from the city. It does not appear that the present extensive buildings had been begun in 1795. There could have been little else there than an old fashioned country house, with a few extra outbuildings. Its occupation by the city was originally for an almshouse, it being bought in 1794 for £2,000. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war the poor, who had previously been quartered in a building in the present City Hall Park, were removed first to West Chester and then to Poughkeepsie. After the war, when they returned, a new building was erected in Chambers street. The new Almshouse at Bellevue, now a part of the Hospital, was opened in the beginning of the year 1816. Its expense, including that of the Penitentiary and other buildings, was \$418,291.34. There was a farm connected with this up to 1830. The first regular Hospital building was begun here in 1823.

a Stranger. Call'd at Dr. Smith's and agree'd to accept the proposal. The prevailing Epidemic Fever* appears to spread considerably near Dr. Young's.

24th. Behold me in a new Station and my mind in a State of confusion and perplexity. At 10 O'clock I call'd on Dr. Smith, and after sitting near 2 hours stepp'd into the Chair with him and away we posted to Bell-vue. After instructing me in my duty and introducing me to the family and patients, he shook me affectionately by the hand and departed. There are 6 patients. The Family consists of Mr. Fisher, the Steward, and his wife, Old Daddy, the Gardner, an old negro, a black nurse, and 2 white ones. I spent the afternoon in putting up medicines and arranging matters. At 5 O'clock I sat off and walk'd to my Father's, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, drank tea, pack'd up some cloaths, books, &c., in a trunk which I bought of my Father. My Mother's feelings are not a little agitated on this change in our family. I returned to the Hospital about half past 8, my Brother keeping me company about a mile up the road. Another patient had arrived. Attending to him and writing the daily report to the Committee of Health employ'd me 'till near 10 in the evening.

25th. I arose about 5 this morning, wrote a letter to Mama, and deliver'd it to the Steward, who return'd soon with my trunk. This day I was plunged into a business as perplexing as new to me. About 1 O'clock Mr. John Hulmer Higginbotham arriv'd at the house and expir'd an hour after. Capt. Cleghorne who came with him, the Steward, and myself examined his pockets and found Bank Notes and Guineas to the amount of near £600, besides 3 Gold Rings and a Gold watch. I took an Inventory of them, and the Steward having gone to town, the Capt. and I were left together. He, from his too frequent application to the Brandy bottle, had found means to intoxicate himself and insisted upon laying down without waiting for the Receipt which I was to give him for the effects. There was I left to guard them, not daring to stir, not willing to carry them about me. In about an

* This epidemic was yellow fever. The inhabitants suffered severely this year, but not so much as in 1798 and in 1822. The deaths by it during the Summer and Fall were 732. Seven thousand dollars were sent here from Philadelphia for the relief of the distressed citizens of New York.

a stranger. Called at Dr. Smith's and asked to occupy the parlor. The prevailing epidemic fever appears to spread considerably near Dr. Young's.

24th. Remained in a new station and my mind in a state of confusion and perplexity. At 10 O'clock I called on Dr. Smith and after sitting near 2 hours stepped into the chair with him and away we went to Bellvue. After instantiating me in my duty and introducing me to the family and patients, he showed me affectionately by the hand and departed. There are 6 patients. The family consists of Mr. Fisher, the steward, and his wife. Old Haddy, the gardener, an old negro, a black nurse, and a white one. I spent the afternoon in putting up medicines and arranging matters. At 5 O'clock I sat off and walked to my Father's 3 1/2 miles, where we packed up some medical books etc. in a trunk which I bought of my Father. My Mother's feelings are not a little agitated on this change in our family. I returned to the Hospital about half past 8, my Mother keeping me company about a mile up the road. Another patient had arrived. Arriving home and writing the daily report to the Committee of Health occupied me till near 10 in the evening.

25th. I arose about 5 this morning wrote a letter to Maria and delivered it to the steward, who returned soon with my trunk. This day I was plunged into a business as perplexing as new to me. About 1 O'clock Mr. John Hudson Higginbotham arrived at the house and resided so long after. Cape Elizabeth came with him, the steward, and myself examined the pockets and found Bank Notes and Guinea to the amount of near \$200, besides 8 Gold Rings and a Gold watch. I took an inventory of them, and the steward having gone to fetch the Cape, and I went left together. He from his too frequent application to the brandy bottle, had found means to intoxicate himself and instead upon laying down without waiting for the Hospital which I was to give him for the effects. There was I left to guard them, not daring to stir, not willing to carry them about me. In about an

* This epidemic was yellow fever. The inhabitants suffered severely this year, but not so much as in 1793 and in 1822. The deaths were during the summer and fall were 127. Seven thousand dollars were sent home from Philadelphia for the relief of the distressed citizens of New York.

hour's time I was reliev'd from this disagreeable situation by the arrival of Mr. Byrne, who was authoriz'd to take charge of his affairs, with four other Gentlemen. The Captain now rous'd himself and join'd the Company. They seated themselves by the water side and proceeded to the business of drinking. But he must needs try the cold bath, so he stripped and plunged into the river. They threw in his cloaths to destroy all infection and of course the Capt. was oblig'd to sit in a sheet on the rocks till some of them were dry. A Receipt was now drawn and deliver'd to me and another to the Steward, which latter I enclos'd in the Report to the Committee of Health. The Captain insisted upon seeing the body of his friend once more and was with difficulty kept from the hearse. Before dark, to my great joy, the whole Company departed. About 8 in the evening I set off and got to my Father's, in little more than an hour, where I gave an account of my proceedings. Found A. Tiebout there with a letter for me.

26th. This morning I start'd a little after 5 and arriv'd at Bellevue before 7. Found my patients in general better. Found time to engrave a little on the cut which I had undertaken for Harrison, and which I brought in my pocket this morning. In the afternoon a young girl was landed, from John Post's. She had attended his wife who is now dead of the Epidemic. I experienced a great deal of anxiety from some dangerous symptoms in one of the patients. Read a little.

27th. This morning I began to apprehend hot weather, but the wind rose before noon and we had a very pleasant day. I wrote a few lines to my Mother by the Steward, who brought me an answer, together with a Letter from my Brother and another from Alex. Tiebout. This was a great gratification. I answer'd the two latter immediately. Another patient sent up in a shocking condition, 10 days of the disease, vomiting blood by mouthfuls; in short, he died within 2 hours' time. His Brother came again to see the corpse, but was not allowed. The relations of Betsy Gants, a young girl, were very anxious to see her, and to indulge them we had her led to the window, while they stood at some distance in the Garden. Two young seamen arriv'd in a cart. The violence of their fever demanded blood letting, which

hour's time I was relieved from the disagreeable situation by the arrival of Mr. Porter, who was called to attend to the company on the river, with four other gentlemen. The Captain now took himself and joined the Company. They began immediately by the water side and proceeded to the business of drinking. But he must needs try the cold bath, so he stripped and plunged into the river. They threw in his clothes to destroy all infection and of course the Cape was obliged to sit in a sheet on the rocks till some of them were dry. A Hovsep was now chosen and delivered to me and another to the Steward, which latter I enclosed in the Report to the Committee of Health. The Captain insisted upon seeing the body of his friend once more and was with difficulty kept from the house. Before dark, to my great joy, the whole Company departed. About 5 in the evening I set off and got to my father's in little more than an hour, where I gave an account of my proceedings. Found A. Theobald there with a letter for me.

26th. This morning I started a little after 5 and arrived at Belle-une before 7. Found my patients in general better. Found them to enjoy a little on the cut which I had undertaken for them and which I brought in my pocket this morning. In the afternoon a young girl was bled, from John Tuck's. She had attended his wife who is now dead of the typhoid. I performed a great deal of surgery from some dangerous symptoms in one of the patients. Bled a little.

27th. This morning I began to apprehend bad weather, but the wind rose before noon and we had a very pleasant day. I wrote a few lines to my father by the Steward who brought me an answer together with a letter from my father and another from Alex. Theobald. This was a great gratification. I answered the two latter immediately. Another patient sent up in a shocking condition. In days of the disease vomiting blood by mouth; in short, he died within 3 hours' time. His father came again to see the corpse, but was not allowed. The relations of Betty Gault, a young girl, were very anxious to see her and to in-ter-bury them we had her led to the kitchen, while they stood at some distance in the garden. Two young women arrived in a cart. The violence of their fever demanded blood letting, which

I perform'd immediately. Had occasion to bleed the young girl, likewise, before night. Dr. Smith made us a visit and saw the patients. Evening I wrote a letter to my mother, and the Report to the Committee.

28th. We have had no fresh arrivals to-day, but the situation of my other patients really puzzles me. One of them who has suffered extremely and with unparalleled patience is dangerously ill, but his lungs were disordered when he came here. I receiv'd a letter from my Brother and one from Jn. Babcock at Hartford; answer'd one in the fore-noon and one in the evening.

29th. The picture of my mind would appear very variegated this day. In the morning every thing round me had a cheerful aspect because my patients were better. My pleasure was heightened by the reception of a packet of letters. I had began an answer to one, when I was call'd to see the young girl, who evinc'd such alarming symptoms that I almost despair'd of her; however, we stirr'd about pretty briskly, and reviv'd her a little by the application of a large blister and pouring down medicines, &c. In the evening a black man was sent up. I wrote letters to my Mother, Brother, and A. Tiebout.

30th. Last night the Girl and Murphy, whom I mention'd for his patience, both died. In the morning a wench was sent up from Tillinghast, with a note requesting me to take particular care of her. I receiv'd a letter from my Brother and my Bible, which I had written for. Went to town in about an hour by a shorter road; din'd and sat awhile at my Father's; got back a little after 3. Not long after 2 girls arrived. I could not help contrasting the characters of the Boatmen, who are appointed to convey the sick here, with that of the Hearse-men. I was pleas'd to see the care and attention of the former in helping the poor girls from the boat, and the "God bless you" which they left with them, but the other fellows seem to glory in a disregard to Feeling and Delicacy. I versified a part of the 1st chap. of Genesis. Evening, wrote to my Mother. This morning I wrote to Dr. Young.

31st. A rainy, stormy day. 2 women arrived to-day and a Seaman in a senseless state. To add to our troubles one of the nurses was violently seiz'd with the Disorder. She is addicted to

I performed immediately. Had evening to bleed the young girl, the same night. The patient made me a visit and saw the patient. Evening I wrote a letter to my mother and the letter to the Committee.

28th. We have had no fresh arrivals to-day, but the situation of my other patients really grows bad. One of them who has suffered extremely and with unparalleled pain is dangerously ill, but his lungs were disordered when he came here. I received a letter from my brother and one from the student at Hartford; answered one in the forenoon and one in the evening.

29th. The picture of my mind would appear very varied this day. In the morning every thing round me had a cheerful aspect because my patients were better. My physician was delighted by the reception of a packet of letters. I had begun an answer to one when I was called to see the young girl, who evinced such alarming symptoms that I almost despaired of her; however, we attended about twenty patients, and received but a little by the application of a large blister and pouring down medicine. In the evening a black man was sent up. I wrote letters to my Mother, Brother, and A. Tibbott.

30th. Last night the girl and Murphy whom I mentioned for his patient, both died. In the morning a woman was sent up from Tillingham with a note requesting me to take particular care of her. I received a letter from my brother and my father, which I had written for. Went as soon as I could to see the patient; did not find her at all well; but had a little sleep. Not long after 2 girls arrived. I could not help consulting the character of the patient who was appointed to convey the sick here with that of the House-mother. I was pleased to see the care and attention of the former in helping the poor girls from the boat and the "God bless you" which they left with them, but the other ladies seem to glory in a disregard of Fidelity and Delicacy. I translated a part of the last chapter of Genesis. Evening wrote to my Mother. This morning I wrote to Dr. Young.

31st. A rainy stormy day. 2 women arrived to-day and a 3rd man in a somewhat state. To add to our troubles one of the nurses was violently seized with the Disorder. She is admitted

drinking and on that account suffer'd more from it. I bled her. I found much Entertainment in reading one of the *Spectators*, which I brought along with me yesterday. Receiv'd a letter from A. Tiebout, and a line from my Mother. Evening, wrote one to my Brother.

LIST OF THE ORIGINAL CINCINNATI OF NEW YORK.

We give below a list of the original members of the Cincinnati of New York, two hundred and thirty in all. Many of them came in by way of other States, but the total membership shows that a very large proportion of the officers of the New York troops had joined. It is interesting to see the great age which many of these heroes attained. Twenty-five survived fifty years after the foundation of the Society, and seven over sixty. It is probable they would have at least averaged twenty-eight on the dismissal of the army, and this would make the fifty year survivors reach seventy-eight, and the sixty year survivors eighty-eight. We know, however, as a matter of fact that several of them passed beyond ninety. Those who exceeded sixty years membership were Leonard Bleecker, Daniel Kemper, Morgan Lewis, William Popham, John Trumbull, Nicholas Van Rensselaer, and Robert Burnett, Jr. The latter in 1851 was still living, having been sixty-eight years a member. According to this the Grand Army of the Republic will have some survivors in 1933, and as the membership is much more extensive, and many very young men at the time of their discharge belong to it, it may not unreasonably expect that one or two will be left in 1945, eighty years after the Revolution closed. The following is the original roll of the Cincinnati:

Jonas Addoms, Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery. Died July 16th, 1837.

Peter Anspach, Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery.

Aaron Aorson, Captain, First New York Regiment.

Josiah Bayley, Lieutenant, First New York.

defining and on the second night I saw it. I had been
I found much entertainment in reading one of the Spectator
which I brought along with me yesterday. Henry's a letter
from At T. about and a line from my Mother. Evening wrote
one to my Mother.

LIST OF THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK

We give below a list of the original members of the Cincinnati
of New York, two hundred and thirty in all. Many of them
came in by way of other States, but the total membership shows
that a very large proportion of the officers of the New York
troops had joined. It is interesting to see the great age which
many of these heroes attained. Twenty-five survived fifty years
after the foundation of the Society, and seven more sixty. It
is probable they would have at least averaged seventy-eight on the
diamond of the army, and this would make the fifty year anniversary
one reach seventy-eight, and the fifty year anniversary eighty-eight.
We know, however, as a matter of fact that several of them
passed beyond ninety. Those who exceeded sixty years number
ship were Leonard H. Barker, Daniel Barker, Morgan Barker,
William Popple, John Trumbull, Nicholas Van Hook, and
Robert Barrett. The latter in 1851 was still living, having
been eighty-eight years a member. According to the list the Corps
Army of the Republic will have some survivors in 1925, and as
the membership is much more extensive, and many very young
men at the time of their discharge belong to it, it may not unrea-
sonably expect that one or two will be left in 1945, eighty years
after the Revolution closed. The following is the original roll of
the Cincinnati:

John Adams, Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery. Died
July 18th, 1857.
Peter Anspach, Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery.
Amos Aaron, Captain, First New York Regiment.
Joshua Bailey, Lieutenant, First New York

John Bard, Jr., Captain, Second Georgia Continental troops. Died December, 1803.

Sebastian Bauman, Major, Second New York Artillery. Died October 19th, 1803.

Tjerek Beekman, Lieutenant, Second New York.

William Belknap, Lieutenant, Colonel Livingston's Regiment. Died May, 1832.

Walker Bicker, Captain, Colonel Patton's Regiment. Died April 6, 1821.

Leonard Bleecker, Captain, First New York. Died March 12, 1844.

James Bradford, Lieutenant and^dAdjutant, New York Artillery. Died November, 1791.

James Brewster, Captain-Lieutenant, New York Artillery.

David Brooks, Assistant Clothier General. Died August 30, 1838.

Joseph Browne, Surgeon, Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment.

Robert Burnett, Jr., Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery.

Jonathan Burrall, Deputy Paymaster General. Died November 18, 1834.

Caleb Brewster, Captain-Lieutenant, Second Artillery. Died February 13, 1827.

Aaron Burr, Lieutenant-Colonel, Malcolm's Regiment. Died September 13, 1836.

Duncan Campbell, Lieutenant, Colonel Livingston's Regiment. Died March, 1807.

John Cape, First Lieutenant Jersey.

Nehemiah Carpenter, Ensign, Second New York.

James Chrystie, Captain, Second Pennsylvania. Died June, 1807.

Matthew Clarkson, Major. Died April 25th, 1825.

James Clinton, Brigadier-General. Died December 22, 1812.

George Clinton. Died April 20, 1812.

Alexander Clinton, Lieutenant, New York Artillery. Died March, 1787.

Christopher Codwise, Lieutenant.

Robert Cochran, Lieutenant-Colonel, Second New York. Died February 23, 1802.

- John Ford, Jr., Captain, Second Georgia Continental troops.
Died December, 1808.
- Sebastian Hannum, Major, Second New York Artillery. Died
October 18th, 1803.
- Tyler Hookman, Lieutenant, Second New York
William Holtzap, Lieutenant, Colonel Livingston's Regiment.
Died May, 1823.
- Walker Bicker, Captain, Colonel Foster's Regiment. Died
April 6, 1821.
- Leonard Huester, Captain, First New York. Died March 12,
1844.
- James Bradford, Lieutenant and Adjutant, New York Artillery.
Died November, 1791.
- James Brewster, Captain-Lieutenant, New York Artillery.
David Brooks, Assistant Colonel General. Died August 30,
1832.
- Joseph Browne, Surgeon, Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment.
Robert Butler, Jr., Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery.
Jonathan Burrall, Deputy Quartermaster General. Died November
18, 1834.
- Caleb Brewster, Captain-Lieutenant, Second Artillery. Died
February 18, 1827.
- Aaron Burr, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madison's Regiment. Died
September 19, 1828.
- Burton Campbell, Lieutenant, Colonel Livingston's Regiment.
Died March, 1807.
- John Cape, First Lieutenant, Jersey.
Nehemiah Carpenter, Knight, Second New York.
James Christie, Captain, Second Pennsylvania. Died June,
1807.
- Matthew Clarkson, Major. Died April 25th, 1823.
- James Clinton, Brigadier-General. Died December 22, 1812.
- George Clinton. Died April 30, 1812.
- Alexander Clinton, Lieutenant, New York Artillery. Died
March, 1787.
- Christopher Coburn, Lieutenant.
Robert Cochran, Lieutenant-Colonel, Second New York. Died
February 22, 1808.

John Cochran, Director of Military Hospital. Died April, 1807.

William Colbreath, Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Second New York.

Michael Connolly, Lieutenant, Second New York.

John Conway, Lieutenant-Colonel, First Jersey Regiment.

Samuel Cooper, Lieutenant, Third Regiment Artillery, commanded by Colonel Crane. Transferred from Massachusetts Society.

Andrew Craigie, of the General Hospital.

John Dutton Crimsheir, Paymaster, Lamb's Corps Artillery.

Ebenezer Crosby, Surgeon, His Excellency's Guards. Died July 16, 1788.

Henry Cunningham, Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery.

James Davidson, Commissary, Hospital Department.

Henry Demler, Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, New York Artillery.

Daniel Denniston, Lieutenant, Second New York. Died February 3, 1824.

George I. Denniston, Lieutenant, Third New York. Died June, 1812.

Pierre Regnier De Roussy, Lieutenant-Colonel, Second New York.

Simeon De Witt, Geographer to the Army. Died December, 3, 1834.

Samuel Dodge, Lieutenant, Second New York. Died October 27, 1795.

Samuel Dodge, Ensign, Second New York.

John Doughty, Captain, New York Artillery.

Henry Dubois, Captain, Second New York. Died January, 1804.

Edward Duncomb, Captain, Fourth New York. Died November 12, 1814.

Baron Charles D'Aurier, an officer of the French army, under Count Rochambeau. Admitted July 4, 1825, upon the application of General Lafayette.

John Elliot, Surgeon's Mate, First New York.

Andrew Englis, Captain-Lieutenant, First Massachusetts.

194 List of Original Grantees of New York

John Cochran, Director of Military Hospital, Died April 1867

William Colburn, Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Second New York

Michael Connolly, Lieutenant, Second New York

John Conway, Lieutenant-Colonel, First Jersey Regiment

Samuel Cooper, Lieutenant, Third Regiment Artillery, commanded by Colonel Crane. Transferred from Massachusetts Society.

Andrew Craigie, of the General Hospital

John Patton Grimshaw, Lieutenant, Third Corps Artillery

Henry Greenough, Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery

James Davidson, Commissary, Hospital Department

Henry Denton, Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, New York Artillery

Daniel Denton, Lieutenant, Second New York, Died Feb. 1861

George I. Denison, Lieutenant, Third New York, Died June, 1861

Thos. Regnier De Honay, Lieutenant-Colonel, Second New York

Simon De Witt, Geographer to the Army, Died December 8, 1861

Samuel Dodge, Lieutenant, Second New York, Died October 27, 1861

Samuel Dodge, Knight, Second New York

John Dodge, Captain, New York Artillery

Henry Dodge, Captain, Second New York, Died January, 1861

Edward Dumas, Captain, Fourth New York, Died Nov. under 12, 1861

Baron Charles D'Arles, an officer of the French army, under Count Hochmuth. Admitted July 4, 1860, upon the application of General Lafayette.

John Elliot, Surgeon's Mate, First New York

Andrew English, Captain-Lieutenant, First Massachusetts

- James Fairlie, Lieutenant, Second New York, and Aide-de-Camp. Died October 11, 1830.
- Ephraim Fenno, Captain-Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery.
- Nicholas Fish, Major, Second New York. Died June 20, 1833.
- George Fleming, Captain, New York Artillery. Died October 2, 1822.
- John Fondey, Ensign, First New York.
- Dy. Fondey, Ensign, First New York.
- Joseph Foot, Ensign, First Massachusetts. Dead in 1807.
- Theodosius Fowler, Captain, Second New York. Died October 16, 1841.
- Joseph Frilick, Lieutenant, Second New York.
- John Furman, Lieutenant, First New York.
- John Gano, Chaplain, New York Brigade.
- David Gano, Captain-Lieutenant, New York Artillery.
- Peter Gansevoort, Colonel, Third New York. Died July 2, 1812.
- Benjamin Gilbert, Lieutenant, First New York.
- James Giles, Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery. Died August, 1825.
- Aquila Giles, Lieutenant-Colonel.
- John Graham, Major, First New York. Died May 7, 1832.
- Charles Graham, Captain, New York Line. Died 1797.
- Stephen Graham, Hospital Mate.
- Silas Gray, Captain, Fourth New York.
- John W. Groaton. By transfer from Massachusetts Society, July, 1796. Died February, 1815.
- John Green, Captain in the Navy.
- James Gregg, Captain, First New York.
- James Grier, Lieutenant-Colonel, Pennsylvania.
- John Grier, Lieutenant-Colonel, Pennsylvania.
- Isaac Guion, Captain-Lieutenant, Second Artillery. Died September 12, 1823.
- Hoysteed Hacker, Captain in the Navy. Died July, 1814.
- Mordecai Hale, Surgeon's Mate. Died December 9, 1832.
- Jonathan Hallett, Captain, Second New York.
- Luther Halsey, Captain, New Jersey Line, transferred from New Jersey Society.

List of Original Commanders of New York

James Keith, Lieutenant Second New York, and Aide-de-
Camp, Died October 11, 1830.
Ephraim Fennel, Captain-Lieutenant Second New York
Artillery.
Nicholas Fish, Major Second New York, Died June 20, 1833.
George Fleming, Captain New York Artillery, Died October
2, 1832.
John Fowley, Ensign First New York
Dr. Fowley, Ensign First New York
Joseph Fox, Ensign First Massachusetts, Died in 1807.
Theodore Fowler, Captain Second New York, Died Oc-
tober 10, 1841.
Joseph Kitchick, Lieutenant Second New York.
John Furman, Lieutenant First New York.
John Gano, Chaplain New York Brigade.
David Gano, Captain-Lieutenant New York Artillery.
Peter Ganssweert, Colonel Third New York, Died July 2, 1812.
Benjamin Gilbert, Lieutenant First New York.
James Giles, Lieutenant Second New York Artillery, Died
August, 1832.
Aquila Giles, Lieutenant-Colonel.
John Graham, Major First New York, Died May 7, 1833.
Charles Graham, Captain New York Line, Died 1797.
Stephen Graham, Hospital Master.
Silas Gray, Captain Fourth New York.
John W. Greason, Jr. transferred from Massachusetts Battery,
July, 1796, Died February, 1815.
John Green, Captain in the Navy.
James Gregg, Captain First New York.
James Green, Lieutenant-Colonel Pennsylvania.
John Grier, Lieutenant-Colonel Pennsylvania.
Isaac Gulson, Captain-Lieutenant Second Artillery, Died Sep-
tember 12, 1832.
Hoysted Hackett, Captain in the Navy, Died July, 1814.
Mortimer Hale, Surgeon's Mate, Died December 8, 1832.
Jonathan Hallatt, Captain Second New York.
Isaac Halsey, Captain New Jersey Line, transferred from
New Jersey Society.

196 *List of Original Cincinnati of New York.*

- John L. Alexander Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.
Died July 12, 1804.
- George Abijah Hammond, Lieutenant, Artillery. Died December 30,
1832.
- Nathan John F. Hamtramck, Captain, Second New York. Died Feb-
ruary, 1805.
- Jonathan Francis Hanmer, Lieutenant, late Fifth New York.
- Abraham Hardenbergh, Lieutenant, First New York. Died
1795.
- Joseph Hardy, Captain, Marines.
- Samuel Hay, Lieutenant-Colonel. Died December, 1803.
- Nathaniel Henry, Lieutenant, Second New York.
- Benjamin Herring, Ensign, First New York. Died January,
1809.
- Abel Holden, Captain, Sixth Massachusetts. Died August 3,
1818.
- Bezaleel Howe, Lieutenant, New Hampshire Line. Died
September 3, 1825.
- Isaac Hubbell, Captain-Lieutenant and Paymaster, Second
Artillery.
- James Miles Hughes, Captain, Malcolm's Regiment, Aide-de-
Camp to General Gates. Died 1802.
- Thomas Hunt, Lieutenant, Fourth New York. Dead in 1796.
- Christopher Hutton, Lieutenant and Adjutant, Second New
York. Died January, 1843.
- Ephraim Hunt, Lieutenant, Fourth Massachusetts. Died Octo-
ber, 1810.
- Abraham Hyatt, Lieutenant, New York Line.
- Thomas Treadwell Jackson, Lieutenant, Second Artillery.
- Cornelius T. Jansen, Captain, First New York.
- James Johnston, Lieutenant, Second New York. Dead in 1800.
- Robert Johnston, Physician, General Hospital.
- John Keese, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General. Died
January, 1810.
- James Kemper, Captain-Lieutenant, Third Artillery. Dead
in 1800.
- Daniel Kemper, Deputy Clothier General. Died August 6,
1847.

List of Original Commanders of New York

186

Alexander Hamilton, Lieutenant Colonel and Aide de Camp.
Died July 12, 1801.

Abigail Hammond, Lieutenant, Artillery. Died December 20,
1802.

John F. Hamtramck, Captain, Second New York. Died Feb-
ruary, 1803.

French Hammer, Lieutenant, late Fifth New York.
Abraham Harbenberg, Lieutenant, First New York. Died

1793.

Joseph Harby, Captain, Marines.

Samuel Hay, Lieutenant Colonel. Died December, 1803.

Nathaniel Henry, Lieutenant Second New York.

Benjamin Herring, Ensign, First New York. Died January,

1800.

Abel Holden, Captain, Sixth Massachusetts. Died August 8,

1815.

Isaac Howe, Lieutenant, New Hampshire Line. Died

September 2, 1822.

Isaac Hubbell, Captain-Lieutenant and Paymaster, Second

Artillery.

James Miller Hughes, Captain, Major's Regiment, Rhode-
Island.

Camp to General Gates. Died 1801.

Thomas Hunt, Lieutenant, Second New York. Died in 1793.

Christopher Hunter, Lieutenant and Adjutant, Second New

York. Died January, 1842.

Ephraim Hunt, Lieutenant, Fourth Massachusetts. Died Octo-

ber, 1810.

Abraham Hyatt, Lieutenant, New York Line.

Thomas Treadwell Jackson, Lieutenant, Second Artillery.

Cornelius T. Jansen, Captain, First New York.

James Johnston, Lieutenant, Second New York. Died in 1800.

Robert Johnston, Physician, General Hospital.

John Keese, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General. Died

January, 1810.

James Kemper, Captain-Lieutenant, Third Artillery. Died

in 1800.

Daniel Kemper, Deputy Colonel-General. Died August 8,

1847.

- John Lamb, Colonel, Second Artillery. Died May 31, 1800.
Garret Lansing, Ensign, First New York. Died May 27, 1831.
John Lawrance, Judge Advocate General. Died November 11, 1810.
Nathaniel Lawrence, Lieutenant, Second North Carolina Regiment.
Jonathan Lawrence, Captain, Sappers and Miners. Died April 27, 1802.
George Leaycraft, Lieutenant, New York Artillery. Died April, 1811.
William Leaycraft, Lieutenant, New York Artillery. Died June 7, 1827.
Benjamin Ledyard, Major, New York Line.
Isaac Ledyard, Surgeon's Mate. Died December, 1803.
Morgan Lewis, Colonel, Quartermaster Northern Department. Died April 7, 1844.
Samuel Lewis, Lieutenant, First New York. Died August 25, 1822.
Brockholst Livingston, Lieutenant-Colonel. Died March 18, 1825.
Henry Beekman Livingston, Colonel, Fourth New York. Died November 7, 1831.
Samuel Logan, Major, late Fifth New York. Dead in 1824.
Lebbeus Loomis, Lieutenant and Adjutant, Colonel Swift's Regiment. Died January 10, 1836.
Henry Eman. Lutterloh, Colonel.
Abraham Leggett, Lieutenant, Fifth New York. Died January 6, 1842.
Alexander McDougall, Major-General. Died June 9, 1786.
Ranald S. McDougall, Major and Aide-de-Camp.
Charles McKnight, Surgeon. Died 1791.
Daniel McLane, Lieutenant, Massachusetts Artillery.
Thomas Machin, Captain, Second Artillery. Died April 3, 1816.
Peter Magee, Lieutenant, First New York.
Samuel Mansfield, Captain, Artillery. Died February 3, 1810.
John Marsh, Ensign, First New York.
Elihu Marshall, Captain, New York Line. Died April, 1806.

List of Original Commanders of New York

John Lamb, Colonel, Second Artillery, Died May 21, 1800.
 Garret Lansing, Judge, First New York, Died May 27, 1831.
 John Lawrence, Judge, Attorney General, Died November 11, 1810.
 Nathaniel Lawrence, Lieutenant, Second North Carolina Regt.
 Jonathan Lawrence, Captain, Engineers and Miners, Died April 27, 1802.
 George Lawrence, Lieutenant, New York Artillery, Died April 1811.
 William Lawrence, Lieutenant, New York Artillery, Died June 7, 1827.
 Benjamin Leary, Major, New York Line.
 Isaac Leary, Surgeon's Mate, Died December, 1802.
 Morgan Leary, Colonel, Quartermaster, Northern Department, Died April 7, 1844.
 Samuel Lewis, Lieutenant, First New York, Died August 28, 1822.
 Brockholst Livingston, Lieutenant-Colonel, Died March 18, 1822.
 Henry Beckman Livingston, Colonel, Fourth New York, Died November 7, 1834.
 Samuel Logan, Major, late 17th New York, Died in 1824.
 Labbens Loomis, Lieutenant and Adjutant, Colonial Service, Regiment, Died January 10, 1828.
 Henry Knox Lutton, Colonel.
 Abraham Lyster, Lieutenant, Fifth New York, Died January 6, 1842.
 Alexander McDougall, Major-General, Died June 6, 1790.
 Hannibal S. McDougall, Major and Aide-de-Camp.
 Charles McKnight, Surgeon, Died 1781.
 Daniel Melrose, Lieutenant, Massachusetts Artillery.
 Thomas Meehan, Captain, Second Artillery, Died April 2, 1816.
 Peter Magee, Lieutenant, First New York.
 Samuel Mansfield, Captain, Artillery, Died February 2, 1816.
 John Marsh, Ensign, First New York.
 Edwin Marshall, Captain, New York Line, Died April, 1806.

Daniel Menema, Surgeon, Second New York.

Andrew Moodie, Captain, Second Artillery. Died September 18, 1787.

Joseph Morrell, Ensign, First New York.

William W. Morris, Lieutenant, Second Artillery. Died April 5, 1832.

Ebenezer Macomber, Captain, Colonel Olney's Regiment, transferred from Rhode Island Society. Died April 5, 1829.

Peter Nestell, Captain-Lieutenant, New York Artillery. Dead in 1817.

Charles Newkerk, Captain-Lieutenant, Second New York.

James Nicholson, Senior Captain in the Navy. Died September 2, 1804.

Daniel Niven, Captain, Corps Engineers.

William North, Captain Massachusetts Line, Aide-de-Camp to Baron Steuben. Died January 3, 1836.

Nathaniel Norton. Died October 7, 1837.

Daniel Parker, Jr., Captain-Lieutenant, Massachusetts Artillery. Dead in 1796.

Charles Parsons, Captain, First New York.

Henry Pawling, Captain, Second New York. Died August, 1825.

Samuel T. Pell, Captain, Second New York. Died December 29, 1786.

Robert Pemberton, Captain, in Spencer's Regiment.

Nathaniel Pendleton, Captain, Virginia Line, Aide-de-Camp to General Greene. Died October 21, 1821.

William Peters, Ensign, Second New York.

Richard Platt, Major and Aide-de-Camp. Died March 4, 1830.

William Popham, Captain and Aide-de-Camp. Died September, 1847.

John Pray, Captain, First Massachusetts. Died September, 1812.

William Price, Lieutenant, Massachusetts Artillery.

Abner Prior, Surgeon's Mate, Second New York.

Thomas Randall, Captain of Artillery.

John Reed, Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery.

Jacob Reed, Captain, New York Artillery. Died May 31, 1838.

1832
 Jacob Reed, Captain, New York Artillery. Died May 31.
 John Reed, Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery.
 Thomas Randall, Captain of Artillery.
 Abner Prior, Surgeon's Mate, Second New York
 William Price, Lieutenant, Massachusetts Artillery.
 1817
 John Poy, Captain, First Massachusetts. Died September,
 1817.
 William Poplam, Captain and Aide-de-Camp. Died September,
 1817.
 Richard Prior, Major and Aide-de-Camp. Died March 4, 1830.
 William Potor, Knight, Second New York.
 General Greene. Died October 21, 1821.
 Nathaniel Penhallow, Captain, Virginia Line, Aide-de-Camp to
 Robert Penhallow, Captain, in Spencer's Regiment.
 20, 1786.
 Samuel T. Fell, Captain, Second New York. Died 1786.
 Henry Fawling, Captain, Second New York. Died August, 1822.
 Charles Farnes, Captain, First New York.
 Died in 1796.
 Daniel Parker, Jr., Captain-Lieutenant, Massachusetts Artillery.
 Nathaniel Norton. Died October 7, 1827.
 Jason Shepherd. Died January 2, 1826.
 William North, Captain, Massachusetts Line, Aide-de-Camp to
 Daniel Niven, Captain, Corps of Engineers.
 1804
 James Nicholson, Senior Captain in the Navy. Died September,
 1817.
 Charles Newbert, Captain-Lieutenant, Second New York.
 Peter Nestell, Captain-Lieutenant, New York Artillery. Died
 transferred from Rhode Island Society. Died April 2, 1820.
 Ebenezer Mecombe, Captain, Colonel Olney's Regiment.
 5, 1822.
 William W. Morris, Lieutenant, Second Artillery. Died April
 Joseph Morrill, Ensign, First New York.
 12, 1787.
 Andrew Moadie, Captain, Second Artillery. Died September
 Daniel Mearns, Surgeon, Second New York.
 105

John R. Bayard Rodgers, Surgeon First Pennsylvania. Died January 29, 1833.

Wilhelmus Ryckman, Lieutenant, First New York.

Baron de Steuben, Major-General. Died 1795.

John Santford, Captain, Colonel Spencer's Regiment.

Direk Schuyler, Ensign, Second New York.

Philip Schuyler, Major-General. Died November 24, 1804.

William Scudder, First New York. Dead in 1800.

John Shaw, Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery. Died July 14, 1826.

Israel Smith, Captain, Second New York.

William S. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel, Continental Establishment of Sixteen Regiments. Died June 10, 1816.

Isaac Smith, Lieutenant, New York Artillery.

John Smith, Lieutenant, Second Artillery. Died June 15, 1801.

Ephraim Snow, Lieutenant, First New York.

John Stagg, Jun., Lieutenant, Spencer's Regiment. Died December, 1803.

John Stake, Lieutenant, Light Dragoons.

Jehosaphat Starr, Ensign, Colonel S. B. Webb's Regiment.

Gerard Steddiford, Lieutenant, Fourth Pennsylvania. Died April 5, 1820.

Ebenezer Stevens, Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Artillery. Died September 3, 1823.

James Stewart, Captain, New York Line.

William Strachan, Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery.

Caleb Swan.

Bernardus Swartwout, Jr., Ensign, Second New York. Died 1824.

Cornelius Swartwout, Captain-Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery.

Caleb Sweet, Surgeon, First New York.

George Sytez, Captain, First New York.

William Stuart, Captain, Colonel Hazen's Regiment. Died February 5, 1831.

Ebenezer Storer, Lieutenant and Paymaster, Second Massachusetts, transferred from Massachusetts Society. Died January 20, 1846.

List of Original Cincinnati of New York

John R. Brown, Major-General, Second New York, Died
January 20, 1832.
Wilhelmus Ryckman, Lieutenant, First New York
March 18, 1832.
John Easton, Captain, Second New York
Philip Schuyler, Major-General, Died November 21, 1801.
William Schuyler, First New York, Died in 1800.
John Shaw, Lieutenant, Second New York, Died
July 14, 1832.
Israel Smith, Captain, Second New York
William S. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel, Continental Establishment,
most of sixteen Regiments. Died June 10, 1816.
James Smith, Lieutenant, New York, Died June 15, 1801.
John Smith, Lieutenant, Second New York, Died June 15, 1801.
Ephraim Swan, Lieutenant, First New York
John Stagg, Lieutenant, Second New York, Died Jan
October, 1802.
John Stokely, Lieutenant, Light Brigade
Joseph Swan, Major, Colonel S. M. Webb's Regiment
Gerard Stoddard, Lieutenant, Fourth Pennsylvania, Died
April 2, 1830.
Ebenzer Stevens, Lieutenant-Colonel, Second New York, Died
September 2, 1832.
James Stewart, Captain, New York Line
William Stueben, Lieutenant, Second New York, Died
Caleb Swan.
Bernardus Swartwout, Jr., Knight, Second New York, Died
1834.
Cornelius Swartwout, Captain, Lieutenant, Second New York
Artillery.
Caleb Sweet, Sergeant, First New York
George Sykes, Captain, First New York
William Stuart, Captain, Colonel Hazen's Regiment, Died
February 6, 1831.
Ebenzer Storer, Lieutenant and Paymaster, Second Massachusetts
ette, transferred from Massachusetts Society, Died January 20,
1846.

- Silas Talbot, Lieutenant-Colonel. Died June 30, 1813.
Samuel Talmadge, Lieutenant, Second New York.
William Tapp, Lieutenant, Third New York. Died 1796.
Peter Taulman, Captain-Lieutenant, Sappers and Miners. Died December 16, 1835.
John C. Ten Broeck, Captain, First New York.
Adam Ten Broeck, Ensign, First New York.
Alexander Thompson, Lieutenant, Second Artillery. Died September 28, 1809.
Henry Tiebout, Captain, First New York. Died February, 1826.
Thomas Tillotson, Physician and Surgeon-General, Northern Department. Died May 6, 1832.
William Torrey. Died October 8, 1831.
Robert Troup, Lieutenant-Colonel. Died January 14, 1832.
John Trumbull, Colonel and Deputy Adjutant-General, Northern Department. Died November 10, 1843.
Thomas Turner, Captain, Massachusetts Regiment.
John Francis Vacher, Surgeon, New York Line. Died December 4, 1807.
Philip Van Cortlandt, Colonel, Second New York. Died November 5, 1831.
Cornelius Van Dyck, Lieutenant-Colonel, First New York.
Henry Vanderburgh, Captain, Second New York.
Bartholomew Vanderburgh, Ensign, Second New York.
John Vandyk, Captain-Lieutenant, New York Artillery. Died February 28, 1840.
Rudolphus Van Hoevenbargh, Lieutenant, Second New York. Died in 1826.
David Van Horne, Captain. Died May 12, 1807.
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Lieutenant and Paymaster, First New York. Died February 17, 1810.
Goose Van Schaick, Colonel, First New York. Died July 4 1789.
Garrit Van Wagenen, Surgeon, Eighth Pennsylvania. Died 1789.
Tunis Van Wagenen, Lieutenant, Second New York.
Henry Van Woert, Lieutenant and Quartermaster, First New York. Died February, 1813.

York. Died February, 1813.
 Henry Van West, Lieutenant and Quartermaster, First New York. Died February, 1813.
 Gaurt Van Wageningen, Surgeon, Eighth Pennsylvania. Died 1783.
 Goose Van Schoick, Colonel, First New York. Died July 4 New York. Died February 17, 1810.
 Jeremiah Van Nostrand, Lieutenant and Paymaster, First New York. Died May 12, 1801.
 Died in 1806.
 Rudolphus Van Nostrand, Lieutenant, Second New York. February 22, 1810.
 John Vandyk, Captain-Lieutenant, New York Artillery. Died 1783.
 Bartholomew Vandenburgh, Knight, Second New York.
 Henry Vandenburgh, Captain, Second New York.
 Cornelius Van Dyck, Lieutenant-Colonel, First New York. November 5, 1831.
 Philip Van Cortlandt, Colonel, Second New York. Died November 4, 1807.
 John Francis Vachet, Surgeon, New York Line. Died for Thomas Turner, Captain, Massachusetts Regiment. 1818.
 John Trumbull, Colonel and Deputy Adjutant-General, North-ern Department. Died November 10, 1818.
 Robert Troup, Lieutenant-Colonel. Died January 11, 1832.
 William Turner. Died October 8, 1831.
 Department. Died May 6, 1832.
 Thomas Tilton, Physician and Surgeon-General, Northern Henry Tremain, Captain, First New York. Died February, 1824.
 September 28, 1800.
 Alexander Thompson, Lieutenant, Second Artillery. Died Adam Ten Broeck, Ensign, First New York.
 John C. Ten Broeck, Captain, First New York. December 18, 1832.
 Peter Tansman, Captain-Lieutenant, Seppens and Miners. Died William Tapp, Lieutenant, Third New York. Died 1780.
 Edward Talmadge, Lieutenant, Second New York.
 Elias Talbot, Lieutenant-Colonel. Died June 10, 1813.
 List of Original Commanders of New York.

Richard Varick, Lieutenant-Colonel and D. M. M. General.
Died July 30, 1821.

Peter Vosborough, Captain, Colonel Livingston's Regiment.

Nicholas Van Rensselaer, Lieutenant, First New York. Died
March 29, 1848.

John Waldron, Captain-Lieutenant, Second Artillery.

Benjamin Walker, Captain, Second New York. Died January
13, 1818.

Jedediah Waterman, Ensign, Eighth Massachusetts. Died Sep-
tember 25, 1828.

James Watson, Captain.

Samuel B. Webb, Colonel Third Connecticut. Died Decem-
ber 3, 1807.

Charles F. Weissenfels, Lieutenant, Second New York.

Frederick Weissenfels, Lieutenant-Colonel, New York Regi-
ment.

Jacob H. Wendell, Lieutenant and Adjutant, First New York.
Died March 23, 1826.

John H. Wendell, Captain, First New York. Died July 10,
1832.

Michael Wetzell, Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery.

Andrew White, Lieutenant, Second New York. Died March,
1805.

Anthony Walton White, Colonel, First Regiment Light Dra-
goons. Died February 10, 1803.

Marinus Willet, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifth New
York. Died August 22, 1830.

Robert Wilson, Ensign, First New York.

Jacob Wright, Captain, Second New York.

Ephraim Woodruff, Lieutenant, Second New York.

Peter Woodward, transferred from Connecticut Society.

List of Original Commissions of New York

Richard Van Hook, Lieutenant-Colonel and B. M. General.
 Died July 20, 1824.
 Peter Voorhoeve, Captain, Colonel Livingston's Regiment.
 Nicholas Van Rensselaer, Lieutenant First New York. Died
 March 20, 1818.
 John Whitson, Captain-Lieutenant, Second Artillery.
 Benjamin Walker, Captain, Second New York. Died January
 18, 1818.
 Lebediah Westerman, Ensign, Eighth Massachusetts. Died Sep-
 tember 29, 1822.
 James Watson, Captain.
 Samuel B. Webb, Colonel Third Connecticut. Died Decem-
 ber 2, 1807.
 Charles F. Weisenfels, Lieutenant, Second New York.
 Frederick Weisenfels, Lieutenant-Colonel, New York High-
 land.
 Jacob H. Wendell, Lieutenant and Adjutant First New York.
 Died March 23, 1820.
 John H. Wendell, Captain First New York. Died July 10,
 1832.
 Michael Westell, Lieutenant, Second New York Artillery.
 Andrew White, Lieutenant, Second New York. Died March,
 1808.
 Anthony White, Colonel, First Regiment Light In-
 fantry. Died February 10, 1808.
 Martinus Willet, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifth New
 York. Died August 22, 1820.
 Robert Wilson, Ensign, First New York.
 Jacob Wright, Captain, Second New York.
 Ephraim Woodruff, Lieutenant, Second New York.
 Peter Woodward, transferred from Connecticut Society.

GLEANINGS FROM THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

THE EARLIEST WILL ON RECORD IN NEW YORK.

The will of Mary Gardiner is the first will filed in the office of the Surrogate of New York. It has been injured as to the manuscript, a considerable portion of it being missing. The testatrix was the widow of Lyon Gardiner of Gardiner's Island. This island is situated four miles from the easterly coast of Long Island, and near East Hampton, contains thirty-three hundred acres, and was purchased from the Indians by Lyon Gardiner, the first Lord of the Manor. It has been in possession of the Gardiner family about two hundred and fifty years, and for very many years has been known as "Gardiner's Island."

The first part of the following will does not appear in the old liber:

* * * * * Maidstone, with all the Housing and Privileges appertaining to the Same, I give the one half of my Stock vizt, neat Kine, Horse Kinde and Sheepe, the one half I say I give to my Daughter, Mary, to bee divided equally by my Overseers of this my Testament. I give the one half of all my Household Goods to my Daughter, Mary, to bee divided by my Overseers in equall parts. I give the other halfe of my Stock to my Grand Childe, Elizabeth Howell, both that which is at the Island or elsewhere, to bee divided as aforesaid. I give the other halfe of my Household Goods to my Grand Childe, Elizabeth Howell, to be divided as aforesaid but with this Proviso: I give my Stock and Houshold Goods the one part as aforesaid to my Grand Child, Elizabeth, if God bee pleased to continue her to the Age of fifteene years, then to be delivered to her by mine Exeutor, whom I appoint to bee my Sonn David, a just Account being taken by my Overseers of the Stock and Houshold Goods, after my decease. But if shee, my said Grand Childe, die before the Age of fifteene years, or before shee bee maryed, then the aforesaid Stock and Goods shall be equally divided, and one my Sonn David shall ha other my Daughter Mary or the
I will also that if Sonn D

GLEANINGS FROM THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

THE EARLIEST WILL ON RECORD IN NEW YORK.

The will of Mary Gardiner is the first will filed in the office of the Surrogate of New York. It has been injured as to the manuscript a considerable portion of it being missing. The testatrix was the widow of Lyon Gardiner of Gardiner's Island. This island is situated four miles from the eastern coast of Long Island, and near East Hampton, contains thirty-three hundred acres, and was purchased from the Indians by Lyon Gardiner, the first Lord of the Manor. It has been in possession of the Gardiner family about two hundred and fifty years and for very many years has been known as "Gardiner's Island."

The first part of the following will does not appear in the old

liber:

 Malistone, with all the Housing and Privileges
 appertaining to the same, I give the one half of my Stock viz.
 next King, Horse, Kibbe and Sheep, the one half I say I give to
 my Daughter Mary, to be divided equally by my Overseers of this
 my Testament. I give the one half of all my Household Goods
 to my Daughter Mary, to be divided by my Overseers in equal
 parts. I give the other half of my Stock to my Grand Child,
 Elizabeth Howell, both that which is at the Island or elsewhere,
 to be divided as aforesaid. I give the other half of my Horse
 hold Goods to my Grand Child, Elizabeth Howell, to be divided
 as aforesaid but with this Provision: I give my Stock and Household
 Goods the one part as aforesaid to my Grand Child, Elizabeth,
 God be pleased to continue her to the Age of fifteen years
 then to be delivered to her by mine Executor, whom I appoint
 to be my Son David, a just Account being taken by my Overseers
 of the Stock and Household Goods after my decease. But
 if she, my said Grand Child, die before the Age of fifteen
 years, or before she be married, then the aforesaid Stock and
 Goods shall be equally divided, and one my Son David shall be
 other my Daughter Mary or the
 I will also that if Son D.

hee shalle have the keeping of Goods till my aforesaid Grand Childe come to the Age aforesaid, hee giving Sufficient Security to the Overseers of this, my will and Testament, both of the Cattle and Goods fall to the share of my said Grand Childe. But if Sonne David shall refuse this, then my Sonn in Law, Jeremiah Conckling, to have the refusall; but if both refuse, Then my will is, That my Overseers take the best way they can for the Security of the said Estate bequeathed by me to my Grand Childe Elizabeth.

The Overseers of this, my will and Testament, I desire to be Mr. Thomas James, Minister of the Word of God, and Mr. John Mulford, Mr. Robert Bond, all of East Hampton. And what time they shall spend, either here, on the Island, about this my will, I allow them the same as formerly my Husband Lyon, deceased, in his last Will and Testament, hath appointed them. But if any one shall bee deceased or removed, then any two of them that remaine to do the work, as if all three were present. If two be absent of three of the Overseers as aforesaid, Then hee that remaines to take or Choose one or two men with him and with Consent of heires to be Allowed as aforesaid * * * * *

Lastly my will is, my two Servants, Japhet and Boose, my Sonn David shall have the one & * * * * * Daughter Mary the other, my Sonn David * * * oosing which of them he will have, also, and this be understood that there * * * * * is a Bill of Twenty-five Pounds left in my hands by my husband, Lyon Gardiner, this Bill shall be discharged to my Sonn in Law, Arthur Howell, or his heires if my Grand-Childe should dye before She's come to the Age aforesaid. This Bill I will, to bee discharged by my Sonns David & Jeremiah, and they both to part the Goods betweene them, for which that Bill was made: for confirmation of this my will and Testament, I set to my hand and Seale.

MARY X GARDINER. (Seal.)
Her mark.

Witness:

THOMAS JAMES,
JOHN MULFORD,
ROBERT BOND.

April 19th, 1664.

bee shall have the keeping of
 Goods till my aforesaid Grand Child come to the Age aforesaid,
 and giving sufficient Security to the Overseers of this my will and
 Testament, both of the Cattle and Goods fall to the share of my
 said Grand Child. But if Sonne David shall refuse this, then
 my Sonne in Law, Jeremiah Goodling, to have the refusal; but
 if both refuse, Then my will is, That my Overseers take the best
 way they can for the Security of the said Estate bequeathed by
 me to my Grand Child Elizabeth.

The Overseers of this my will and Testament, I desire to be
 Mr Thomas James, Minister of the Word of God, and Mr John
 Mallock, Mr Robert Bond, all of East Hampton. And what
 time they shall spend, either here, on the Island, about this my
 will, I allow them the same as formerly my Husband Lyon,
 deceased, in his last Will and Testament, hath appointed them.
 But if any one shall bee deceased or removed, then any two of
 them that remaine to do the work, as if all three were present.
 If two be absent of three of the Overseers aforesaid, Then let
 that remaine to take or choose one or two men with him and
 with Consent of himes to be Allowed as aforesaid * * * *
 Lastly my will is, my two Servants, Japhet and Thomas my Sonne
 David shall have the one of * * * * Daughter Mary the
 other, my Sonne David * * * * owing which of them he will
 have, also, and this be understood that there * * * is a
 Bill of Twenty-five Pounds left in my hands by my husband,
 Lyon Gardner, this Bill shall be discharged to my Sonne in Law,
 Arthur Howarth or his heirs if my Grand Child should dye
 before shee come to the Age aforesaid. This Bill I will to bee
 discharged by my Sonne David & Jeremiah, and they both to
 part the Goods betweene them, for which this Bill was made:
 For confirmation of this my will and Testament, I set to my
 hand and Seale.

MARY X GARDNER.
 Her mark.

Witness:

THOMAS JAMES
 JOHN MALLOCK
 ROBERT BOND

April 12th, 1634.

Memorandum: I, Mary Gardiner, upon good consideration since this my will and Testmt. was made, do in all respects confirm the same, saving or excepting the Horse Kinde upon the Island, my last will being to give to the Children of my Sonne David and Daughter Mary Conekling, my Grand Children all the Horse Kinde betweene theme to be equally divided and improved for their best advantage when they come of Age. Witness my hand.

Witness:

MARY X GARDINER.
Her mark.

JOHN MULFORD,
ROBERT BOND,
THOMAS JAMES.

Jan. 15th, 1664.

The probation of this will the 6th of June before ye Court of Sessions, held in Southold, was attested upon oath by two of the witnesses, namely,

By me,

THOMAS JAMES,
JOHN MULFORD.

RICHARD TERRY,
Clerk of Sessions.

Administration granted unto David Gardiner, of the Estate of Mary Gardiner, his mother, as her Executor.

Whereas, David Gardiner, of the Isle of Wight, Alias Moncho-nock, neare unto East Hampton in the East Riding of Yorkshire upon Long Island, did at the Court of Sessions held at Southold in the Riding aforesaid, in the month of June last, make proofs of ye last will and Testament of Mary Gardiner, his Mother, deceased, and gave Security for the performance of the particulars therein exprest, according to the Law in that behalfe Provided. And the original will so proved as aforesaid, being in the office of records at New Yorke. These are to Certify that the said David Gardiner is admitted, to all Intents and purposes, as Executor of the last will and Testament of his said mother. And hath full Lawful Power to do and Execute whatsoever is in the Will required.

Sealed with the Seals of this Office, and Dated the 5th day of October, 1665.

M. NICOLLS, Sect.

Memorandum: I, Mary Gardner, upon good consideration since this my will and Testament was made, do in all respects confirm the same, saying or expressing the Herein Kinds upon the Island, my last will being to give to the Children of my Son David and Daughter Mary Connelley, my Grand Children all the those Kinds between them to be equally divided and improved for their best advantage when they come of Age. Witness my hand

MARY X GARDNER
her mark

Witness:

John M. Mearns
Robert H. Hays
Thomas J. James

Jan 13th, 1864

The probate of this will the 6th of June before ye Court of Sessions held in Southold, was attained upon oath by two of the witnesses, namely,

Thomas J. James
John Mearns
Thomas T. Tenny,
Clerk of Sessions.

Administration granted unto David Gardner, of the Estate of Mary Gardner, his mother, as her Executor.
Whereas David Gardner, of the late of William A. H. Mearns, took unto East Hampton in the last Riding of Southold upon Long Island, did at the Court of Sessions held at Southold in the Riding aforesaid, in the month of June last make proof of ye last will and Testament of Mary Gardner, his mother, do therein express, according to the Law in that behalf provided, and gave Security for the performance of the particulars And the original will so proved as aforesaid, being in the office of records at New York. There are to Certify that the said David Gardner is admitted, to all intents and purposes, as Executor of the last will and Testament of his said mother. And hath full lawful Power to do and execute whatsoever is in the Will required.

Sealed with the Seal of this Office, and dated the 5th day of October, 1863.
M. Mearns, Secy.

MINOR PARAGRAPHS.

COMMISSIONS GRANTED BY LEISLER.—By the Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief, &c., and Councill. By virtue of Authority derived into mee I doe hereby constitute, authorize and appoint you Peter DeLanoy, Esqr., to be Commissioner and Receiver of his majtie King William's Revenue in this Province of New York, giving you full Power and authority to act as Receiver and *Collector* of the same and all persons whome it may concerne are strictly charged and required to give you due respect and obedience accordingly and this Commission to continue untill I Receive further orders from his majtie.

Given under my hand and Sealed with ye Seale of this Province at Fort William the 11th day of december 1689.

Past the office :

JACOB LEISLER.

JACOB MILBORNE, Secry.

By the Lieut. Governar and Comand in Chiefe, etc.—Whereas I am fully assured of ye prudence, faithfulness and ability of Peter DeLanoy, Esqr., of the City of N. Yorke I Do hereby, By virtue of ye authority Derived into mee, nominate and constitute him, the said Peter DeLanoy, to Be *Mayor* of ye City of New York, and its dependences hereby authorizing and requiring him to doe and performe all act and acts, thing and things as a mayr may and ought to doe according to law and this Commission to continue till I receive further order from his Majtie King William.

Given under my hand and sealed with the seal of this province at fort William In New York this 12 day of Decembr 1689.

JACOB LEISLER.

New York Colonial Manuscripts, communicated by Edward H. Leggett, Phelps, New York.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The first use of fire engines is an important event in any country, and may be considered as constituting an epoch in the history of its useful mechanism: moreover, wherever they are made, they indicate a certain degree of refinement in civilization, and an advanced state of the mechanic arts. To their introduction into this continent future historians may, and probably will, have recourse for data respecting the early days of the republic, and the still earlier times during which the country was subject to Europe; for the circumstances which precede, and eventually lead to the adoption of fire engines, invariably reflect light on the manners and customs, the police and other municipal regulations of the times, as well as on many of the arts, particularly on those connected with building. The following extracts from official records in the Clerk's office respecting their introduction in the city of New York will be found to illustrate some of the above remarks:

It does not appear that either squirts or engines were used during the time the city remained in possession of its founders, viz., from A. D. 1614 to 1664. The volume of Dutch records preserved in the Clerk's Office to which we referred, page 299, contains several enactments relating to fires and fire wardens,

but no mention is made of instruments for extinguishing fires until 1648, when ladders, hooks and buckets were ordered from Holland. As these records have never been printed, a few extracts from the "Ordinances of the Director General and the Council of the New-Netherlands," will be acceptable to most readers. The first one is dated May 29, 1647; it cannot, perhaps, be strictly considered as related to our subject, although it was designed to remove a fruitful source of fires, viz., inebriety. On the above date the Director General Petrus Stuyvesant issued a proclamation, addressed to certain of the inhabitants "who are in the habit of getting drunk, of quarreling, fighting and of smiting each other on the Lord's day of rest, of which on the last Sunday we ourselves witnessed the painful scenes." It appears from this and other edicts to the same effect that the Governor had considerable difficulty in keeping a portion of his people sober, and from following a practice which he denounces as the "dangerous, injurious and damnable selling, giving out and dealing out, wines, beers and ardent spirits to the Indians or natives of this land." Another proclamation is more to our purpose: "Whereas it has come to the knowledge of his Excellency, the Director-General of New Netherlands, Curacoa, etc., and of the islands of the same, and their Excellencies the Councilors, that certain careless persons are in the habit of neglecting to clean their chimneys by sweeping, and paying no attention to their fires; whereby lately fires have occurred in two houses, and whereas the danger of fire is greater as the number of houses increases here in New Amsterdam; and whereas the greater number of them are built of wood and are covered with reeds, together with the fact that some of the houses have wooden chimneys which are very dangerous: Therefore, by the prompt and excellent Director General and their Honors the Councilors, it has been deemed advisable and highly necessary to look into this matter, and they do hereby ordain, enact and interdict that, from this time forth, no wooden or platted chimneys shall be permitted. . . . Those already standing shall be permitted to remain during the good pleasure of the Fire Warden. . . . As often as any chimneys shall be discovered to be foul, the Fire Wardens aforesaid shall condemn them as foul, and the owner shall immediately and without any gainsaying pay the fine of three guilders for each chimney thus condemned as foul; to be appropriated to the maintenance of fire ladders, hooks and buckets, which shall be provided and procured (from Holland) the first opportunity. And in case the house of any person shall be burned, or be on fire, either through his own negligence, or his own fire, he shall be mulcted in the penalty of twenty-five guilders, to be appropriated as aforesaid. Thus done, passed and published at Fort Amsterdam, this 23d day of January, 1648."

This ordinance does not appear to have produced the desired effect, since a similar one was published in September of the same year. In February, 1656, another was issued, by which the Fire Wardens were directed to establish such penalties for chimneys or houses taken fire "as shall be found among the customs of our Fatherland." At the close of the following year the use of squirts or engines does not appear to have occurred to the inhabitants, a circumstance from which it may be inferred that such machines were at that time little used in Holland, and this also appears from an allusion to the practice of quenching

but no mention is made of instruments for extinguishing fires until 1848, when lighter, books and books were ordered from Holland. As these records have never been printed, a few extracts from the "Influence of the Division General and the Council of the New Netherlands" will be acceptable to most readers. The first one is dated May 20, 1617. It cannot, perhaps, be entirely considered as related to our subject, although it was designed to remove a false source of fire, viz., tobacco. On the above date the Division General, Louis Stuyvesant issued a proclamation, addressed to certain of the inhabitants, who were in the habit of setting fires of gunpowder, lighting and setting each other on the Lord's day at noon, on the last Sunday of October, witnessed the painful scene. "It appears from this and other orders to the same effect that the Governor had consistently difficulty in keeping a portion of his people sober and from following practices which he denounces as the 'dangerous, injurious and shameful' habit of drinking out and drinking out, which leads and seduces spirits to the Indian or native of this land." Another proclamation is made to our purpose: "Whereas it has come to the knowledge of his Excellency, the Division General, of New Netherlands, Curacao, etc., and of the Islands of the same, and their Excellencies the Commanders, that certain careless persons are in the habit of neglecting to clean their chimneys by sweeping and paying no attention to their fires; whereby lately fire has been kindled in two houses and whereas the danger of fire is greater as the number of houses increases here in New Amsterdam; and whereas the greater number of them are built of wood and are covered with roofs, together with the fact that some of the houses have wooden chimneys which are very dangerous; I therefore, by the prompt and excellent Division General and their Honors the Commanders, it has been deemed advisable and highly necessary to look into this matter, and they do hereby require that and instruct that from this time forth no chimney or fluted chimney shall be permitted. . . . These chimneys standing shall be permitted to remain during the good pleasure of the Division General. . . . As soon as any chimney shall be discovered to be faulty, the Division General shall send commissioners (then at hand) and the owner shall immediately and without any delay pay the cost of their builders for such chimney thus condemned as faulty to be repaired to the satisfaction of the said builders, bookkeepers, etc., which shall be provided and repaired from Holland) the first opportunity. And in case the house of any person shall be burned, or be on fire, either through his own negligence or his own fire, he shall be liable in the penalty of twenty-five guilders to be appropriated as aforesaid. Thus done, passed and published at Fort Amsterdam, this 22d day of January, 1618."

This ordinance does not appear to have produced the desired effect, since a similar one was published in September of the same year. In February, 1626, another was issued by which the Division General was directed to establish and provide for chimneys or houses taken this "as shall be found among the towns of New Netherlands." At the close of the following year the use of pipes or stoves does not appear to have occurred to the inhabitants, a circumstance from which it may be inferred that such machines were at that time little used in Holland, and this also appears from an allusion to the practice of quenching

fires there, in a proclamation prohibiting wooden chimneys, flag roofs, etc. "In all well regulated cities and corporations it is customary that fire buckets, ladders and hooks, are in readiness at the corners of the streets, and in public houses, for the time of need. [Here is no mention of engines, although the instruments used in Holland are obviously alluded to.] The Director-General and the Councilors do ordain and authorize in these premises the Burgomasters of this city, either personally or by their treasurer, promptly to demand for every house, whether small or large, one beaver, or eight guilders in seawant, according to the established price, for the purpose of ordering from the revenue of the same, by the first opportunity, from Fatherland, two hundred and fifty leather fire buckets; and out of the surplus, to have made some fire ladders and fire hooks; and in addition to this, once a year, to demand for every chimney, one guilder for the support and maintenance of the same. Thus done in the session of the Director-General and Councilors, held in the Fort of Amsterdam, in New Netherlands, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1657."

After New Netherlands became a British province, similar ordinances continued to be enacted till the year 1731, when two of Newsham's engines were ordered from London. These were probably the first fire engines used on this continent. The following extracts are from the minutes of the Common Council:

"At a Common Council held the 16th day of February, 1676-7, in the 28th year of Charles II., Ordered that all and every person and persons that have any of the city's ladders, buckets or hooks in their hands or custody, forthwith bring the same unto the Mayor, as they will answer the contrary at their peril." The same date some wells were ordered to be made "for the public good of the city," among which was "one over against Youleff Johnson's, the butcher; and another in Broadway against Mr. Vandike's." "At a Common Council held the 15th day of March, 1683, in the 36th of the reign of Charles II., Ordered that provision be made for hooks, ladders and buckets, to be kept in convenient places within this city for avoiding the peril of fire." No mention is here made of engines, nor in the next extract, wherein the want of instruments to quench fire is especially referred to. "Feb. 28, 1686: Whereas great damages have been done by fire in this city, by reason there were not instruments to quench the same, it is ordered that every inhabitant within the city whose dwelling-house has two chimneys shall provide one bucket for its use; and every house having more than two hearths shall have two buckets." Every brewer was to provide six, and every baker three buckets, under a penalty of six shillings for every bucket ordered. "January, 1689: Ordered that there be appointed five Brent masters for the City of New York, as follows: Peter Adolf, Dirck Vanderbrink, Dirck Ten Eyck, Jacob Borlen, Tobias Stoutenburgh; and that five ladders be made to serve upon occasion of fire, with sufficient hooks thereto."

November 16, 1695, every dwelling in the city was to be provided with one or more buckets by New Year's day. The tenants were to provide them for the houses they occupied, and the cost to be deducted from the rent. Every brewer was again ordered to procure for his premises six, and every baker three. Several buckets were lost, and the public crier was directed to give notice. These "orders" do not appear to have been implicitly obeyed, for they

first there is a proclamation prohibiting smoking, drinking, etc. "In all well-regulated cities and corporations it is necessary that the streets, lanes and alleys be kept clean and free from all filth and refuse, and in particular that the houses for the time of need. There is no number of engines, although the fire department is allowed one exclusively attached to it. The Director-General and the Commission do obtain and authorize licenses for the firemen to demand for of the city, either personally or by their attorneys, to demand for every house, whether small or large, one barrel or eight barrels in season according to the established price for the purpose of ordering from the revenue of the same by the first opportunity, from February, two hundred and fifty barrels of fuel; and out of the surplus, to have made some for the firemen and for the houses; and in addition to this, once a year, to demand for every chimney, one barrel for the support and maintenance of the same. This law is the basis of the fire department and is contained in the Part of Amsterdam, in New Netherlands, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1657."

After New Netherlands became a British province, similar ordinances continued to be enacted till the year 1731, when Lord Newnam's orders were ordered from London. These were probably the last the engines used on the continent. The following extracts are from the minutes of the Common Council:

"At a Common Council held the 18th day of February, 1670-7, in the 25th year of Charles II. Ordered that all and every person and persons that have any of the city's barrels, buckets or hoes in their hands or custody, forthwith bring the same into the Mayor, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. The same date some were ordered to be made "for the public good of the city," among which was "one new engine, 7 wheel, 1 barrel, the 1 barrel, and another in Broadway against Mr. Van der Meer." At a Common Council held the 15th day of March, 1682, in the 30th of the reign of Charles II. Ordered that provision be made for hoes, buckets and engines to be kept in convenient places within this city for weathering the part of the year. The number is here made of engines, not in the next extract, which the want of instruments to purchase is especially noticed for "1st, 2d, 1680. Where great damage has been done by fire in this city, by reason there were not instruments to purchase the same, it is ordered that every inhabitant within the city who shall have the two engines shall provide one bucket for the use of the city, and every house having more than two barrels shall have two buckets. Every house was to provide six, and every baker three buckets, under a penalty of six shillings for every bucket ordered. "January, 1689: Ordered that there be appointed five firemen masters for the City of New York, as follows: Peter Adolph, Dick Van der Meer, Dick Van der Meer, Tobias Stoenburg, and that five barrels be made to serve upon occasion of fire, with sufficient hoes thereto. November 16, 1689, every dwelling in the city was to be provided with one or more buckets by New Year's day. The houses were to provide them for the houses they occupied, and the cost to be deducted from the rent. Every brewer was again ordered to provide for his premises six and every baker three. Several buckets were lost, and the public order was directed to give notice. These "orders" do not appear to have been implicitly obeyed, for they

were frequently repeated, and in November, 1703, a penalty was attached for non-compliance. "October 1, 1706: Ordered that Alderman Vanderburgh do provide, for the public use of this city, eight ladders and two fire-hooks, and poles of such length and dimensions as he shall judge to be convenient, to be used in case of fire." November 20, 1716, a committee was appointed "to provide a sufficient number of ladders and hooks for the public use of this city in case of fire." In November, 1730, fire engines are first mentioned. On the 18th of that month, among other provisions enacted for the prevention and extinguishment of fire, one is in the following words: "And be it ordained by the authority aforesaid that forthwith provision be made for hooks, ladders and buckets, and fire engines, to be kept in convenient places within the city for avoiding the peril of fire." At the same time the inhabitants were again directed to provide and keep buckets in their houses. It does not appear that any active measures to procure the engines were taken till the next year, for under the date of May 6, 1731, the Common Council "Resolved that this corporation do, with all convenient speed, procure two complete fire engines, with suction and all materials thereunto belonging, for the public service; that the sizes thereof be the fourth and sixth sizes of Mr. Newsham's fire engines; and that Mr. Mayor, Alderman Cruger, Alderman Rutgers and Alderman Roosevelt, or any three of them, be a committee to agree with some proper merchant or merchants to send to London for the same by the first conveyance, and report upon what terms the said fire engines, etc., will be delivered to this corporation."

On the 12th of June the committee reported that the engines could be imported at an advance of 120 per cent. on the invoice; and they were ordered accordingly. They seem to have arrived about the 1st of December, for on that day a room in the City Hall was ordered to be fitted up "for securing the fire-engines." On the 14th of December a committee of two was appointed to have the fire-engines cleaned and the leathers oiled and put into boxes, that the same may be fit for immediate use. January 2, 1732.—The Mayor and four members of the court were authorized to employ persons to put the fire-engines in good order, and also to agree with proper persons to look after and take care of the same. It appears that Anthony Lamb was the first superintendent of fire-engines, for on the 24th of January, 1735, the Mayor was ordered "to issue his warrant to the Treasurer to pay Mr. Anthony Lamb, Overseer of the Fire-Engines, or order, the sum of three pounds, current money of this colony, in full of one quarter of a year's salary due and ending the first instant." On the same date a committee was appointed to employ workmen "to put them in good repair, and that they have full power to agree with any person or persons by the year to keep the same in such good plight, repair and condition, and to play the same as often as there shall be occasion upon any emergency."

April 15, 1736.—"A convenient house [was ordered] to be made contiguous to the watch-house in Broad street for securing and well keeping the fire-engines of the city." This seems to have been the first engine-house. May 1, 1736.—Jacobus Turk, a gunsmith, was appointed to take charge of the fire-engines and to keep them in repair at his own cost for a salary of ten pounds current money. Mr. Turk undertook during the next year to make an engine; for

were frequently opened, and in November 1798 a penalty was attached for non-compliance. "October 1, 1798. Ordered that Alderman Fawcett should be responsible for the public use of the city, eight justices and two fire-wardens, and that each length and dimension as to shall judge to be convenient, to be used in case of fire." November 22, 1798, a committee was appointed "to provide a sufficient number of ladders and hooks for the public use of this city in case of fire." In November 1799, the engines were not mentioned. On the 15th of that month, among other provisions enacted for the prevention and extinguishment of fire, one is in the following words: "And be it ordained by the authority aforesaid that forthwith provision be made for hook ladders and buckets, and the engines to be kept in convenient places within the city for averting the peril of fire." At the same time the inhabitants were again directed to provide and keep buckets in their houses. It does not appear that any active measures to procure the engines were taken till the next year, for under the date of May 6, 1799, the Common Council resolved that the corporation do with all convenient speed procure two complete fire engines, with masts and all materials necessary belonging for the public service; that the engines be the fourth and fifth ones of Mr. Westman's fire engines; and that Mr. Major, Alderman Cruger, Alderman Rogers and Alderman Housell, or any three of them, be a committee to agree with some proper merchant or merchants to send to London for the same for the first conveyance, and report upon what terms the said fire engines can be delivered to this corporation."

On the 15th of June the committee reported that the engines could be imported at an advance of 150 per cent on the invoice, and they were ordered accordingly. They seem to have arrived about the 1st of December, for on that day a room in the City Hall was ordered to be fitted up "for receiving the fire-engines." On the 11th of December a committee of two was appointed to have the fire-engines viewed and the besters of the said fire engines that the same may be fit for immediate use. January 6, 1799—The Mayor and four members of the court were authorized to employ persons to put the fire-engines in good order, and also to agree with proper persons to look after and take care in the same. It appears that Anthony Lamb was the first superintendent of the engines for on the 24th of January, 1799, the Mayor was ordered "to cause his warrant to the Treasurer to pay Mr. Anthony Lamb, Overseer of the Fire-Engines, or under the sum of three pounds, current money of this county, in full of one quarter of a year's salary due and owing the first instant." On the same date a committee was appointed to employ workmen "to put them in good repair, and that they have full power to agree with any person or persons by the year to keep the same in such good plight repair and condition, and to pay the same as often as there shall be occasion upon any emergency."

April 15, 1799.—A convenient house (now destroyed) to be made contiguous to the watch-house in Broad Street for receiving and well keeping the fire-engines of the city. This seems to have been the first engine-house. May 1, 1799.—Jacobus Turk, a gunsmith, was appointed to take charge of the fire-engines and to keep them in repair at his own cost for a salary of ten pounds current money. Mr. Turk undertook during the next year to make an engine; for

May 15, 1737, the Common Council ordered the sum of ten pounds to be advanced "to the said Jacobus Turk, to enable him to go on with finishing a small fire-engine he is making for an experiment;" probably the first made in America.

November 4, 1737.—The Common Council drew up a petition to the Legislature to enable the Corporation "to appoint four-and-twenty able-bodied men, inhabitants within this city, who shall be called the firemen of this city, to work and play the fire-engines within the same, upon all occasions and emergencies, when they shall be thereunto required by the overseer of the said engines, or the magistrates of the said city; and that the said firemen, as a recompense and reward for that service, may, by the same law, be excused and exempted from being elected and serving in the office of a constable, or being enlisted, or doing any duty in the militia regiment, troop or companies, in the said city, or doing any duty in the said offices, during their continuance as firemen aforesaid." This law was passed by the Assembly in September following, and the duty of firemen defined. The next notice of engines occurs ten years afterward, in March, 1748, when the Corporation "ordered that one of the fire-engines of this city, of the second size, be removed to Montgomery's ward, of this city, near Mr. Hardenbrook's; and that a shed be built thereabouts at the charge of this Corporation for the securing and keeping of the same." By this it appears that several engines besides the two original ones were then in use. The one just named was a different size (much smaller) than those first ordered. It is uncertain whether the additional ones were made by Mr. Turk, but probably not, since both large and small ones were ordered from London for several years after this date. From the following extract we find that several of the large fire-engines (the sixth size of Newsham) belonged to the city. February 28, 1749.—"Ordered that Major Vanhousand and Mr. Provost do take care to get a sufficient house built for one of the large fire-engines, to be kept in some part of Hanover square at the expense of this Corporation and that there be a convenience made therein for hanging fifty buckets; and also ordered that there be one hundred new fire buckets made for the use of this Corporation with all convenient speed."

May 3, 1752.—"Ordered that Jacobus Turk have liberty to purchase six small speaking trumpets for the use of this Corporation," *i. e.*, for the purpose of giving directions to firemen during conflagrations. June 20, 1758.—"One large fire-engine, one small do. and two hand do." were ordered to be procured from London. July 24, 1761.—Mr. Turk, after superintending the engines for twenty-five years, was superseded by Jacobus Stoutenburgh, who was directed to take charge of them at a salary of thirty pounds; and "the late overseer, Mr. Jacobus Turk, [was ordered to] deliver up to the said Jacobus Stoutenburgh the said several fire-engines." November 19, 1762.—The firemen were directed to wear leather caps when on duty. May 7, 1772.—An engine was ordered to be provided for the Out Ward. July 10, 1772.—"Alderman Gautier laid before this Board an account of the cost of two fire engines belonging to Thomas Tiller; and Alderman Gautier is requested to purchase the same." September 9, 1772.—A committee was authorized "to purchase one other fire-engine of David Hunt." The three engines last named were probably from England, for at the time these machines were in the list of ordinary imported manufactures.

It was not till several years after the close of the struggle for Independence that fire-engines were made in this and some other cities. They have, however, long been made here and in Philadelphia, Boston, etc. Small engines were formerly used, but they have gradually disappeared, the manufacturers confining themselves principally to the largest. The use of buckets has also been discontinued on account of the extensive application of hose. Village engines are sometimes constructed with single cylinders and double acting, but, being more liable to derangement, they are not extensively used. Rotary engines are also made in some parts of New England, on the principle of Bramah and Dickenson's pumps. As ordinary fire-engines are merely forcing pumps, arranged in carriages and furnished with flexible pipes, it is not to be supposed that any radical improvement upon them can be effected. The pump itself is, perhaps, not capable of any material change for the better; and it is at present essentially the same as when used by Ctesibius and Heron in Egypt, twenty centuries ago; hence fire-engines, since hose pipes and air chambers were introduced, have differed from each other chiefly in the carriages and in the arrangement and dimensions of the pumps—as the position of the cylinders, modes of working the pistons, bore and direction of the passages for the water, etc. In these respects there is not much difference between European and American engines; nor in the varieties of the latter. Those made in Philadelphia rather resemble French and German engines, in working the pumps at the ends of the carriages, and without the sectors and chains; while New York engines are precisely the same as Newsham's, both in the arrangement of the pumps and mode of working them, with the exception of treadles, which are not used.—*Tribune*, 1847.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Exchange was held yesterday in the room of the Board of Brokers at the Exchange. The object of the meeting was to receive the report of a committee appointed at a former meeting, to devise such measures as might be best calculated to advance the interests and rights of the stockholders and prevent the impending annihilation of their property by a forced sale of the Exchange, on a judgment by default, obtained by certain creditors to whom the directors or trustees had mortgaged the whole concern. It appears, according to the history which transpired, and which we ascertained from reliable information, that that beautiful and spacious building, the Merchants' Exchange of New York, was built by funds derived from the several stockholders who were incorporated into a company by an act of the General Assembly of the State of New York, passed January 27, 1823. This act empowered Stephen Whitney, Elisha Tibbetts and Wm. B. Astor, with all others who should become stockholders, to be a body corporate, by the name of "the Merchants' Exchange Company." The power granted were: 1st. To purchase so much real estate as was necessary to erect on it such edifice as was necessary, to receive the rents of such edifice, and divide them among the stockholders.

2d. The capital stock was limited to one million of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

3d. Eighteen trustees were appointed by the act, to be renewed by election,

who were to direct and manage the affairs of the company. Beyond the above, the act gives no power whatever, of any kind, to the trustees. Yet it appears they have so managed the building and the affairs of the company, by borrowing money and mortgaging the Exchange, as to render the shares of the stockholders absolutely worthless. Having been sued at law on the bonds they have issued, they have, it appears, in collusion with the bondholders, suffered judgment to go against the company by default; and now, on these judgments or decrees, the Merchants' Exchange of New York City is about to be sold at a sheriff's sale, for the benefit of the bondholders, thus totally annihilating and swamping all the rights, property, and interests of the stockholders, by whose money, invested on the faith of such great names as W. B. Astor, Geo. Griswold, G. Hoyt, Philip Hone, Charles King, N. Prime and others, the building was erected. The history of this corporation is only an additional leaf added to the black book of corporation mismanagement—one or the other, but we say not which. The chair was taken on the present occasion by Thos. Tileston, Esq., and J. D. Robinson, Esq., was appointed secretary. The minutes of the former meeting having been read by the secretary, and unanimously approved, the report of the committee was then called for, whereupon it was read by the secretary, and is as follows :

The Committee of the Stockholders of the Merchants' Exchange Company, appointed at a meeting held on the — day of November, 1849, beg leave to report :

That, in pursuance of the duties assigned them, they have devoted much time to endeavor to ascertain the true and real position of the company, but the proceedings of the trustees, from the commencement of the building to the present time, cover so long a period, and are of so voluminous a nature, as to render it impossible in so short a time to state any except the most prominent facts. Every facility has been offered them, at the command of the officers of the company, to arrive at the real state of the case, and the books and minutes of the company have been freely at their disposal. Considering themselves, as they do, strictly a Committee of the Stockholders, they deem it their duty to place before them more particularly such matters and suggestions as will best protect their interests, and, as they believe will eventually enable them to receive some return for the large amount expended by them in the construction of the building. They disclaim in anything they report any desire to cast odium on the parties who have so long controlled the affairs of the company, but must claim the right, as they deem it their duty, to speak of matters as they have been and are.

The Merchants' Exchange Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, in January, 1823 (a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked A), under a memorial from Stephen Whitney, Elisha Tibbetts and Wm. B. Astor, for the purpose of building a Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New York, under which act certain powers were given to the trustees to be elected. The very act is more guarded in its phraseology than is usual in such cases, the Legislature apparently apprehending that it might be so construed as to give banking and insurance powers. To obviate this, and place the facts in so plain a light as not to be misunderstood, the act expressly states

"they shall not be engaged in the discounting or purchasing any bill, bond or obligation whatever." It not being the intention of your committee to enter at this time into the abstract right or legal technicalities of this question, they would merely call the attention of the stockholders to this fact, stating, however, at the same time, that the opinion of the counsel of the company was favorable to such a right existing, as appears on reference to such opinion, recorded in the minutes of the company, dated October 23, 1837. The high merit accorded to the counsel, G. W. Strong, Esq., it might seem presumptuous for your committee to question. If this right was so plain, why was the opinion of the counsel of the company asked at all? And when asked, he says—we quote from the minutes—"It is a settled fact in this country that a corporation can contract no debt, nor do any act, except such as are expressly authorized by their charter." Your committee, believing that they possess the power of forming an opinion upon the plain facts of the case as appear before them, cannot but differ from such an opinion; and they feel much reluctance in so doing were they not well advised by some of the most eminent counsel in New York that such opinion was erroneous and could not be sustained. A much plainer, clearer and proper course to have pursued, as they think would have been to have asked from the power that created such corporation, authority to borrow what money they might have wanted, as has ever been the case as far as the knowledge of your committee extends in companies similarly situated; instead of which authority being asked, it was only asked the power to increase the stock, to be called "preferred stock," \$1,000,000, which amendment to the act is hereto annexed marked B.

Your committee think it would be merely lengthening out a report uselessly, to go into a minute detail of every different amount paid for the construction of the Merchants' Exchange; and a regard for the high position of the parties who have had charge of such construction would alone induce them to think that any errors or wanton extravagance should have proceeded from any other cause than mistaken judgment. That a large amount of money has been uselessly expended, with no prospect, even at the time, of adequate return, must be apparent to any person who is interested in the matter. Perchance, mercantile pride might have been the basis of the motive of building an Exchange worthy of the merchants of New York, for which pride the merchants pay about \$8,000 per annum, or about three cents per day for those who subscribe.

The cost of the Merchants' Exchange, as it now stands, is.....\$1,952,946 33

The amount of the alleged indebtedness of the company, about 965,446 33

Divided as follows:

Four bonds and mortgages on original cost of land.....	104,050 00
Deed of trust to J. G. King, to secure £60,000 bonds, equal to.....	\$290,000
And first issue bonds.....	100,000
	390,000 00
A second deed of trust or mortgage to J. G. King, to secure an additional issue of bonds for.....	290,000 00
And about, whether secured or not committee cannot ascertain	170,000 00
The present income from the building is nett.....	43,000 00

"they shall not be engaged in the discussion or presentation of any bill, bond or obligation whatever." It was held that the inclusion of such a provision in the charter of the time into the abstract right of legal incorporation of this question, they would merely call the attention of the stockholders to this fact, stating, however, at the same time that the opinion of the board of the company was favorable to such a right existing, as appears in reference to such opinion, recorded in the minutes of the company, dated December 30, 1897. The high court was divided in the case of *G. W. Strong, Inc.*, it might seem inconsistent for your committee to question. If this right was so plain, why was the opinion of the board of the company asked at all? And when asked, he says—we quote from the minutes—"It is a settled fact in this country that a corporation can contract no debt, nor do any act, except such as are expressly authorized by their charter." Your committee, believing that they possess the power of their own opinion upon the plain facts of the case as appears before them, cannot but differ from such an opinion; and they feel much reluctance in so doing, yet they are well satisfied by some of the most eminent counsel in New York that such opinion was erroneous and could not be sustained. A much better character and proper course to have pursued, as they think would have been to have asked from the power that created such corporation, authority to borrow what money they might have wanted, as however from the case as far as the knowledge of your committee extends in companies similarly situated; instead of which authority being asked, it was only asked the power to increase the stock, to be called "preferred stock," \$1,000,000, which amendment to the act is herein suggested and asked. It

Your committee think it would be merely bookkeeping on a report made, to go into a minute detail of every different account paid for the construction of the Newburgh, Schoharie, and a record for the high position of the persons who have had charge of such construction would do indeed them to think that any error or omission on their part should have proceeded from any other cause than mistaken judgment. That a large amount of money has been recklessly expended, with no purpose, even at the time of its expenditure, to be applied to any person who is interested in the matter. Therefore, measure this public might have been the basis of the motive of belief, as to change the city of the merchants of New York, for which the merchants pay about \$5,000 per annum, or about three cents per day for those who subscribe.

The cost of the Newburgh, Schoharie, as it now stands is \$1,552,000.25. The amount of the alleged indebtedness of the company, about 300,000.00.

Divided as follows:

Two bonds and mortgages on original cost of land	104,000.00
Used of trust to J. G. King to secure \$200,000 bonds	
Equal to	\$200,000
And first bonds bonds	100,000
	300,000.00
A second bond of trust or mortgage to J. G. King, to secure	
an additional issue of bonds for	200,000.00
And about, whether secured or not, committee cannot ascertain	170,000.00
The present income from the building is net	\$1,000.00

From these facts it must be certain and apparent to all that, without some change, the Merchants' Exchange Company is utterly and hopelessly insolvent at the present time. The question cannot but suggest itself, as it does, to this committee, what measures can and should be taken to avert this fate, not only from pecuniary considerations to ourselves, but from the stigma of the Merchants' Exchange Company going into the hands of the English capitalists, for it is a well known fact to your committee the bulk of this amount is due to them, and that J. G. King acts but as an agent in this matter for English bankers. Your committee think if six months' time could be obtained, when this question would come before the mercantile community of New York, and placed before them in its real light, some arrangements could be made mutually satisfactory to all parties interested. If this resource should fail, they know, although they cannot say officially such is the fact, that a correspondence has taken place between certain parties for the sale of the building for the use of the Custom House of New York; the idea being to use the present Custom House for a mint, a bill to establish which in New York will undoubtedly pass both houses of Congress at its present session. Should such a sale of the building take place, no sum less than cost would be expected to be paid for the same, and no spot is so convenient in New York, and no building better adapted to such purpose. The company have also the power of issuing a preferred stock, which could be done, bearing a small rate of interest, which must be more valuable than the present bonds, worth in the market but from 10 to 20 cents on the dollar. Should these ends all fail, and it be forced upon the stockholders to defend their rights and those of others interested, they must oppose force to force; and since the law has been appealed to, let the law take its course; we must abide by its decision, as must those who ask its aid; but your committee hope there will be no necessity for this, but a mutual feeling of concession will govern all parties interested.

Your committee cannot close this report without stating to the stockholders, that however unpleasant the duty, their opinion is that the present trustees have not taken such a course as seems dictated by the position of the company, and the interest of the stockholders. They find, on reference to the decree obtained against the company by James G. King, trustee, dated 20th June, 1849, that no steps were taken to defend the suit, and the same went by default. From the constant improvement daily taking place in real estate, it seems singular that the counsel for the Board did not interpose the legal defense to his claims, for it certainly cannot be the interest of the stockholders represented by the present trustees to afford any facility, except by force, to those holding claims against the company, most of which have been purchased at mere nominal prices. Your committee have been unable to learn from the company at what rate the various loans were negotiated, and on applying to the secretary of the company for information on the subject, he appears equally ignorant with ourselves. The books of the company have been offered us, to ascertain the fact, but it requires a better knowledge of figures than your committee possess to arrive at the true state of the case.

The present rents and income of the building are paid, under the advice of G. W. Strong, Esq., counsel of the Board, as fast as received, into the hands of

J. G. King, trustee; and the secretary informs us, the company have not under their control fifty dollars.

Your committee append to this report a statement of the affairs of the company, marked C, of 23d December, 1842, from which it seems it has been constantly becoming more and more involved. It must rest with the stockholders to say whether this shall continue, and with them to suggest such measures as may save some little of their capital from annihilation. Frankness compels your committee to say that, to them, it appears the controlling interest of the present trustees seems to lean to those holding claims against the company, and, they doubt not, it proceeds from an honorable and good motive on their part. Your committee must think, in meting out equal and exact justice to all, some little is due to those who originally subscribed for the stock and bore the heat and burden of the battle; and they do think something more real should be given them than the right to gaze on granite pillars, placed there at a cost of about \$3,000 each, or the marble halls of the Merchants', paying an interest of not quite one per cent. per annum on the cost to the subscribers.

Your committee would ask that their time be extended thirty days from this date, and that authority be given them to consult with those holding claims against the company, and the necessary funds be placed under their control, for the purpose, if they shall deem fit, of protecting the rights of the stockholders, (the company having the control of no money), and if compelled so to do, to resist or defer for the longest period the law allows this building going out of their hands, and of employing legal counsel to assist them in the attainment of this end.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JACOB AIMS,
JAS. E. HOLMES,
FREDK. D. ROBINSON,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
JAS. S. ASPINWALL.

—*New York Herald*, Dec. 14, 1849.

ALLEGED CONFESSION AND LAST DYING WORDS OF CAPTAIN W. CUNNINGHAM, FORMERLY BRITISH PROVOST-MARSHAL IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, WHO WAS EXECUTED IN LONDON, THE 10TH AUGUST, 1791.—I, William Cunningham, was born in Dublin Barracks, in the year 1738. My father was trumpeter in the Blue Dragoons; and at the age of eight years I was placed with an officer as his servant, in which station I continued until I was sixteen, and being a great proficient in horsemanship, was taken as an assistant to the riding master of the troop, and in 1761 was made sergeant of dragoons; but the peace* coming the year following, I was disbanded. Being bred to no profession, I took up with a woman who kept a gin shop, in a blind alley, near the Cole Quay; but the house being searched for stolen goods, and my doxy taken to Newgate, I thought it prudent to decamp. Accordingly I set off for the north, and arrived at Drogheda, where, in a few month after, I married the daughter of an excise-man, by whom I had three sons. About the year 1772, we removed to Newery, where I commenced the profession of scaw-banker, which is that of enticing

*The war against Spain began 1762, and ended the same or next year.

J. G. Thompson; and the company have not been their control this dollar.

Your committee agreed to this report statement of the state of the company, marked G of 224 Thompson's, 1873, from which it seems it has been constantly becoming more and more involved. It must not with the shareholders to say whether the shall continue, and with them to suggest such measures as may save some little of their capital from confiscation. I suppose your committee to say that to them, it appears the controlling interest of the present trustees seems to lay in those but they claim against the company, and they shall not it proceeds from an honorable and good motive on their part. Your committee must think in making out again and exact justice to all, and little is due to those who originally subscribed for the stock and have the and burden of the losses; and they do think something more and should be given than the right to give on certain higher prices than at a time of about \$2,000 each, or the market value of the shares, paying an interest of not quite one per cent per annum on the sum to the subscribers.

Your committee would ask that their view be extended that they have this date and that authority be given them to consult with those holding shares against the company, and the necessary funds be placed under their control for the purpose if they shall deem fit, of preserving the rights of the shareholders, the company having the control of no money, and it compelled every one to hold or share for the longest period the law allows, this holding being out of their hands, and of expending legal counsel to make them in the statement of this end.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

James A. Jones,
Jas. H. Thompson,
Francis H. Thompson,
Alexander Stewart,
Jas. E. Thompson.

—The First Annual Report of the

ALABAMA COTTONS AND EAST INDIA WOLLS OF CHARLES W. THOMPSON, who was elected President of the Alabama Cottons and East India Wools Company, was presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting of the company, held at the residence of the President, in the city of Mobile, Alabama, on the 15th day of January, 1873. The report was read by the President, and was as follows:—
The company was organized on the 15th day of January, 1872, and at the first meeting, held on the 15th day of January, 1872, the following officers were elected:—
President, Charles W. Thompson; Vice-President, James A. Jones; Secretary, James H. Thompson; Treasurer, Francis H. Thompson; and the following directors:—
James A. Jones, James H. Thompson, Francis H. Thompson, Alexander Stewart, and James E. Thompson.
The company has since that time been engaged in the purchase and sale of cotton and wool, and has been successful in its operations. The report shows that the company has received a large amount of business, and has been able to pay dividends to the shareholders. The report also shows that the company has been able to maintain its capital, and has been able to pay its debts. The report concludes by saying that the company is in a healthy state, and is able to continue its operations for many years to come.

*The report was presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting of the company, held at the residence of the President, in the city of Mobile, Alabama, on the 15th day of January, 1873.

mechanics and country people to ship themselves to America, on promise of great advantage, and then artfully getting an indenture upon them, in consequence of which, on their arrival in America, they were sold, or obliged to serve a term of years for their passage. I embarked at Newery, in the ship *Needham*, for New York, and arrived at that port the 4th day of August, 1774,* with some indented servants I kidnapped in Ireland; but they were liberated in New York, on account of the bad usage they had received from me during the passage. In that city I used the profession of breaking horses and teaching ladies and gentlemen to ride; but, rendering myself obnoxious † to the citizens, in their infant struggle for freedom, I was obliged to fly on board the *Asia* man-of-war, and from thence to Boston, where my own opposition to the measures pursued by the Americans in support of their rights was the first thing that recommended me to the notice of Gen. Gage; and when the war commenced, I was appointed Provost-Marshal ‡ to the royal army, which placed me in a situation to wreak my vengeance on the Americans. I shudder to think of the murders I have been accessory to, both with and without orders from the Government, especially while in New York, during which time there were more than two thousand prisoners starved in the different churches by stopping their rations, which I sold. § There were also two hundred and seventy-five American prisoners and obnoxious persons executed, out of all which number there were only about one dozen public executions, which chiefly consisted of British and Hessian deserters. The mode for private executions were thus conducted: A guard was dispatched from the provost about half-past twelve at night to the Barrack street, and the neighborhood of the upper barracks, to order the people to shut their window shutters, and put out their lights, || forbidding them at the same time to presume to look out of their windows and doors on pain of death, after which the unfortunate prisoners were conducted, gagged, just behind the upper barracks, and hung without ceremony, and there buried by the black pioneer of the provost. At the end of the war, I returned to England with the army, and settled in Wales, as being a cheaper place of living than in any of the populous cities; but being at length persuaded to go to London, I entered so warmly into the dissipations of that capital that I soon found my circumstances much embarrassed, and to relieve which, I mortgaged my

*Rivington, Aug. 4, '74.—Yesterday arrived the *Needham*, Captain Cheevers, with three hundred passengers, from Newery. The times of servants of both sexes to be disposed of (to pay for their passage).

†Rivington, Mar. 9, '75.—Cunningham and John Hill went among the "Liberty boys," who seized and dragged him to the liberty pole, and would have forced him to go down on his knees and d—n his popish King George, had he not been rescued by the police. He had ample opportunity of avenging this affront after he was appointed Provost-Marshal.

‡Wm. Jones was Gage's Provost-Marshal till 1775, when his name no longer appears.

§Common fame charges Cunningham with selling, and even poisoning the prisoners' food, exchanging good for bad provisions, and drawing their rations after death; or as they worded it, "He fed the dead and starved the living." It was not till the spring of 1783 that a monthly list of prisoners was printed in Rivington's Gazette.

||In Watson's *Annals of New York* it is stated that Cunningham hung five or six of a night, and that the women of the neighborhood, pained by the prisoners' cries for mercy, petitioned Howe to have the practice discontinued.

mechanics and country people to ship themselves to America on promise of good wages, and then actually leaving an indenture upon them in consequence of which, on their arrival in America, they were sold or obliged to serve a term of years for their passage. I embarked at Newry in the ship *Neptune* for New York, and arrived at that port the 1st day of August, 1774, with some indentured servants I kidnapped in Ireland; but they were liberated in New York on account of the bad usage they had received from me during the passage. In that city I used the profession of dressing hatters and washing ladies and continents to ride; but, rendering myself obnoxious to the citizens, in their latent struggle for freedom, I was obliged to fly on board the *Asia* man-of-war, and from thence to Boston, where my own opposition to the measures pursued by the Americans in support of their rights was the first recommendation me to the notice of Gen. Gage; and when the war commenced, I was appointed Provost Marshal; to the royal army, which placed me in a situation to wreak my vengeance on the Americans. I should be afraid of the murders I have been necessary to join with and witness since from the Government, especially while in New York, during which time there were more than two thousand prisoners starved in the different churches by stopping their rations, which I sold. There were also two hundred and seventy-five American men prisoners and children persons executed, but of all this I mention that were only about one dozen public executions, which chiefly consisted of British and Hessian deserters. The mode for private executions was thus continued: A guard was detached from the prison about half past twelve in night to the Market street, and the neighbourhood of the upper barracks, to order the people to shut their window shutters, and put out their lights; forbidding them at the same time to presume to look out of their windows and show any pain of death, after which the unfortunate prisoners were conducted, gagged, fast belid the upper barracks, and hung without ceremony, and there headed by the black powder of the prison. At the end of the war, I returned to England with the army, and settled in 1776 as before a cheaper place of living than in any of the populous cities; but being at home, I intended to go to France, I entered an entry into the hospital of that capital that I soon found my circumstances much embarrassed, and to relieve which I negotiated my

*Enlightened, Aug. 4, 74.—Yesterday arrived the *Neptune*, which brought with her two hundred passengers from Newry. The list of names of indentured servants is as follows: to the list for their passage.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 75.—Christopher and John Hill were among the "latter-day boys," who sailed and changed him to the Henry boat, and would have found him to London on the same day; and a few people like themselves, but he had been rescued by the police. He had sought opportunity to arrange this affair after he was appointed Provost Marshal.

I was James was Gage's Provost Marshal till 1775, when his name no longer appears.

Stoneman (then Stanger) was a man who selling and even poisoning the prisoners' food, and changing food for bad provisions, and showing them various other evils, was once asked if he had the head and knees and belly. "It was not all the spirit of first that I should be of prisoners was present in Washington's Chamber."

The Women's Aids of New York is a society that has been formed for the purpose of a relief and the women of the neighbourhood, joined by the prisoners' wives for water, food, and other necessities.

half-pay to an army agent ; but that being soon expended, I forged a draft for three hundred pounds sterling on the Board of Ordnance, but being detected in presenting it for acceptance, I was apprehended, tried and convicted, and for that offense am here to suffer an ignominious death. I beg the prayers of all good Christians, and also pardon and forgiveness of God for the many horrid murders I have been accessory to.*

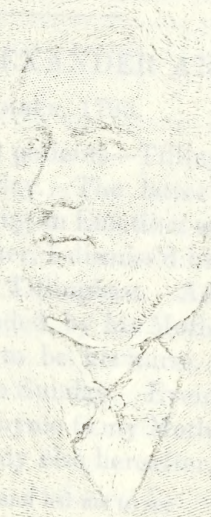
WM. CUNNINGHAM.

THE DUTCH RECORDS.

We shall begin in the May number of this magazine the publication of the Dutch records of this city, dating back to 1647. These have never been placed before the public, and cover transactions of the greatest importance. They will be accompanied by annotations and explanations.

*All the dates, historical and local allusions in this confession, are correct, which would almost incline any one to put faith in the startling disclosures it makes of the secret murderings of American prisoners. The question of its genuineness, however, seems set at rest by a reply of the American minister to the writer hereof. He says he has had the records of execution and the London papers carefully examined, and no such execution is mentioned ; so we must needs consider it an ingenious forgery, which has been uncontradicted to this day. It was first printed in a Philadelphia paper toward the close of 1794 (about the time it would probably reach there from England), and is spoken of as just received from London, and "is authentic." Thence it was copied into the Boston papers, but does not appear to have attracted much attention.

*Proprietor of
The American Magazine*



Respectfully yours

Henry J. Kim

Respectfully,
Annatonie Kish



*Copyright of
H. H. H. H. H.*

OLD NEW YORK.

MAY, 1890.

DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

SEPTEMBER, 1795.

1st. This morning we lost 2 patients—Tillinghast's wench and the seaman who arriv'd yesterday. The latter had drank a large quantity of saltwater, after taking an Emetic at sea. The wench's* husband came to enquire for her, I dismiss'd him with a sorrowful heart, with a line to Mr. Tillinghast. Admitted, a lad, an Apprentice of John Utt† attended by his Mother, who had got a permission from Mr. Broome to be his nurse. I have not been fifty yards from the house since Sunday. Evening, wrote a letter to my Brother and a string of Rhyme to my Mother which as it may amuse me, and perhaps somebody else hereafter, I shall subjoin :

To her who has nurs'd me and led me to see
The World & the Objects pertaining to me,
Has guarded my steps and preserv'd me from falling
Into fire, well, & mill pond when toddling and crawling,
Who has hush'd me to sleep when as cross as a brat
And spank'd me when needfull, the better for that,
Has sent me to School when abroad I would roam
And to Church when I'd rather be sitting at home,
Who taught me in drawing the pencil to handle,
And burn'd up her Cap in the flame of the Candle,
Whose usefull Instruction inform'd my young mind
With rules for Behavior & Conduct design'd,
Who set me to reading the Mantuan bard,
Who tells of Eneas's travelling so hard
In search of a place which in ages to come

* Wench is never used in America in any other sense than that of a black woman, although in the north of England it is still used as equivalent to a girl (without station).

† John Utt, cooper, at Hallet's wharf, and with a house at 33 Liberty street.

OLD NEW YORK.

MAY, 1890.

DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

September, 1795.

1st. This morning we lost 2 patients—Thompson's, wench and the woman who arriv'd yesterday. The latter had drunk a large quantity of salutar after taking an Linctus at sea. The wench's*ERCHANT came to enquire for her, I dismiss'd her with a narrow-lol heart with a line to Mr. Thompson. Admitted, a lad, an Apprentice of John Cuth attended by his Mother who had got a permission from Mr. Broome to be his nurse. I have not been illly years from the house since Sunday. Evening wrote a letter to my Brother and a string of letters to my Mother which as it may assure me and perhaps somebody else hereafter, I shall publish:

To her who has annoy'd me and let me to see
The World & the Objects presented to me;
Has taught me my steps and power'd me from falling
Into her, well, as will prove when telling and revealing
Who has taught me to sleep when as rest is a pain
And spent it me when needfull, the better for that
Has sent me to school when pleas'd I would learn
And to Church when I'd rather be sitting at home,
Who taught me in drawing the pencil to handle
And turn'd up her Cap in the face of the candle,
Whose useful instruction inform'd my young mind
With rules for Behavior & Conduct design'd
Who set me to reading the Standard story,
Who told of Thomas's travelling so hard
In search of a place which in ages to come

* Wench is never used in America in any other sense than that of a black woman, although in the north of England it is still used as equivalent to a girl (without allusion).

† John Lee, cooper, at Halber's wharf, and with a house at 22 Liberty street.

Was to be the foundation of seven hill'd Rome
 With tales of the Arabs my mind did amuse,
 Expanded my powers and enlarged my views,
 My Home made engaging, invites me to stay
 Nor gallop about in the streets after play.
 At home or abroad, in this place or t'other
 I still shall remember the care of my Mother,
 Her advice recollect and her counsels regard,
 Since that she declares is her greatest reward.
 At the Desk or the Table, wherever you are,
 Attending your Flowers or adjusting your hair,
 This hard labor'd ditty in shape of a letter
 I beg you'll accept for want of a better.

Mrs. Fisher quarl'd with, and dismiss'd one of the Nurses, in consequence of which some of the patients were obliged to attend the others, and I had to act in that capacity too.

2d. This morning a little girl died who could never be prevailed on to take more than one dose of medicine. Another patient admitted, a tall Scotchman. Mrs. Fisher was laid up all the after-noon with Hysterics. It is whisper'd about that her illness is the effect of liquor. Dr. Smith call'd to see the patients in the after-noon. Evening, sad confusion. One of the patients and the Nurse who was sick, found means to get themselves in liquor. I was oblig'd to fatigue and fret most unreasonably, because the patients were suffering for want of attendance. The woman who came with her son was lamenting & foreboding the fate of him. I have thoughts of quitting my post. I receiv'd a packet of letters with yesterday's News-paper; answer'd my Brother's and A. Tiebout's, and wrote a line or two to Dr. P. Anderson, with a list of the patients which he had the care of.

3d. About noon a man was brought up in a senseless state. I discharg'd 2 patients. In the after-noon I had an opportunity of Sailing as far as the ship-yards where I landed and proceeded to my Father's. Spent near an hour and return'd about 5. Another patient arriv'd and the first expired. This morning I receiv'd letters from my Mother & Thos. Bolton. I felt a very great depression of spirits in my journey back to *Bellevue*.

4th. This afternoon I took a walk as far as the head of the lane. We admitted a family of 5 persons and stow'd them in the Bathing house. Only 2 have, as yet, the symptoms of the Disease;

It is to be the foundation of a new system.
With tales of the Arab my mind did roam.
Expanded my powers and enlarged my views.
My home made everything, I never fail to say.
For gossip about in the streets after play.
At home or abroad, in this place or other.
I will still remember the care of my Mother.
Her advice recollect and her counsel regard.
Since that she dearest is her greatest reward.
At the Desk or the Table, wherever you are.
Attending your flowers or adjusting your hair.
This hand should bring in shape of a letter.
I pay your receipt for what of a letter.

Mrs. Fisher quarrel'd with, and dismiss'd one of the Nurses, in consequence of which some of the patients were obliged to attend the others, and I had to act in that capacity too.

24. This morning a little girl died who could never be persuaded on to take more than one dose of medicine. Another patient admitted a tall Scotchman. Mrs. Fisher was told up all the afternoon with hysterics. It is whisper'd about that her illness is the effect of liquor. Dr. Smith call'd to see the patients in the afternoon. Evening, and conclusion. One of the patients and the Nurse who was sick, found means to get themselves in liquor. I was oblig'd to fatigue and lost most unreasonable. The patients were suffering for want of attendance. The women who came with her son was lamenting & touching the fate of him. I have thoughts of quitting my post. I receiv'd a packet of letters with yesterday's Newspapers; answer'd my Brother's and A. Tibbott's, and wrote a line or two to Dr. T. Anderson, with a list of the patients which he had the care of.

25. About noon a man was brought up in a senescent state. I discharg'd 2 patients. In the afternoon I had an opportunity of calling as far as the ship-yard where I landed and proceeded to my Father's. Spent near an hour and return'd about 5. Another patient arriv'd and the first expired. The morning I receiv'd letters from my Mother & Thos. Holton. I felt a very great depression of spirits in my journey back to Aberdeen.

26. This afternoon I took a walk as far as the head of the lane. We visit'd a family of 5 persons and stor'd them in the bathing house. Only 2 have, as yet, the symptoms of the Disease;

besides these two others arriv'd, so that our Number amounts to 16. Evening I wrote to my Brother and to A. Tiebout in the day-time.

5th. Six more admitted to-day, four of them sick; the others to attend one her daughter and the other her husband and daughter. I was oblig'd to stir myself pretty briskly to-day. In the after-noon I took a walk down to town and drank tea with my Mother. Return'd to the Hospital about dark, after getting bemir'd in crossing a swampy place. Wrote to my Mother.

6th. Sunday. Fatigued myself a good deal among the sick folks. Towards evening one died, Mr. King, and I tremble for the fate of some others. I receiv'd a letter from A. Tiebout this morning. Evening, wrote a few lines to my Brother. A rainy day.

7th. Last night another man died and to-day two more. Notwithstanding this I felt a cheerfulness from the sense of having done my duty according to the best of my knowledge. Receiv'd much satisfaction from reading *Beatie's Elements* & the *Mirror*. Wrote letters to A. Tiebout, my Mother and my Brother. We had frequent showers, but clearing off about sun-down. The clouds exhibited a most beautiful appearance. In the evening another patient was admitted with a recommendation from Dr. Young to me. I was sorry to hear of the death of George, his Indian servant, and the dangerous illness of the Doctor's brother. The number of my patients is 9 besides those who are set down *Cured*.

8th. Nelson, the Father of Family which arriv'd on Friday last, was this morning seiz'd with the Epidemic. I bled and purg'd him immediately. We had a visit from four of the Health Committee, Van Tuyl, Lenox, Stymets & another person.* They treated me very politely and expressed entire approbation of my Conduct. I deliver'd them a Return of all the Patients since the first. In the afternoon I took a walk to my Father's and drank tea there with T. Herttell. He mentioned the happy disposition of mind with which *George* left the World. I hurried off and my Brother accompanied me about half the way. Got to the Hospital before dark and found two more patients admitted, one of whom is

* This committee was one of the Common Council. Andrew Van Tuyl was a merchant at 166 Water street; Robert Lenox was the father of the philanthropist James Lenox, and Frederick Stymets was a merchant at 175 Pearl street.

besides these two others arrived, so that our numbers amounted to 16. Evening I wrote to my brother and to A. T. in the daytime. 5th. Six more admitted to-day, four of them sick; the others to attend one her daughter and the other her husband and daughter. I was obliged to sit myself pretty busily to-day. In the afternoon I took a walk down to town and drank tea with my Mother. Retained to the Hospital about dark, after getting behind in crossing a swampy place. Wrote to my Mother 6th Sunday. Felt good myself a good deal among the sick folks. Towards evening one died, Mr. King, and I tremble for the fate of some others. I received a letter from A. T. about this morning. Evening, wrote a few lines to my brother. A rainy day. 7th. Last night another man died and to-day two more. Notwithstanding this I felt a cheerfulness from the sense of having done my duty according to the best of my knowledge. Received much satisfaction from reading Mother's Account of the Mission. Wrote letters to A. T. about my Mother and my brother. We had frequent showers, but clearing off about mid-day. The clouds exhibited a most beautiful appearance. In the evening another patient was admitted with a recommendation from Dr. J. and I went to see. I was sorry to hear of the death of George, his father sent me, and the dangerous illness of the Doctor's brother. The number of my patients is 9 besides those who are sent down from Sch. Nelson, the father of family which arrived on Friday last was this morning seized with the Epidemic. I had and gave him immediately. We had a visit from one of the Health Commissioners, Van Teyl, James Stewart & another person*. They treated me very politely and expressed entire approbation of my conduct. I delivered them a Review of all the Patients since the first. In the afternoon I took a walk to my Father's and drank tea there with T. Herrick. He mentioned the happy disposition of mind with which George left the world. I hurried off and my brother accompanied me about half the way. Got to the Hospital before dark and found two more patients admitted, one of whom is

* This committee was one of the Common Council. Andrew Van Teyl was a merchant at 105 Water Street, Robert Land was the eldest of the police through James Land, and Frederick Stewart was a merchant at 173 Pearl Street.

Betty Meeks. 4 admitted to-day in all. I wrote a letter to my Brother in the Evening.

9th. We had a good deal of trouble with Wm. Dewitt, a patient who came in yesterday in a delirious state. Early this morning he got out of the house without his coat or shoes, and after much search was found in one of the Summer-houses where he had lain on the damp ground. He came in with his extremities cold and the marks of approaching death, yet it was surprising what strength he exerted in the afternoon, when he snatch'd up a club and was rushing into a room among the sick. I got the stick from him and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Fisher and the Negro could lug him below into a little room where he was confin'd. In about two hours after he expir'd. It is remarkable that this man, during the last war, injur'd Fisher greatly and had him confin'd in Bridewell; has been thrown out for dead in the war time. I discharg'd 4 from the Hospital this day and had the pleasure to receive their grateful thanks for my attention. In the after-noon Dr. Smith came here and examin'd my patients. Peggy, one of our Nurses, left us, so that there remains but one here. Evening, after preparing Glysters, &c., I wrote a letter to my Mother. 3 patients admitted to-day.

10th. I discharged 2 more to-day, and Tom York, a Negro, ran away with some cloaths, which he had no right to. A woman died this morning and the Stomachs of 2 others are in such a bad condition that I found great difficulty in stopping their vomiting. In the after-noon I took a walk to town, and drank tea at my Father's. Bought a Pocket Geography of my Brother for 12/, treated myself to a scrape on the violin, and return'd before dark.

11th. Worried again with anxiety for the fate of some of the patients, and especially for that of *Nelson*, the Old Irishman. Copied some of my Prescriptions, &c., into a blank book sent up for that purpose. Admitted 3 patients to-day. One died in about 5 hours after. Our Nurse has had a squabble with the blacks and talks of leaving us.

12th. This fore-noon my Brother and A. Tiebout call'd to see me; were riding in a Chair to Harlem. Dr. Smith came in the after-noon and gave me a sketch of a statement of the Hospital to be presented to the Committee of Health. I curtail'd it and

Betty Meek & admitted today in A. I wrote a letter to my brother in the evening.

10th. We had a good deal of trouble with Wm. Davis, a patient who came in yesterday in a delirious state. Early this morning he got out of the house without his coat or shoes, and after much search was found in one of the Summer-houses where he had lain on the damp ground. He came in with his eyes closed and the marks of approaching death, yet it was surprising when strength he exerted in the afternoon, when he snatched up a stick and was rushing into a room among the sick. I got the stick from him and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Fisher and the Negro could lay him before into a room where he was confined. In about two hours after he expired. It is remarkable that this man, during the last war, fought bravely and had his wound in his back; has been thrown out for dead in the war time. I disburied him from the Hospital this day and had the pleasure to receive their grateful thanks for my attention. In the afternoon Dr. Smith came late and examined my patients. Peggy, one of our Nurses, left me so that there remained but one here. Evening after passing (Friday 11th) wrote a letter to my Mother. 5 patients admitted today.

11th. I discharged 2 more today, and then I had a Negro man away with some clothes, which he had no right to. A woman died this morning and the remains of 2 others are in such a bad condition that I found great difficulty in stopping their vomiting. In the afternoon I took a walk to town, and drank tea at my Father's. Bought a Pocket Geography of my Mother for 12s. treated myself to a scrape on the elbow, and returned before dark. 11th. Worried again with anxiety for the fate of some of the patients and especially for that of Wm., the Old Irishman. Copied some of my Prescriptions &c. into a blank book sent up for that purpose. Admitted 3 patients today. One died in about 6 hours after. Our Nurses had a squabble with the blacks and talks of leaving us.

12th. This forenoon my Brother and A. Tibbott called to see me; were riding in a Chair to Hibernia. Dr. Smith came in the afternoon and gave me a sketch of a statement of the Hospital to be presented to the Committee of Health. I carried it and

drew on a sheet of paper a general table, to be sent with it. Evening, wrote to my Mother, &c. I wrote a few observations on the Table of the patients and directed to Jn. Broome.*

13th. Sunday. Last night, from sitting up late, or from whatever other cause, I was very restless. Started out of bed and bruised my knee very badly, and was harass'd with frightfull dreams. Another patient was brought in at Day-light; two more in the course of the day, one very ill. Last night little Nich Byrne died and to-day, Mary Smith, Betty Meeks & John Ramsay who arriv'd yesterday. Before Breakfast I indulg'd myself in a walk up the lane to the Bowery road. The Weather was rainy, and my head felt rather muddled in the afternoon. I read Chapter after Chapter in the Bible without entering into the spirit of it; fell into discourse with Barnard Donovan who gave an account of the behavior of the French in some late actions in which he was present.

14th. My knee is rather sore. 3 more died to-day, all within 12 hours after their arrival. 7 Patients were admitted; one of them is B. Travers whom I sent off *cured* not long since. I wrote some poetry in a letter to A. Tiebout.

15th. We lost 3 patients to-day and as many were admitted, one of them a young woman with a little babe. I was inform'd that she was of good family but had ran off with a Captain. I believe she is from Scotland, as she was wrapp'd up in a plaid cloak. I amus'd myself in strolling along the Shore on the cliffs and took a walk to the head of the lane. 4 of the Committee were here in the after-noon and were troubled with the complaints of the nurses who had contriv'd to fall out. After they were gone the

* John Broome was one of the most respected merchants of the city. He was born here in 1738, and studied law with William Livingston, afterwards Governor of New Jersey, but did not practice. He was, in conjunction with his brother, an importer of British goods before the Revolution, but his trade was destroyed by the war, in which he sided actively with the Whigs. He retired to the State of Connecticut, returning at peace. He was a member of the Provincial Congress and also of the Constitutional Convention. For a number of years he was an alderman, and from May 3d, 1785, till May 6th, 1794, he was President of the Chamber of Commerce. He was also the president of the first insurance company which was organized here. He was a member of Assembly for two terms, and Lieutenant-Governor of the State from 1804 till 1810, when he died.

draw on a sheet of paper a general table to be sent with it. I wrote a few observations on the Table of the patients and directed to Mr. Thomson.

13th Sunday. Last night, from sitting up late on from what ever other cause, I was very restless. Started out of bed and bruised my knee very badly, and was harassed with frightful dreams. Another patient was brought in at day-light; two more in the course of the day, one very ill. Last night little John Byrne died and to-day, Mary Smith, Betty Sloan & John Ryan, my wife's yesterday. Before breakfast I indulged myself in a walk up the lane to the Howey's road. The weather was rainy and my head felt rather muddled in the afternoon. I read Chapter after Chapter in the Bible without entering into the spirit of it; fell into discourse with Harriet Thomson who gave an account of the behavior of the French in some late letters in which he was present.

14th. My knee is rather sore. 3 more died to-day, all within 12 hours after their arrival. 7 patients were admitted; one of them is H. Travers whom I sent off word not long since. I wrote some poetry in a letter to A. T. Leont.

15th. We lost 2 patients to-day and as many more admitted, one of them a young woman with a little babe. I was informed that she was of good family but had run off with a Captain. I believe she is from Scotland, as she was wrapped up in a plaid cloak. I amused myself in strolling along the shore on the cliffs and took a walk to the head of the lane. 4 of the Communists were here in the afternoon and were troubled with the complaints of the nurses who had contrived to fall out. After they were gone the

* John Thomson was one of the most respected members of the city. He was born here in 1732 and studied law with William Livingston afterwards moved to New Jersey but did not practice. He was in conjunction with his brother an importer of British goods before the Revolution but his trade was destroyed by the war in which he acted actively with the Whigs. He retired to the State of Connecticut returning at peace. He was a member of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th of the Connecticut Conventions. For a number of years he was an abolitionist, and from May 24, 1795, till May 24, 1804, he was President of the Chamber of Commerce. He was also the president of the first insurance company which was organized here. He was a member of Assembly for two terms and Lieutenant-Governor of the State from 1803 till 1810, when he died.

storm rose a little and Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Hull came to pretty high words. I am sometimes tempted to resign my station, but, really, I am afraid that like Jonah I shall meet with a worse fate.

16th. Nelson, the honest Old Irishman, died last night; his family bears the loss with a fortitude truly noble. I am convince'd their behavior is not from want of feeling, from the affection with which they treated one another. One other patient died and 4 were admitted. I took the opportunity of sailing down to town in the boat. Went to my Father's and din'd; talk'd over all we had to say—saw W. Debow, and was much pleas'd with his manly behavior. I got a crystal to my watch. About 2 I set off again for Belle-vue on foot, my Brother accompanied me almost all the way. Had some discourse with one of my patients, who gave me some anecdotes of Dr. Colwell in Ireland, declaring that he could tell the time of a person's death several years before. I really was tempted to covet a little of this wonderful Doctor's skill.

17th. My patients are all in a pretty good way except one poor fellow who is lingering on the borders of the grave. 2 were admitted to-day. The Steward was taken ill yesterday; I gave him some medicine last night, and he appears now to be mending. Four of the Health Committee were here in the after-noon to fix on the spot for another building for the sick. I wrote an answer to a letter which I receiv'd from W. Debow.

18th. Pretty early in the morning I set off for town. In the first place, enter'd *Penny's* shop and got my hair cut; went to my Father's and breakfasted; call'd to see Mrs. Bailey, who is sick with the Epidemic, as well as her daughter Charlotte. I left the Report of yesterday at Stymets's and return'd to Belle-vue about 9. We receiv'd no less than 14 this day. Hard put to it to accommodate them all.

19th. Discharg'd 4 patients to-day and receiv'd 8. Our number is now about 28. I find myself unable to do justice to any more. I had a hard struggle with a fit of despondency, but came across a little sentiment in A. Tiebout's Magazines which proved a timely relief to me. The weather is quite cool to-day. 3 patients died. I receiv'd a letter from Gard. Baker. Walk'd twice to the head of the lane.

storm rose a little and Mr. Fisher and Mrs. Hall came to pretty high water. I am sometimes tempted to resign my station, but really, I am afraid that like Joseph I shall meet with a worse fate than Joseph. The honest Old Fisherman, died last night; his family bears the loss with a fortitude truly noble. I am convinced their behavior is not from want of feeling, from the affection with which they treated one another. One other patient died and I was admitted. I took the opportunity of sailing down to town in the boat. Went to my Father's and died; this I over all we had to say—see W. Debow, and was much pleased with his family behavior. I got a crystal to my watch. About 2 I set off again for Halls and on foot, my brother accompanied me almost all the way. Had some discourse with one of my patients who gave me some anecdotes of Dr. Coffin in Ireland, declaring that he could tell the time of a person's death several years before. I really was tempted to cover a little of this wonderful Doctor's skill.

17th. My patients are all in a pretty good way except one poor fellow who is lingering on the borders of the grave. I have admitted to-day. The steward was taken ill yesterday; I gave him some medicine last night, and he appears now to be mending. Four of the Health Commissioners were here in the afternoon to fix on the spot for another building for the sick. I wrote an answer to a letter which I received from W. Debow.

18th. Pretty early in the morning I set off for town. In the first place, entered Vane's shop and got my hair cut; went to my Father's and breakfasted; called to see Mrs. Hall, who is sick with the epidemic, as well as her daughter Charlotte. I left the report of yesterday at Sydenham's and returned to Halls about 12. We received no less than 14 this day. Had put to it to accommodate them all.

19th. Discharged 4 patients to-day and received 8. Our number is now about 28. I find myself unable to do justice to my more. I had a hard struggle with a fit of despondency, but some across a little sentiment in A. Tibbott's rhyming which proved timely relief to me. The weather is quite cool to-day. 3 patients died. I received a letter from Gard. Baker, W. H. H. to the head of the lane.

20th. Sunday. I have had a great deal of fatigue to-day; having several bad cases. 3 died & 3 were admitted. Just before noon I was setting off for town, when some of the Committee with Dr. Bard arriv'd, and not long after Dr. Smith. The state of the Hospital was examined and several improvements suggested. They propose sending another young Physician to divide the duty with me. I offer'd to resign entirely, but they did not seem willing to agree to it. Drs. Hicks & Anthony Anderson came to request that I would have one of the corpses laid by for him to examine to-morrow.

21st. Very cool weather. 4 patients died to-day and but two were admitted. I took a walk to town; din'd at my Father's; went and saw Mrs. Bailey and Charlotte. The former I think in danger: I felt rather in a melancholy mood. My Brother accompanied me part of the way back. At parting, I inadvertently dropp'd out a Rhyme, which set us in a laugh, and the medical effects of a laugh are well known. At the Hospital I found Mr. Johnson, who is appointed to take charge of half of the patients. We proceeded to a division of them, and I now found myself reliev'd of considerable labour. Mr. Fisher & his family do not seem to be altogether reconciled to my partner.

22d. I find more advantages than one from the new arrangement; as Mr. Johnson is a person of considerable information I may receive much improvement from his company, besides the countenance which the presence of one engaged in the same pursuit gives a person. We each lost a patient to-day, but 3 were admitted and 4 Discharged. We have been engaged in a piece of business which I am afraid will breed some disturbance. Dr. John Hicks having obtained permission from some of the Committee to open one of the diseased, we had a corpse removed into the barn, and Johnson and I lent a hand at the business. I receiv'd much satisfaction from the appearance of the Stomach which was the following. Though apparently sound on the outside the inner membrane was in a gangrenous state, of a dusky crimson colour and cover'd with a purulent mucus. The *duodenum* partook of the same appearance. The Liver was sound, the Gall-bladder quite empty, the Lungs and Heart had the natural appearance, the vessels of the brain were turgid with black

20th Sunday. I have had a great deal of fatigue to-day, having several bad cases. 3 died & 2 were admitted. Just before noon I was sitting off for town, when some of the Committee with Dr. Ward arrived, and not long after Mr. Smith. The state of the Hospital was examined and several improvements suggested. They proposed sending another young physician to divide the duty with me. I offered to resign entirely, but they did not seem willing to agree to it. Dr. Hicks of Andover, Anderson came to request that I would have one of the corpses laid by for him to examine to-morrow.

21st. Very cool weather. 4 patients died to-day and but two were admitted. I took a walk to town; this at my father's; went and saw Mr. Holley and Chastice. The former I think in danger. I felt rather in a melancholy mood. My brother accompanied me part of the way back. At parting I inadvertently dropped out a rhyme which set us in a laugh, and the medical effects of a laugh are well known. At the Hospital I found Mr. Johnson who is appointed to take charge of half of the patients. We proceeded to a division of them, and I now found myself to have a considerable labour. Mr. Fisher & his family do not seem to be altogether reconciled to my position.

22d. I had more advantage than ever from the new arrangement; as Mr. Johnson is a person of considerable information I may receive much improvement from his company, besides the convenience which the presence of one engaged in the same pursuit gives a person. We each lost a patient to-day, but 2 were admitted and 4 discharged. We have been engaged in a piece of business which I am afraid will breed some dissension. Dr. John Hicks having obtained permission from some of the Committee to open one of the lessons, we had a corpse removed into the hall, and Johnson and I lost a hand at the business. I received much satisfaction from the appearance of the stomach which was the following. Though apparently sound on the outside the inner membrane was in a gangrenous state, of a dusky crimson colour and covered with a purulent matter. The duodenum partook of the same appearance. The liver was sound, the gall-bladder quite empty, the lungs and heart had the natural appearance, the vessels of the brain were turgid with blood.

blood, but the worst of the business is like to follow, the black men who went, together with the Alms-house cartman, to put him in the coffin, conceited that the smell was horrid and the affair was soon spread over the Kitchen. Mr. Fisher & his wife were highly displeased at the "wicked piece of work," as the latter term'd it. Some quarls among the nurses serv'd to destroy the tranquility of the evening.

23d. A very pleasant day but several very unpleasant circumstances fell out. The two black men were affronted, and went off to town. Mr. Stymets perswaded them to return. One of them being intoxicated bred a quarrel with the nurses. A building is erecting in the garden for the accommodation of patients. Some of the men, after work, were getting at the fruit, and Mr. Fisher endeavoring to hinder them, they were beginning to beat him and shook his wife by the shoulders, for interposing. She sung out in a lamentable strain, and before we came up the men made off. We receiv'd 10 patients to-day. 3 died. Drs. Smith & Hicks made us a visit towards dark. In the evening Mr. Johnson intimated to Mrs. Fisher his wish that supper could be got earlier. She chose to be affronted; the dispute arose and before long she discharged a most dreadfull artillery of Billingsgate at him, and ordered him out of the Kitchen. His feelings were much hurt by this usage, & he is fill'd with disgust at the place. Dr. Hicks & Mr. Lent call'd with an expectation of getting a peep at another subject but were disappointed.

24th. About 9 this morning, having arrang'd matters, I set off and walk'd to town, and was affectionately receiv'd by my Father's family. I bespoke a pair of breeches at Gardner & Nivens, and return'd to the Hospital a little after 12. 14 patients were admitted to-day; 4 died, 1 dismiss'd. I have 16 under my care. A man who was in service at Bush-hill during the prevalence of the disease in Philadelphia applied for employment. I flatter myself that a storm is at hand, which from the beneficial effect it will have on the air is much desired. How happy would we be if we could always resign ourselves to the will of Providence & act with Fortitude. I think I can see the wise intentions of our Common Father in placing me in this situation. I do not expect to meet with greater trials in this life than I have experienc'd

blood, but the worst of the business is yet to follow. The black men who went together with the African nation, to put him in the coffin, testified that the coffin was broken and the coffin was opened over the coffin. Mr. Fisher's wife was highly displeased at the "wicked piece of work," as the father term'd it. Some guests among the nurses seem'd to destroy the morality of the evening.

25th. A very pleasant day, but several very unpleasant circumstances fell out. The two black men were arrested, and sent off to town. Mr. Stevens persuaded them to return. One of them being intoxicated had a quarrel with the nurse. A building is opening in the garden for the accommodation of patients. Some of the men, after work, were getting at the fruit, and Mr. Fisher endeavoring to hinder them, they were beginning to beat him and shoot him with the slings, for interfering. Some ran off in a lamentable state, and before we came up the men made off. We made 5 to patients today. 3 died. The Smith & White made us a visit towards dusk. In the evening Mr. Johnson told us that Mr. Fisher his wife that supper could be got earlier. She chose to be attended by the English nurse and before long she discharged a most dreadful artillery of ill-nature at him, and ordered him out of the kitchen. His feelings were much hurt by this usage, & he is fill'd with hatred at the place. Dr. Hill & Mr. Lane call'd with an expectation of getting a pup at another subject but were disappointed.

26th. About this morning, having some matters I set off and walk'd to town and was unfortunately scold'd by my father's family. I despise a pair of parasites at Gresham & Merton, and return'd to the Hospital a little after 12. 11 patients were admitted to-day; 5 died. I discharg'd. I have 16 under my care. A man who was in service at Bush-hill during the prevalence of the disease in Philadelphia applied for employment. I foster myself that a storm is at hand, which from the beneficial effect it will have on the air is much desired. How happy could we be if we could always resign ourselves to the will of Providence & not with Fortitude. I think I can see the wise intentions of our Common Father in placing me in this situation. I do not expect to meet with greater trials in this life than I have expect'd.

here. May I be better enabled to support them. Perhaps at some future period these lines may appear ridiculous to others. Perhaps they may be the means of reclaiming me from error; if so I'll run the risque of the former and record the present state of my mind.

25th. 7 Died to-day and 6 were admitted. Dr. Smith & Mr. Stymets made us a visit. Towards night the peace was again broken by Mrs. Fisher abusing one of the nurses. Here is one example of the evil effects of indulging a passionate temper. The patients must inevitably suffer in consequence of neglect, and the whole Family be tormented with the brawling.

26th. Thirteen arrivals, four deaths to-day. In the afternoon I took a walk to town. Found Dr. Young & T. Herttell at my Father's. I was surpris'd to find my Brother's hair dock'd off like my own. I was told that the number of deaths yesterday was 19, in town. Many houses are shut up, and the streets barer than ever I beheld them. After tea I set off and return'd to Belle-vue before 6.

27th. A stormy day, a circumstance which will inspire us with a pleasing sensation, when we consider that the change of weather may be the means of arresting the progress of the Epidemic. We receiv'd but 2 patients and 3 died. Dr. Dingley, * who is an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Johnson's, made us a visit in the afternoon. I thought I saw something of affectation in the Dr. I find Johnson is the translator of *Boulanger's Christianity Unveiled*, and of course is well acquainted with the French language.

28th. A pleasant day. About 15 of our patients were able to leave their beds to-day. Dr. Smith visited them, and declared to some of the Committee, who were present, that it was a pleasure to see the state of the patients now. We admitted 5, two of whom were dying. 3 others died this morning and one towards night. William, the *orderly man* of the City Hospital, came to see Dr. Johnson and brought his flute. Evening, Quarrels among the Nurses. Bella! horrida bella!

29th. A pleasant day; 5 were admitted, 4 Discharged & 1 Died. Johnson's Fever, which has been hanging about him, has now

* Dr. Amasa Dingley, of 2 Ferry street.

here. May I be better enabled to support them. Perhaps at some future period these may appear sufficient to others. Perhaps they may be the means of avoiding me from error; if so I'll not the topic of the lecture and record the present state of my mind.

20th. I died to-day and 6 were admitted. Dr. Smith & Mr. Symonds made us a visit. Towards night the peace was again broken by Mr. Fisher showing one of the nurses. There is one example of the evil effects of indulging a passionate temper. The patients must inevitably suffer in consequence of neglect, and the whole family be concerned with the nursing.

21st. Thirteen arrivals, four deaths to-day. In the afternoon I took a walk to town. Found Dr. Young & T. Heston at my father's. I was surprised to find my brother's hair black off his my own. I was told that the number of deaths yesterday was 12 in town. Many houses are shut up, and the streets later than ever I beheld them. After tea I set off and returned to

Helle-vo before 6

22nd. A stormy day, a circumstance which will impede us with a pleasing sensation, when we consider that the chance of weather may be the means of arresting the progress of the epidemic. We received but 2 patients and 3 died. The Hospital, who is an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Johnson's, made us a visit in the afternoon. I thought I saw something of allusion to the fact that Johnson is the grandson of Andrew's (Christiansen) Clerk and of course is well acquainted with the French language.

23rd. A pleasant day. About 12 of our patients were able to leave their beds to-day. Dr. Smith visited them and heeded to some of the Committee, who were present that it was a pleasant to see the state of the patients now. We admitted 2, two of whom were dying. 2 others died this morning and one towards night. William, the overseer, came of the City Hospital, came to see Dr. Johnson and brought his line. Evening, Quaker, among the Nurses. (Bella's words follow)

24th. A pleasant day; 5 were admitted, 4 discharged & 1 died. Johnson's fever, which has been hanging about him, has now

* Dr. Amos Light, of 27th street.

made a serious attack. He was confin'd to his bed, took a dose of Physic, &c., but in the afternoon Dr. Dingley came, took away a few drops of blood and prevail'd on him to go to town in a chair. Of course I am left with the care of 37 patients. I wrote to the Committee for Nurses. In the evening Old Wilson got a little groggy and bother'd me a good deal. Difficulties, indeed! I have, however, brought my mind to a degree of Resignation.

30th. Accounts from the City seem to promise an abatement of the disease. Another Nurse came with Mr. Fisher. The Committee assure me that I shall be supplied with every necessary. It seems that Johnson will lose their good opinion, altho' he gains his health. I think he would have recover'd here. 6 patients admitted, 2 died, 4 Discharged, 37 on hand. Some of the Committee made us a visit with Dr. Smith. Alex.* Hosack & Mr. Lawrence, Steward of the City Hospital, call'd in and took a drink of Porter.

GOWANS' WESTERN MEMORABILIA.

III.

1774, Sept. 5. The delegates from the city of New York left for Philadelphia to meet in the general Colonial Congress. John Jay's departure was unknown at the time, but Isaac Low was accompanied to Paulus Hook ferry by the people, with colors flying, music playing, and huzzas. After parting with their delegate, they returned to the Coffee House in order to testify the like respect to James Duane, Philip Livingston, and John Alsop. They were accompanied in like manner to the Royal Exchange, where Mr. Duane addressed them. After this the delegates, accompanied by the multitude, went to the foot of Broad street, where they embarked and were saluted by the discharge of cannon and the loud and unanimous gratulations of their constituents.

April 21. The ship Nancy arrived with a cargo of tea. The

* Alexander Hosack, merchant, of 120 William street.

made a serious attack. He was confined to his bed, took a dose of
 Physic, &c., but in the afternoon the febrile state, took away a
 few drops of blood and prostrated on him to get to town in a chair.
 Of course I am left with the care of 25 patients. I wrote to the
 Committee for Nurses. In the evening Old Wilson got a little
 greyer and better, I am a good deal. Unfortunately, indeed, I
 have, however, brought my mind to a degree of distraction.

30th. Accounts from the City seem to promise an abatement
 of the disease. Another Nurse came with Mr. Fisher. The Com-
 mittee assure me that I shall be supplied with every necessary.
 It seems that Johnson will lose their good opinion, after his gain-
 ing his health. I think he would have recovered from a patient
 admitted 2 died, 4 Discharged, 37 on hand. Some of the Com-
 mittee made us a visit with the Sisters. Alice, Thomas & Mr.
 Lawrence, Secretary of the City Hospital, call'd in and took a drink
 of Porter.

GOWAN'S WESTERN MEMORIALS

17th Sept. 3. The delegation from the city of New York left for
 Philadelphia to meet in the General Colonial Congress. John Jay's
 departure was announced at the house, but some time was
 needed to find a look for the people with other things,
 inside physics and he came. After parting with the delegation they
 returned to the College House in order to notify the like respect to
 James Duane, Philip Livingston, and John Alsop. They were
 accompanied in the manner to the Hotel Exchange where Mr.
 Duane addressed them. After this the delegates accompanied by the
 committee went to the foot of Broad street where they mounted
 and were joined by the discharge of cannon and the loud and un-
 common gratulations of their constituents.

April 31. The ship Nancy arrived with a cargo of tea. The

* Alexander Hood, merchant, of 120 William street.

Sons of Liberty waited upon the Captain and compelled him to put to sea again.

Christopher Collis delivered lectures on Natural Philosophy, in which he projected a scheme for supplying New York with good and wholesome water. The water was to be brought from a fresh water pond, occupying nearly the same ground as does now the celebrated Egyptian Tombs.

Nov. 26. Dr. Ogilby, rector of Trinity Church, died.

1776. Sept. 28. Lieutenant Governor Colden died, aged 89. He was educated as a physician, and came to America in 1710, practiced physic in Philadelphia, returned to Scotland, and married and brought his wife to New York in 1718.

Sept. 21. Great fire. It commenced in a small wooden building on Whitehall wharf, occupied by a woman of ill fame. It destroyed a vast amount of property, and 429 houses were consumed. At this time the city had 30,000 inhabitants and 4,200 houses.

1777. The British officers commenced performing in the John Street Theatre. Dr. Beaumont, surgeon general, was manager. Col. French was Scrub. Women characters were performed by young officers. Major Williams was the hero of the tragedy, and his mistress took the highest female part. Captains Delancey, Seix, Loftus, Bradden, Andre and Stanley were performers.

The first Constitution of the State of New York promulgated. The Constitution was made by a convention which sat at Kingston.

1778. August. Great fire in the city. It originated on Cruger's wharf, and burnt about fifty houses.

1780, Feb. 1. A four horse sleigh came over on the ice from Staten Island to the city.

Oct. 2. Major Andre was executed as a spy at Tappan, on the Hudson river a little way above New York.

1782, Nov. 30. The articles of peace agreed to, which was a happy and fortunate day for New York.

1783, Nov. 25. The British troops evacuated the city of New York, and the American commander in chief took possession. Gen. Washington entered the city by the Bowery, the only road at that time leading to the interior. He was accompanied by the principal men of the city. He took up his headquarters at Black Sam's, and continued there till December 4th.

Some of Liberty waited upon the Captain and compelled him to put to rest again.

Christopher Collins delivered lectures on Natural Philosophy, in which he presented a scheme for supplying New York with good and wholesome water. The water was to be brought from a fresh water pond, occupying nearly the same ground as does now the celebrated Egyptian Temple.

Nov. 26. Dr. Ogden, tutor of Trinity College, died.

1776 Sept. 22. Lieutenant Governor Golden died, aged 53. He was educated as a physician, and came to America in 1719. He practiced physic in Philadelphia, returned to Scotland, and married and brought his wife to New York in 1718.

Sept. 21. Great fire. It commenced in a small wooden building on Hinchin's wharf, occupied by a warehouse of linen. It destroyed a vast amount of property, and 450 houses were consumed. At this time the city had 50,000 inhabitants and 4,200 houses.

1777. The British officers commenced practicing in the John Street Theatre. The Roman Catholic mission school was managed by Col. French and his wife. His wife's character was mentioned by young officers. Major Withers was the hero of the war, and his name was the highest honor to the British. His wife, Mary, and his children were mentioned.

The first Constitution of the State of New York passed. The Constitution was made by a convention held at Kingston. 1778. Annual Great Fire in the city. It originated on Coney Island, and burnt about five houses.

1780, Feb. 1. A four horse sleigh came over on the ice from Staten Island to the city.

Oct. 2. Major André was executed as a spy at Tappan, on the Hudson River a little way above New York.

1782 Nov. 20. The articles of peace agreed to which was a happy and fortunate day for New York.

1788 Nov. 22. The British troops evacuated the city of New York, and the American commander in chief took possession. Gen. Washington entered the city by the Bowery, the only road at that time leading to the interior. He was accompanied by the principal men of the city. He took up his headquarters at Black Sam's, and continued there till December 1st.

1785. The first stage between New York and Albany commenced running—fare, four pence per mile.

Alderman Bayard sold lots situated on Broadway south of Fulton street, full size, for twenty-five dollars each. The same now have been sold for \$42,500 (1855).

The first voyage made from New York to China by Captain Dean in an Albany sloop.

1786, Nov. 14. Number of poor in the almshouse was 301. Now over 5,000.

The first Roman Catholic Church opened in New York City, St. Peter's in Barclay street. It has since been rebuilt.

Jan. 16. The trustees of Trinity Church granted a lot of ground to each of the Presbyterian congregations in the city for the use of their respective senior pastors.

April 13. The first commencement of Columbia College was held in St. Paul's Church, Broadway, on which occasion the Continental Congress suspended business for the purpose of attending. DeWitt Clinton was the first graduate, and delivered a Latin oration.

1788, July 22. A great procession of the citizens in honor of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. At daylight the inhabitants of Great Dock street, Hanover square, Queen street, Whitehall and Broadway, swept and watered their respective streets for the accommodation of the procession. At eight o'clock the guns were fired, and the immense columns moved down Broadway to Great Dock street, thence through Hanover square, Chatham, Division, Arundel and Bullock streets to Bayard's farms.

1789, April 30. George Washington inaugurated President of the United States in front of the City Hall, corner of Nassau and Broad streets, on which a great concourse of people attended to witness the ceremony.

The first year of the presidency under the new Constitution, Gen. Washington resided in the Franklin House at the head of Cherry street, Franklin square.

1790, Jan. 1. Gen. Washington was waited upon by the principal gentlemen of the city. The day was uncommonly mild and pleasant. In the evening Mrs. Washington held her levee.

1785. The first stage between New York and Albany commenced running—three-four hours per day.

Abraham Bland sold his situated in Broadway south of Fifth Avenue, lot size for twenty-five dollars cash. The same now have been sold for \$12,500 (1835).

The first voyage made from New York to China by Captain Allen in an Albany ship.

1786 Nov. 14. Number of poor in the almshouse was 305. Now over 5000.

The first Roman Catholic Church opened in New York City, St. Peter's in Barclay street. It has since been rebuilt.

Jan. 12. The trustees of Trinity Church granted a lot of ground to each of the Presbyterian congregations in the city for the use of their respective meeting houses.

April 12. The first commencement of Columbia College was held in St. Paul's Church, Broadway, on which occasion the Continental Congress suspended business for the purpose of attending to the exercises, and delivered a Latin oration.

1785 July 22. A great procession of the citizens in honor of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. At their right the inhabitants of Great Dock street, Hanover square, Queen street, Whitehall and Broadway, sang and watched their respective streets for the accommodation of the procession. At eight o'clock the knots were fired and the numerous columns moved down Broadway to Great Dock street, thence through Hanover square, Church, Division, Arsenal and Ball's street to Barclay's door.

1785 April 30. George Washington inaugurated President of the United States in front of the City Hall, corner of Nassau and Broad streets, on which a great concourse of people attended to witness the ceremony.

The first year of the presidency under the new Constitution. Gen. Washington resided in the Franklin House at the head of Cherry street, Franklin square.

1790 Jan. 1. Gen. Washington was raised upon by the patriotic gentlemen of the city. The day was unanimously mild and pleasant. In the evening Mrs. Washington held her levee.

The City Hotel built. For a long time this was considered the great building of the city, and probably deserved the title from its great magnitude. It was taken down in 1849 and the new buildings converted into stores.

1792. Proposals made for building St. Mark's Church. Mr. Stuyvesant engaged to give £800 and a lot of ground, 150 feet in width and 190 feet in length. In 1795 the corporation of Trinity Church added £5,000; in 1796 the church was finished and it was consecrated by Bishop Provoost May 9th, 1799.

Sept. 7. The first Episcopal Bishop consecrated in the United States. The ceremony was performed in Trinity Church, New York City, by Bishops Provoost, White, Madison and Seabury; the one consecrated was the Rev. T. I. Claggett, for the State of Maryland.

1794. John Jay arrived from England bringing with him the famous treaty of commerce. While this was under debate in the United States Senate some incorrect copies got afloat and much exasperated a certain class of citizens. A great mob collected at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, in front of the old Federal Hall, and in a violent manner remonstrated against the treaty. Gen. Hamilton endeavored to pacify the mob from the steps of an old Dutch building at the corner of Broad street, while Aaron Burr looked darkly on from the steps of the Hall. This excitement finally ended by the public burning of the obnoxious treaty on the Bowling Green amidst dancing, shouting and singing by the mob.

1795. Common school system of the State established.

1797. At this time there were only four teachers in the city of American birth, namely, Jacob Brown, afterwards General Brown, Benjamin Romaine, Enoch Ely and John Coffin.

Mr. John Leake left a legacy of £1,000 upon certain trusts to the corporation of Trinity Church, the interest of the same to be applied to the purchase of good and wholesome bread for weekly distribution among the needy members of the parish. Query—Has this ever been carried into effect?

The Medical Repository, a quarterly publication, commenced being published. It was conducted by Drs. Mitchill, Smith and Miller, afterwards assisted by Drs. Pascalis and Akerly. It terminated with the twenty-third volume in 1824.

The City Hotel built. For a long time this was considered the great building of the city, and probably secured the title from its great magnitude. It was taken down in 1813 and the new building constructed in its place.

1792. Proposals made for building St. Mark's Church. Mr. Stuyvesant engaged to give \$200 and a lot of ground, 150 feet in width and 120 feet in length. In 1793 the corporation of the City of New York voted \$25,000; in 1794 the church was finished and it was consecrated by Bishop Doane May 27th, 1795.

Sept. 1. The first Episcopal Bishop consecrated to the United States. The ceremony was performed at Trinity Church, New York City, by Bishop Doane May 27th, 1795. The ceremony was the first of the kind in the State of New York.

1794. John Jay arrived from England bringing with him the famous treaty of commerce. While the treaty was under debate in the United States Senate some honest critics got about and much expected a certain class of violence. A great mob collected at the corner of Broad and Wall streets in front of the old Federal Hall and in a violent manner manifested against the treaty. John Hamilton endeavored to pacify the mob from the top of an old Dutch building at the corner of Broad street, while John Jay looked down from the steps of the Hall. The excitement finally ended by the public burning of the document treaty for the Bowling Green arena dancing, shouting and singing by the mob.

1793. Commencement school system of the State established.

1792. At this time there were only four members in the City of New York, namely Jacob Brown, Abraham, Gerard, Thomas, Benjamin Livingston, Jacob Ely and John Egan.

Mr. John Jay left a legacy of \$10,000 upon certain trusts to the corporation of Trinity Church the interest of the sum to be applied to the purchase of ground and woodwork for the building. The distribution among the needy members of the parish. (Query—Has the ever been carried into effect?)

The Medical Repository, a quarterly publication, commenced being published. It was conducted by Dr. Mitchell, Smith and Miller, afterwards assisted by Dr. Fennell and Alsty. It was united with the twenty-third volume in 1824.

1798. Park Theatre erected, situated in Park row, between Ann and Beekman streets.

The books used in the schools at this time were Webster's Spelling Book, the American Preceptor, by Caleb Bingham, Dilworth's Arithmetic and Dwight's Geography. There was no such thing as a large map, atlas, globe or black board in any school.

1799, Dec. 31. A funeral procession in honor of General Washington. The military, masonic fraternity and various classes of citizens joined in the mournful solemnity, and a funeral oration was afterwards delivered at St. Paul's Church.

1800. This year the seat of government was transferred from New York to Albany; where it has been ever since.

1801, March 4. A procession, bells ringing, guns firing and speech making in honor of Jefferson's inauguration as President of the United States.

1803. A gift was offered the trustees of the Lutheran Church of a plot of land of about six acres near the head of Canal street and Broadway. The trustees, after taking into consideration the propriety of accepting or rejecting the gift, passed a resolution that it was inexpedient to accept the gift, inasmuch as the land was not worth the fencing. The same ground at the present time is worth several millions of dollars.

Sept. 6. The foundation stone of the present City Hall laid, finished in 1812 at the expense of one half million of dollars.

The building of St. John's Church, Hudson square, commenced and was finished in 1807. Cost \$172,833.64. Consecrated by Bishop Moore the same year.

1805. The Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, then fifteen years old, was instituted for the purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed generally. It consists of persons in the higher ranks of life who hold regular meetings in Tammany Hall, corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets. The society is incorporated and the annual amount they are allowed to possess for charitable purposes is limited to \$5,000. This association derives its name from an Indian chief called Tammany, no less celebrated for his valor than for his benevolence and humanity.

1807. Hugh Gaine died, aged 81 years. He was editor and

1798 Park Theatre erected, situated in Park row, between Ave
and Hookman street.
The books used in the schools at this time were Webster's Spelling
book the American Reader, by Caleb Bingham, D.D.,
Aldrich's and Davis's Geography. There was no such thing as
a paper map, globe or black board in any school.
1799, Dec. 31. A French prisoner in house of General Webb
taken. The military, marine, artillery and various classes of
officers joined in the annual solemnity, and a funeral oration was
afterwards delivered at St. Paul's Church.
1800. This year the seat of Government was transferred from
New York to Albany; when it has been ever since.
1801, March 4. A procession, both religious, gave place and
speech making in honor of Jefferson's inauguration as President of
the United States.
1802. A gift was offered the trustees of the Lutheran Church of
a plot of land of about six acres near the head of Canal street and
Highway. The trustees after taking into consideration the pro-
perty of occupying or regarding the gift, passed a resolution that it
was inexpedient to accept the gift, inasmuch as the land was not
near the Church. The same year at the general Convention several
resolutions of rights.
Sept. 6. The translation of the present City Hall took
place in 1813 at the expense of one half million of dollars.
The building of St. John's Church, Hudson square, commenced
and was finished in 1817. Cost \$175,000. Completed in
1819. About the same year.
1820. The Society of Tanners, or Columbian Order, then
thirteen years old, was invited for the purpose of assisting in relief
to the indigent and distressed generally. It consists of persons
in the higher ranks of life who hold regular meetings in 7th
many Hall, corner of Nassau and Park street. The society
is incorporated and the annual amount they are allowed to be
new for charitable purposes is limited to \$5,000. This society
action derives its name from an Indian chief called Tannum,
no less celebrated for his valor than for his benevolence and
humanity.
1807. Hugh Gibbs died, aged 81 years. He was editor and

proprietor of the New York Mercury from its commencement in 1752 to its termination in 1783.

Oct. 2. The Clermont, the first steamboat that navigated the American waters, left New York for Albany and arrived at the latter place on the 4th at 10 o'clock P. M.

1809, Feb. 10. The New York Historical Society was formed by an association of gentlemen in imitation of a similar institution in Massachusetts. The society owns a very extensive collection of books, pamphlets, maps, manuscripts, prints, paintings, busts, handbills, newspapers, coins, medals, relics of antiquity and every document calculated to illustrate the civil history of the country.

1811, May 29. John Henry Hobart consecrated assistant Bishop of New York, elected Rector of Trinity Church March 11th, 1816, in 1823 visited Europe. He was born in Philadelphia September 14th, 1775, entered in Princeton College in 1791, ordained deacon in June, 1798. In 1799 he accepted a call to New Brunswick, removed to Hempstead, Long Island, in 1800, and died at Auburn, New York, Sept. 12th, 1830.

1816, Feb. 27. Bishop Moore died. He was born Oct. 5th, 1748, at Newtown, Long Island; was educated there and at King's College, New York; went to England in 1774, ordained deacon the same year, June 24th, by the Bishop of London; appointed Rector of Trinity Church Oct. 22d, 1800; elected Bishop of New York Sept. 5th, 1801, and consecrated Bishop at Trenton, N. J., Sept. 11, the same year, by Bishop White, of Pennsylvania. In the period of thirty-five years he celebrated 3,578 marriages, and baptized 3,064 children.

1818, Sept. 6. Bishop Provoost died, aged 73 years.

1819, March 26. The Bank for Savings in the City of New York, incorporated. Situated in Chambers street.

1820, May 20th. The Park Theatre destroyed by fire.

The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States incorporated. Library 8,000 volumes.

Apprentices' Library founded. It is the property of the Mechanics' Society of the city, and under the management of a committee of seven.

proprietor of the New York Mercury from its commencement in 1783 to its termination in 1785.

Oct. 2. The Librarian of the first standard that regulated the American calendar, John New York for Albany and arrived at the latter place on the 4th at 10 o'clock P. M.

1809, Feb. 10. The New York Historical Society was formed by an association of gentlemen in imitation of a similar institution in Massachusetts. The society owns a very extensive collection of books, pamphlets, maps, manuscripts, prints, paintings, maps, handbills, newspapers, notes, medals, coins of antiquity and every document calculated to illustrate the civil history of the country.

1811, May 28. John Henry Hobart consecrated second Bishop of New York, elected Pastor of Trinity Church March 11th, 1810, in 1803 visited Europe. He was born in Philadelphia September 14th, 1775, entered in Yale College in 1794, graduated in June 1797. In 1799 he accepted a call to New Haven which removed to Hartford, Conn. He died in 1806 and died at Andover New York Sept. 12th, 1806.

1810, Feb. 27. Bishop Moore died. He was born Oct. 25th, 1748, at Newtown Long Island; was educated there and at King's College, New York; went to England in 1774, and returned the same year, June 24th, to the Bishop of London; appointed Pastor of Trinity Church Oct. 2nd, 1800; elected Bishop of New York Sept. 21st, 1801 and consecrated Bishop at Trenton N. J. Sept. 17, the same year, by Bishop White, of Pennsylvania. In the period of thirty-four years he administered 2,578 marriages and baptized 3,044 children.

1812, Sept. 8. Bishop Doane died, aged 73 years.

1818, March 20. The Bank for Savings in the City of New York incorporated. Situated in Chambers street.

1820, May 20th. The Park Theatre destroyed by fire.

The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States incorporated. Library 8,000 volumes.

Apprentices' Library founded. It is the property of the Mechanics' Society of the city, and under the management of a committee of seven.

1821, Feb. 2. The Mercantile Library Association opened their collection of books for the use of the members at No. 49 Fulton street with 700 volumes; in June, 1826, removed to Cliff street; Nov. 2, 1830, removed to Clinton Hall, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets. Present (1850) number of volumes in the Library 31,674; estimated worth of the collection \$50,000.

Oct. 22. The corner stone of St. Matthew's Church was laid (situated in Walker street near Broadway).

1822, June 22. The Albion commenced being published at No. 37 William street. This is a weekly paper devoted to British, colonial and foreign news.

1824. New York House of Refuge incorporated; located at the corner of Bloomingdale road and Fifth avenue, now Madison Square. In 1839 removed to the foot of 23d street and East River.

1825. April. The Merchants' Exchange began to be built, and was finished in July, 1827. Burnt down in the great fire of 1836; commenced to be rebuilt with blue granite in 1838, and finished in 1841.

The Lafayette Theatre, situated in Laurens, near Canal street, was opened under the management of Mr. Dinneford. Charles W. Sanford, proprietor.

1827, May. The Morning Courier and Enquirer commenced being published. In December James Watson Webb became editor and partly proprietor. The circulation was about 3,000 daily. It is the largest sheet published in the United States, and may be called the Times of America. It originally grew out of a paper entitled the Enquirer, edited by M. M. Noah.

1827, July 4. By previous acts of the Legislature of the State, slavery in New York was entirely and unconditionally abolished.

1828, May 25. Bowery Theatre burned to the ground.

1829. Harlem Rail Road Company obtained a charter for constructing a road from New York to Albany. In 1832 a portion of the track was first opened for conveying passengers from the corner of Grand street and the Bowery to 32d street and Fourth avenue.

1831, Oct. 19. A great riot in the Park Theatre, caused by Mr. Anderson's unpopularity.

1851, Feb. 2. The Mercantile Library Association opened their collection of books for the use of the members at No. 19 Fulton street with 700 volumes; in June 1852, removed to Cliff street; Nov. 2, 1852, removed to Clinton Hall, corner of Nassau and Mott street. Present (1856) number of volumes in the library 31,014; estimated worth of the collection \$30,000.

Oct. 22. The corner stone of St. Matthew's Church was laid (located in Waller street near Broadway).

1852, Jan. 22. The African commenced being published at No. 27 William street. This is a weekly paper devoted to British

colonial and foreign news.

1852, New York House of Refuge inaugurated; located at the corner of Broadway and 14th street, near Madison square. In 1853 removed to the foot of 23d street and East River.

1852, April. The Mercantile Exchange began to be built, and was finished in July, 1852. Burnt down in the great fire of 1856; commenced to be rebuilt with fine granite in 1857, and finished in 1861.

The Lafayette Theatre, situated in Lower, near Canal street, was opened under the management of Mr. Blumstein. Charles W. Goodell, proprietor.

1857, May. The Standard-Gleaner and Reporter commenced being published. In December James Watson Webb became editor and partly proprietor. The circulation was about 2,000 daily. It is the largest sheet published in the United States and may be called the Times of America. It originally grew out of a paper entitled the Knickerbocker, edited by M. M. Knickerbocker.

1857, Jan. 4. The previous year of the Legislature of the State, slavery in New York was entirely and unconditionally abolished.

1858, May 25. Henry Thoreau turned to the ground.

1859, Harbison 12th Street Company obtained a charter for an omnibus's road from New York to Albany. In 1862 a portion of the track was first opened for carrying passengers from the corner of Grand street and the Bowery to 32d street and Fourth

avenue.
1861, Oct. 16. A great riot in the Park Theatre, caused by Mr. Anderson's unpopularity.

New York Institution for the Blind went into operation.

University of the City of New York chartered and opened for the reception of students the following year.

1832, June 28. The Asiatic cholera first visited New York, On its first appearance the alarm of the citizens was beyond all example. They fled in every direction; steamboats, sloops, stages, railroads and every method of conveyance were filled to overflowing for several days. Had the city been sacked by a barbarian conqueror the alarm could not have been greater.

Oct. 31. The first number of the New York Globe, published by James Gordon Bennett, editor and proprietor, office No. 20 Wall street. This harbinger of the New York Herald gave up the ghost with the thirty-eighth number. It was a sheet about one-half the size of the Herald at present.

Dec. 15. The Penny Post commenced being published. The first penny paper published in America. It was published weekly and reached seventeen numbers. Its size was about 18 inches by 12. S. H. Jackson, proprietor, editor and printer. Sold by William Gowans, 121 Chatham street; Jansen's book store, and Bates & Anstice, 214 Broadway. Like all new enterprises the first attempt was unsuccessful.

1833, April 25. The City Hotel, corner of Broadway and Cedar streets, burnt down.

Sept. 2. The New York Sun commenced being published by Benjamin H. Day and George W. Wisner. Size, about a quarto post sheet of letter paper. Published at 222 William street. The paper subsequently fell into the hands of Moses Y. Beach, and it is understood he made a large fortune by it. This was the second attempt and the first successful penny paper in America. Circulation daily, 40,000.

1834. In the Spring of this year the Custom House commenced being built, under the superintendence of John Frazer, architect, and was finished in 1842 at the cost of \$985,000.

July 3. A great funeral procession in honor of the memory of General Lafayette.

1834, July 10. Astor's Hotel.—The corner stone of this fine building was laid on the fourth, at five o'clock in the morning, in the presence of about a hundred spectators. A box was deposited

New York Institution for the Blind went into operation University of the City of New York, founded and opened for the reception of students the following year.

1852, June 28. The Atlantic cholera first visited New York. On its first appearance the alarm of the citizens was beyond all example. They fled in every direction; restaurants, shops, saloons and every method of conveyance were filled to overflowing for several days. Had the city been visited by a barbarian conqueror the alarm could not have been greater.

Oct. 31. The first number of the New York Globe, published by James Gordon Bennett, editor and proprietor, office No. 20 Wall Street. This change of the New York Herald gave up the fight with the thirty-eight number. It was a fight about equal to the size of the Herald at present.

Dec. 15. The Penny Post commenced being published. The first penny paper published in America. It was published weekly and reached seventeen numbers. Its size was about 12 inches by 12. S. H. Jackson, proprietor, editor and printer. Sold to W. H. Lusk, 121 Nassau Street; Jackson's book store and 121 Nassau Street, 214 Broadway. Like all the newspapers the first attempt was unsuccessful.

1852, April 27. The City Hotel, corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, burnt down.

Sept. 2. The New York Sun commenced being published by Benjamin H. Day and George W. Warren. Soon about a quarter past eight of every paper. Published at 222 William Street. The paper subsequently ran into the hands of Moses T. Benson, and it is understood to make a large fortune for it. This was the second attempt and the first successful penny paper in America. Circulation daily, 40,000.

1852. In the Spring of this year the Custom House commenced being built under the superintendence of John Frazar, architect, and was finished in 1853 at the cost of \$2,500,000.

July 2. A great funeral procession in honor of the memory of General Lafayette.

1854, July 16. Astor's Hotel—The corner stone of the new building was laid on the fourth at five o'clock in the morning in the presence of about a hundred spectators. A box was deposited

beneath the stone with a silver tablet in it, containing the following inscription: "Corner Stone of the Park Hotel. Laid on the fourth of July, 1834. The hotel to be erected by John Jacob Astor. Builders, Philetus H. Woodruff, Peter Storms, Campbell & Adams. Superintendents, Isaiah Rogers and Wm. W. Barwick. Architect, Isaiah Rogers." The daily papers of Thursday, the last number of the Mechanics' Magazine, containing a full length portrait of Lafayette, and Goodrich's Picture of New York were also deposited in the box.

1835, May 6. The New York Herald commenced being published, the size being about one-half of what it is at present. The writer has still in his possession the first number of the Herald, purchased from the editor in his office then in a basement in Nassau street, fronting Clinton Hall. He had two barrels and a long board to form a counter, a chair and writing apparatus, which composed the whole of his furniture.

Dec. 16. The great fire by which 528 houses were burnt, valued at seventeen million of dollars—four millions in houses, and in goods thirteen millions. The fire continued to rage for twenty-four hours.

1836, May 26. Mr. and Mrs. Wood, two celebrated actors, driven from the Park Theatre by a mob.

1838. The Presbyterian Church, corner of Duane and Church streets, built.

April 22. The first steamship from Europe arrived at New York. It was the Sirius, of 700 tons burden, and 320 horse power. She made her voyage in eighteen days between Cork in Ireland, and the city of New York in North America. She was commanded by Capt. Haskins. This was the commencement of a new era in navigation.

April 23. The steamship Great Western arrived in the bay of New York, making her passage in fifteen days. This was the second steamer which arrived from Europe. She had fourteen passengers.

May 2. The steamship Sirius sailed from New York with twenty-seven cabin and twenty-one steerage passengers.

May 8. The steamship Great Western sailed from New York with seventy-one cabin passengers.

present the scene with a silver tablet in it containing the following inscription: "Corner Stone of the First Church, laid on the fourth of July, 1834. The hotel to be owned by John Jacob Astor, John B. Thompson, John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, and Wm. W. Astor. Architects, Daniel H. Burnham, The Daily Express of New York, the number of the New York Herald, containing a full length portrait of Lafayette, and Goodrich's Picture of New York were also deposited in the box.

May 6. The New York Herald commenced being published, the size being about one-half of what it is at present. The writer has still in his possession the first number of the Herald, purchased from the editor in his office then in a basement in Nassau street, fronting Clinton Hall. He had two papers and a long board to form a counter a chair and writing apparatus, which composed the whole of his furniture.

May 16. The greatest of which 528 houses were built, valued at one hundred million of dollars—four million in houses and in goods thirteen million. The first contract to raise the money.

May 22. Mr. and Mrs. Wood, two celebrated actors, driven from the First Theatre by a mob.

May 23. The Presbyterian Church, corner of Nassau and Church streets, built.

April 25. The first steamship from Europe arrived at New York. It was the *Swiss*, of the Red Line, and was built in power. She made her voyage in forty-one days between New York and the port of New York to South America. She was commanded by Capt. Mackay. The day the commencement of a new era in navigation.

April 25. The steamship *Green* was then arrived in the bay at New York, making her passage in fifteen days. This was the second steamer which arrived from Europe. She had fourteen passengers.

May 2. The steamship *Thetis* sailed from New York with twenty-seven cabin and twenty-one steerage passengers.
May 2. The steamship *Great Western* sailed from New York with seventy-one cabin passengers.

1840, Jan. 13. The steamboat Lexington, in going up the Sound, was burnt to the water's edge, on which occasion over one hundred human beings lost their lives.

1841, April 10. New York Daily Tribune commenced being published. The original number of subscribers was 500. The editor states that 5,000 copies of the first number were printed, and it was with difficulty that he could give them away; but before the year expired, he had a steady daily sale of more than 10,000 copies. April 10th, 1850, nine years after the commencement of the Tribune, the regular issue was 15,360 copies daily, 1,680 semi-weekly, and 39,720 of the weekly edition, besides a very large European and California edition. Since the gold discovery in California, it has become quite a market for the penny papers that are published in New York, and probably the one having the largest circulation there is the Tribune. The first week's expenses of the Tribune were \$525, receipts \$92, and the week ending April 10th, 1850, expenses \$2,446, receipts \$3,130, leaving a weekly balance of \$684. The paper since the commencement has been quadrupled in size as well as in matter, although only doubled in price, the original price being one cent per copy.

1842, Oct. 14. The celebration of the introduction of the Croton water into the city. The procession was grand and imposing; upwards of 50,000 women were spectators of the grand cavalcade.

1844, Aug. 11. The valedictory sermon preached in the Middle Dutch Church by the Rev. Mr. Knox, preparatory to its being converted into the City Post Office.

1846. The New York Methodist Book Concern printed seventy-nine million seven hundred and sixteen thousand pages of Sunday school books; in 1847, forty-seven million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand pages; in 1848, forty-six million nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand, making the astonishing aggregate of one hundred and seventy-four million five hundred and three thousand pages of Sunday school books in three years. To this must be added the annual circulation of about eighty-five thousand copies of the Sunday School Advocate.

April 25. Bowery Theatre burnt to the ground for the fourth time.

1846 Jan. 12. The steamboat Lexington, in going up the Sound, was driven to the rocks, and the vessel was lost. The crew and passengers were rescued, but the vessel was lost.

1847 April 10. New York Daily Tribune commenced being published. The original number of subscribers was 500. The editor states that 5,000 copies of the first number were printed, and it was with difficulty that he could get them ready; but before the year expired, he had a steady daily sale of more than 10,000 copies. April 10th 1850, nine years after the commencement of the Tribune, the regular issue was 15,000 copies daily, 14,000 anti-slavery, and 10,000 of the weekly edition, besides a very large European and California edition. Since the gold discovery in California, it has become quite a market for the foreign papers, and is published in New York and probably the most having the largest circulation there is the Tribune. The first week's expenses of the Tribune were \$250, receipts \$200, and the week ending April 10th, 1850, expenses \$2,500, receipts \$2,100, leaving a weekly balance of \$400. The paper shows the commencement has been purchased in six as well as in better, although this doubt is price the original price being one cent per copy.

1847 (1848) The subscription in the introduction of the Canton water into the city. The proposition was passed and the people; upwards of 50,000 women were spectators at the great carnival.

1848 Aug. 11. The celebrated woman presented to the Middle Dutch Church by the Rev. Mr. Hanks, pertaining to the being converted into the City of New York.

1848 The New York Methodist Book Concern published twenty nine million seven hundred and fifteen thousand pages of Sunday school books; in 1847, forty-seven million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand pages; in 1846, forty-six million nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand, making the total aggregate of one hundred and seventy-four million five hundred and thirty thousand pages of Sunday school books in three years. To this must be added the annual circulation of about eight-five thousand copies of the Sunday School Advocate.

April 22. Flower Theatre burnt to the ground for the fourth time.

1846, Jan. 11. The new Presbyterian Church under the care of the Rev. Dr. Phillips, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Eleventh street (erected by the congregation lately worshipping in Wall street), was opened this forenoon for public service. The foundation stone was laid in September, 1844.

March 7. Grace Church, at the corner of Twelfth street and Broadway, was consecrated or dedicated to the worship of God according to the rites of the Episcopal Church. The number of clergymen present was sixty-two, headed by Bishop McClaskey, the acting diocesan. The pew holders were admitted by tickets. After the service had commenced the doors were thrown open. The same congregation formerly worshiped at the corner of Rector street and Broadway.

1846, May 9. The Legislature passed an act empowering the people of New York to call a convention to revise the charter of the city. Delegates in accordance with the law were elected. The convention sat the following Summer and furnished a new charter, which was approved of by the convention October 26th, but rejected by the people at the general election, November 3, 1846.

1847, June 9. The Keying, a Chinese junk, arrived at this port from Canton. This is believed to be the first Chinese vessel that ever visited the United States. She anchored off the Castle Garden, and lay there during her stay in the port of New York.

May 7. This evening there was a great illumination throughout the city in honor of the success of the American arms in Mexico. The City Hall looked particularly grand, every window being lighted with not less than from sixty to one hundred candles. Broadway and the City Hall Park were crowded with people of all ages, sexes and conditions.

Oct. 19. The foundation stone of the Washington monument laid. On the occasion there was a great procession of citizens, and one of the most numerous that had ever taken place in New York.

1848, March 8. A funeral procession in honor of the memory of ex-President John Quincy Adams.

March 27. John Jacob Astor, the wealthiest man in America,

died, aged eighty-four. Mr. Astor was born in the village of Waldorf, near Heidelberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, in July, 1763, of humble parents. He came to America as a steerage passenger in a merchant ship and landed at Baltimore in March, 1784. He early commenced business as a trader in fur, and, when the State of New York was a wilderness, made frequent voyages up the Mohawk to trade with the Indians. As his wealth increased he enlarged his business, until by the formation of the American Fur Company he was a competitor with the great capitalists of Europe. He embarked extensively in the Canton trade, by which he realized enormous profits. During the War of 1812 he bought a vast quantity of American stock at a low price and afterwards realized nearly double his investment. He also owned a great amount of real estate both in this city and State, which probably now is on the whole worth four times the original cost. He has been estimated as worth \$14,000,000 at his death.

March 29. John Jacob Astor left by his will the sum of four hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of a public library in the city of New York. The sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for the erection of a building, and \$120,000 for the purchase of books and other objects connected with the library, and the remainder of the money after paying for the site was to be invested as a fund for the maintenance and increase of the library. In January, 1849, the trustees selected the site for erecting their building in Lafayette place, dimensions 65 feet front and 120 in depth. The masons' work is now finished and the whole is to be completed by the 1st of April, 1852. The number of volumes already accumulated in the library amounts to about 20,000. The library has been temporarily opened for the use of the public in a house situated in Lafayette place.

Sept. 11. A great fire in Brooklyn; 300 houses burnt and three churches. Many of the insurance offices in New York suffered great pecuniary loss thereby.

Dec. 17. The Park Theatre burnt down. It had been got in order at considerable expense, under the new management of Mr. Thomas H. Hamblin.

1849, Jan. 27. The opening of the Free Academy, on which

occasion Alderman Kelly delivered a long and appropriate address.

May 10. A great riot at the Astor Place Opera House. The actors were driven from the stage and the military were called out. The riot act was read, calling upon rioters to disperse, but they refused. The military were ordered out and fired into the mob. Over fifty persons were killed and wounded.

May 19. The cholera for the third time made its appearance in New York, and disappeared on the 13th of October following. The whole number of deaths during that period was 15,219; during the same period the previous year 6,362.

June 4. The Odd Fellows dedicated their new hall, situated on the corner of Grand and Center streets, on which occasion they had a very grand procession of all the city members.

Nov. 9. New York Gas Company left their old stand situated on the corner of Canal and Center streets, and have now located themselves permanently on the East River, at the foot of Twenty-first street.

Nov. 8. The Hudson River Railroad Company commenced running their trains of passenger cars from their depot at the junction of Chambers and Hudson streets to Peekskill.

Nov. 15. A very imposing funeral procession in honor of Gen. W. J. Worth, Major C. R. Gates and Col. Duncan, three officers who served with distinction in the Mexican wars, and subsequently died of the prevailing epidemic. John Van Buren delivered a funeral oration in the Park as a conclusion of the ceremonies.

Dec. 1. The Alida steamboat made a trip from New York to Albany in seven hours and forty-four minutes, including thirteen landings, which occupied forty-eight minutes. Running time, seven hours and six minutes.

Dec. 3. St. Bridget's Church (Roman Catholic) dedicated by Bishop Hughes, assisted by Bishop McCloskey and others.

Dec. 4. St. George's Church (Protestant Episcopal) dedicated by Bishop Chase of New Hampshire, assisted by Drs. Hawkes, Tyng, Wainwright, Balch and others.

Dec. 7. Kamehemeh III., King of the Sandwich Islands, arrived in the city of New York in the steamship Crescent City

occasion Alderman Kelly delivered a long and appropriate address.

May 10. A great riot at the Union Square House. The actors were driven from the stage and the military were called out. The riot was very much calmed down by the police, but they returned. The military were ordered out and fired into the mob. Over fifty persons were killed and wounded.

May 18. The cholera for the third time made its appearance in New York, and disappeared on the 13th of October following. The whole number of deaths during that period was 12,317. During the same period the previous year 1849, 1,200 persons died. The Old Bibles dedicated their new hall situated on the corner of Grand and Center streets on which occasion they had a very grand procession of all the city members.

Nov. 8. New York Gas Company left their old stand situated on the corner of Canal and Center streets, and have now located themselves permanently on the East River, at the foot of Twenty-first street.

Nov. 8. The Hudson River Railroad Company commenced running their train of passenger cars from their depot in the question of transportation Hudson street to Fort Hill.

Nov. 11. A very interesting funeral procession in honor of Gen. W. L. Ward, Major G. H. Gates and Col. James Shaw. Officers who served with distinction in the Revolution were and who frequently died of the prevailing epidemic. John Van Buren delivered a funeral oration in the Park as a conclusion of the ceremonies.

Dec. 1. The White Steamboat made a trip from New York to Albany in seven hours and forty-four minutes, including thirteen landings which occupied forty-eight minutes. Running time seven hours and six minutes.

Dec. 2. St. Richard's Church (Roman Catholic) dedicated by Bishop Hughes assisted by Bishop McLeod and others.

Dec. 4. St. George's Church (Protestant Episcopal) dedicated by Bishop Chase of New Hampshire, assisted by the Bishops of New Brunswick, Jersey and others.

Dec. 7. Commodore H. H. King of the Sandwich Islands arrived in the city of New York in the steamship Commerce Co.

from Chagres. He was accompanied by his brother and G. P. Judd, Prime Minister to his Majesty. He intended visiting Washington, Great Britain and France before returning to his kingdom of islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Dec. 30. City Tract Society Statistics distributed 1,252,123 tracts, containing 5,123,571 pages; 1,718 Bibles and 2,609 Testaments; 7,735 volumes lent; 1,979 children gathered into the Sabbath and 457 into the public schools; 203 persons induced to unite with Bible classes, and 3,067 to attend church; 1,710 temperance pledges obtained; 1,398 district prayer meetings held; 37 backsliders reclaimed; 168 persons hopefully converted; 117 converts united with the evangelical churches. It is estimated that 200,000 of the citizens of New York pay no attention to religion, either in a public or a private manner, and have no disposition to do so.

Dec. 30. Police statistics for the six months past: Arrests, 10,291; complaints lodged with the Corporation Attorney for violations of the city ordinances, 1,462; destitute persons accommodated with lodgings, 21,621; lost children restored to their parents, 2,562; fires extinguished by the fire companies, 87; persons rescued from drowning, 65.

Dec. 31. Total amount of debt of city of New York \$12,522,768.

The number of deaths in the city this year was 22,372; one-half of this number were children; 13,300 were native born; 5,963 Irish; 1,532 German and the remainder from various other parts of the world.

Number and class of vessels and tonnage built in the city of New York during the year: Ships, 17; brigs and schooners, 64; sloops and canal boats 155; steam boats, 21; total, 265. Tonnage, 44,104.26.

1850, Feb. 4. A melancholy accident happened this morning by the bursting of a steam boiler in Hague street, near Pearl, on which occasion the house was blown up and seventy-three persons lost their lives, besides a number severely wounded. It was more than a week from the time of the catastrophe before all the bodies were got out of the ruins.

May 17. The new Jewish Synagogue in Norfolk street consecrated with great pomp and ceremony.

May 24. The American Arctic Expedition, in search of Sir John Franklin, consisting of the *Advance* and *Rescue*, fitted out by Mr. Henry Grinnell, in connection with the United States Government, were towed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard at noon yesterday, and moved slowly down the bay till they vanished from the sight of our city, through the Narrows.

June 8. The packet ship *Southampton*, commanded by Capt. E. E. Morgan, sailed from New York and landed passengers at Falmouth, England, in thirteen days and thirteen hours. This is the shortest passage that has ever been made with a sailing vessel between the New and the Old World.

July 22. The corner stone of the new Presbyterian Church, corner Fourteenth street and Second avenue, was laid.

July 23. A great funeral procession in honor of the memory of President Zachary Taylor.

Aug. 30. The foundation stone of the new Medical College in Thirteenth street was laid.

Sept. 9. Church of the Nativity, on Avenue C, consecrated by Bishop Whittingham.

Sept. 12. Amin Bey, Commissioner from the Sublime Porte to the United States, arrived in the bay of New York, in the United States ship *Erie* from the Levant. This is the first agent from the Turkish Government that has visited the United States.

Oct. 17. Tripler Hall, the largest concert room in America, opened for the first time, Madame Bishop singing. The house was but moderately filled, much short of expectations.

Nov. 28. This day Speaker Cobb and Genl. Cass held a public levee in the Governor's room in the City Hall. Speeches were made in favor of perpetuating the union of the States, in opposition to disunion feeling, so prevalent at present throughout the country.

1850. Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum has 103 patients; received during the year past 95, and discharged 44. The income from the establishment was \$29,980.49, and expenditure \$39,914.49.

1851, Jan. 15. The six new buildings in the course of erection in Twenty-first street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, fell with a tremendous crash, covering in the ruins thirty workmen, all of whom were either killed or severely wounded.

Feb. 11. The lot at the corner of Broadway and Wall street, fifty feet on the former and seventy-five feet on the latter, has been purchased for \$110,000. The lot on the corner of Broadway and Pine street recently brought \$115,000. The lot on the corner of Chatham and Duane streets, fifty feet by eighty-five, sold for \$50,000. It is the site of the newly organized banking institution.

Feb. 18. The United States frigate St. Lawrence sailed from this port for Southampton, England, freighted with specimens of American manufacture for the World's Fair to be held in London in May.

Feb. 22. George Washington's birthday was celebrated with unusual pomp and ceremony. The military and civic companies paraded the streets. The corporation authorities lent their countenance by illuminating the City Hall during the evening, and giving a great dinner in the evening at which were present many distinguished citizens from a distance, besides those of New York. The orator of the day was Mr. Foote from Mississippi.

Feb. 25. The congregation B'nai Jeshurun laid the foundation stone of their new Synagogue at two o'clock P. M. This is the oldest congregation of Jews in New York adhering to the German and Polish ritual. They have held their services for the last quarter of a century at their Synagogue in Elm street, but the altered condition of that once quiet locality has driven them out. The new Synagogue is between Bleecker and Houston, on Greene street.

Feb. 28. The first steamboat for this season arrived from Albany, after passing through the floating ice with some difficulty.

March 1. About 12 o'clock at night St. Thomas's Church, corner of Broadway and Houston street, caught fire, and the wooden work completely consumed, leaving the walls a naked ruin.

March 22. The Legislature of the State, headed by the Lieutenant Governor, arrived on a visit to the city by invitation of the Common Council. Having devoted three days to visiting the prisons, almshouses, orphan asylums, deaf and dumb, blind and insane asylums and other public institutions, they returned to Albany.

May 14. The Erie Railroad opened for the running of trains

Feb. 11. The lot at the corner of Broadway and Wall street fifty feet on the front and seventy feet on the side has been purchased for \$110,000. The lot on the corner of Broadway and Pine street recently bought \$115,000. The lot on the corner of Chambers and Duane streets, fifty feet by eighty feet, sold for \$60,000. It is the site of the newly organized banking institution. Feb. 12. The United States Frigate St. Lawrence sailed from this port for Southampton, England, freighted with specimens of American manufactures for the World's Fair to be held in London in May.

Feb. 22. George Washington's birthday was celebrated with unusual pomp and ceremony. The military and civic companies paraded the streets. The corporation authorities held their annual banquet at the Manhattan Club during the evening, and gave a great dinner in the evening at which were present many distinguished citizens from a distance besides those of New York. The center of the day was the Town from Mississippi.

Feb. 23. The congregation of West Churchmen held the foundation stone of their new synagogue at two o'clock P. M. This is the oldest congregation of Jews in New York and the oldest in the United States. They have held their services in the same quarter of a century at their synagogue in that street, but the altered condition of that new space has led them to seek a new site. The new synagogue is between Houston and Madison on Broadway.

Feb. 25. The first steamer for this season arrived from Albany, after passing through the freezing ice with some difficulty.

March 1. About 12 o'clock P. M. the fire broke out at the corner of Broadway and Houston street, caught the gas and the wooden tank completely consumed, leaving the walls a naked ruin.

March 22. The Legislature of the State, headed by the Lieutenant Governor, arrived on a visit to the city by invitation of the Common Council. Having devoted three days to visiting the various almshouses, orphan asylums, deaf and dumb, blind and insane asylums and other public institutions, they returned to Albany.

May 14. The Erie Railroad opened for the running of trains

from Jersey City to Dunkirk on the shores of Lake Erie, a distance of 462 miles. An event of more importance to the city than any that have heretofore taken place. It will be the means of throwing millions into her lap.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN GOLD STREET.

Preaching by the Baptists has been heard here at intervals since 1709, and perhaps earlier. In 1724 a church was organized which lasted ten or a dozen years, but was then dissolved. On the 19th of June, 1762, another church was organized, which was continued to the present time. "For more than fifteen years previous to this," writes Greenleaf, "some few persons who were Baptists in sentiment had maintained prayer meetings, with occasional preaching, first in private houses and afterwards in a rigging loft standing on William street, then known as Cart and Horse street, from a conspicuous sign of that kind which hung in it. The nearest Baptist Church at that time was at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, and to this those persons were attached. They were considered a branch of the Scotch Plains Church, and the pastor of that church, Elder Benjamin Miller, used to preach in New York as he found opportunity, coming regularly once in three months to administer the Lord's Supper. Such was the arrangement in 1753, and so it continued until the organization of the church. In 1759 a lot of ground was purchased on Gold street, between Fulton and John streets, and a small meeting house was built, which was opened for worship March 14th, 1760." Two years after those members of the Scotch Plains church who lived in New York, twenty-seven in number, perfected an organization, the Rev. John Gano becoming pastor. He built up a strong church. The following are the deeds relating to the church :

Recorded for and at the Request of Mr. Samuel Edmunds of the City of New York, this 25th day of October, Anno Dom., 1766.

Know all men by these presents that Whereas in and by Certain Indentures bearing date the Tenth day of February in the year of

from Jersey City to Franklin on the shores of Lake Erie, a distance of 100 miles. An event of more importance to the city than any that have happened before. It will be the means of throwing millions into the city.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN GOLD STREET

Preaching by the Baptists has been heard here at intervals since 1700 and perhaps earlier. In 1731 a church was organized and lasted up to a short time, but was then dissolved. On the 10th of June, 1782, another church was organized, which was continued to the present time. "For more than fifteen years previous to this," writes (inserted), "some few persons who were baptised in England had maintained private meetings with occasional preaching first in private houses and afterwards in a meeting left standing on William street, then known as Chest and Horse street, from a conspicuous sign of that kind which hung in it. The present Baptist Church at that time was at Scotch Plains New Jersey, and to this those persons were attached. They were considered a branch of the Scotch Plains Church, and the purpose of that church, like the Scotch Plains, was to preach to New York as he found opportunity. By meeting regularly once in three months to administer the Lord's Supper. So was the arrangement in 1755, and as it continued until the organization of the church. In 1755 a lot of ground was purchased on Gold street, between Fifth and John streets, and a small meeting house was built, which was opened for worship March 14th 1760." Two years after these meetings of the Scotch Plains church who lived in New York, were organized in number, perfected an organization, the first John Gano becoming pastor. He built up a strong church. The following are the deeds relating to the church:

Recorded for and at the request of Mr. Samuel Edmunds of the City of New York, this 25th day of October, Anno Domini 1796. Know all men by these presents that Whereas in and by Certain indentures bearing date the Tenth day of February in the year of

our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and fifty nine and made or mentioned to be made Between Elizabeth Killmaster of the City of New York Widow of the one Part and John Carman, Samuel Edmunds and Samuel Dodge all of the same City and Trustees of the Baptist protestant dissenting Congregation in the said City of New York of the Other part the said Elizabeth Killmaster for the Consideration therein mentioned did Grant, Bargain and Sell unto the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds and Samuel Dodge, their heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns forever, All that Certain parcel or Lott of Ground lying in said City of New York fronting Gold Street Containing in Breadth Twenty six feet and in Length One hundred and Four feet Dutch measure as Reference to the said Indenture being had may more at large appear Also by one Other Indenture bearing the same Date as ye Above made Between Nathaniel Sloo of the City of New York, Mariner and Elizabeth his wife of the one part and the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds and Samuel Dodge all of the said City of New York Trustees and Overseers of the Baptist protestant Dissenters in said City of the Other part, the said Nathaniel Sloo and Elizabeth his wife for the Consideration therein mentioned Did Grant, Bargain and Sell unto the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds and Samuel Dodge and to their Successors and Assigns forever, All that certain lott piece or parcel Situate lying and being in the said City of New York in the East ward of the City on the Northermost side of Golden Street Adjoining to the above mentioned Lott, Containing in Breadth twenty five feet and in length One hundred and five feet as Reference to the said Indenture being had may more largely Appear In Both which said indentures We the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds and Samuel Dodge, the Grantees above mentioned Do hereby Acknowledge and declare that our names was only used in Trust for, and in Behalf of Baptist Church in the said City; and on Which said Lotts of Ground the said Church or Congregation have Since Erected a Meeting house for Public Worship Now be it known that we the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds and Samuel Dodge in discharge of the Trust in us reposed as Aforesaid, and at the Request of the said Church the Male members of which are hereafter named who in this respect act for and in behalf of

our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty nine and made in
 mentioned as he made between Elizabeth Killmaster of the City of
 New York Widow of the one part and John Garrison Samuel
 Edmunds and Samuel Dodge all of the same City and Trustees of
 the Baptist Protestant Dissenting Congregation in the said City of
 New York of the Other part the said Elizabeth Killmaster for the
 Consideration therein mentioned did give, bargain and sell unto
 the said John Garrison Samuel Edmunds and Samuel Dodge their
 heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns forever All that
 certain parcel or part of Ground lying in and City of New York
 fronting Gold Street containing in breadth twenty six feet and in
 length one hundred and four feet Irish measure as hereinafter
 to the said Indenture being had may more at large appear Also by
 one Other Indenture bearing the same Date as ye above made
 between Nathaniel Sloc of the City of New York Mariner and
 Elizabeth his wife of the one part and the said John Garrison
 Samuel Edmunds and Samuel Dodge all of the said City of New
 York Trustees and Overseers of the Baptist Protestant Dissenting
 in said City of the Other part the said Nathaniel Sloc and Elizabeth
 his wife for the Consideration therein mentioned did give, bargain
 and sell unto the said John Garrison Samuel Edmunds and
 Samuel Dodge and to their Executors and Assigns forever
 All that certain lot of Ground or parcel situate lying and being
 in the said City of New York in the East wall of the City on the
 Northmost side of Gold Street adjoining to the above men-
 tioned lot containing in breadth twenty six feet and in length
 one hundred and four feet as hereinafter in the said Indenture
 being had may more at large appear in both which said Indentures
 are the said John Garrison Samuel Edmunds and Samuel
 Dodge the Grantors above mentioned the Recipients Acknowledged
 and declare that our names was only used in Trust for and in
 behalf of Baptist Church in the said City; and on which said
 Lots of Ground the said Church or Congregation have since
 erected a Meeting house for Public Worship Now by it known
 that we the said John Garrison Samuel Edmunds and Samuel
 Dodge in discharge of the Trust is as reported as Aforesaid and
 at the Request of the said Church the said members of which
 are hereafter named who in this respect act for and in behalf of

the whole Church and also in Consideration of a Certain Obligation and Agreement bearing date exactly with these presents in Which said Obligation the said male members hereafter named do Covenant promise and agree to and with us the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds and Samuel Dodge our heirs, &c. (as Trustees Above mentioned) to Indemnify and save us harmless with Respect to Several Bonds and Obligations Given by us the said Trustees to sundry persons on sundry sums of money Borrowed, for and made use of, by the said Church, Now be it known as aforesaid that we the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds and Samuel Dodge have remised released Surrendered Assigned, Transferred and Set over and by these presents Do for ourselves our heirs executors and administrators fully & Absolutely remise release, Surrender, Assign, transfer and Set over, unto Jeremiah Dodge, John Degray, Elius Baily, Joseph Meeks, William Colegrove, Francis Van Dyke, Nathaniel Tylee, Joseph Lester, Christopher Pearce, Jonathan Conry, Seth Pettit, Joseph Tilliew, Joseph Leonard, Nathaniel Beck, William Bennet, Abraham Cannon, Henry Bovee, Benjamin Betts, Adam Todd, Thomas Pringle, John Tomes, Jonathan Allerton, John Loror, William Lawson, and Gilbert Angevine all of the City of New York and Also unto Andrew Thompson, Elijah Atwood, Nicholas Andriese, Caleb Hall, Thomas Stratford, John Hamilton, John Lester, Joseph Clark, George Hadley and William Tippet of Several Neighbouring Counties and provinces, to them as the present Representatives of the Whole Church and to their Successors as a Church of the same Faith and Practice Agreeing with the Baptist Confession of Faith, Adopted by the Association at Philadelphia, September, 22, 1742. and reprinted in that City Anno: Dom: 1765: to be held in a Constant Succession as a Baptist Church forever. All the Estate, Right, Interest Benefit, Trust Claim Demand Whatsoever Which we the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds and Samuel Dodge our heirs Executors or Administrators Can Shall or may have or Claim of in or to all, or any part or parcel of the Above named premises or Other Matter or thing Whatsoever in the Two Several Indentures Before mentioned or anything therein Contained or Expressed So that Neither we the said John Carman, Samuel Dodge or Samuel Edmunds nor any of

us or our heirs Executors or Administrators at any time hereafter Shall or will Claim Challenge or demand any Interest property Benefit or Other thing in any manner by reason or means of the said Indentures or any Covenant therein Contained but thereof and therefrom and of and from all Actions Suits and Demands Whatsoever Which we or Either of us our heirs Executors or Administrators Shall or may have Concerning the Same Shall be and hereby is forever Debar'd Only Reserving to ourselves such priviledges and Immunities as is Common to Individual members in full Communion with the Aforesaid Church.

In witness Whereof we the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds and Samuel Dodge have hereunto Set our hands and Affixed our Seals this Fifth day of June in the sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third and in the Year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and Sixty six.

JOHN CARMAN [L.S.]

SAMUEL EDMUNDS [L.S.]

SAMUEL DODGE [L.S.]

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of Garret Scholler, Edward Meeks.

Be it Remembered that upon the 5th day of December, 1766 personally Appeared Before me Daniel Horsmanden (Chief Justice of the Province of New York) the Within Named John Carman, Samuel Edmunds and Samuel Dodge Who Severally Acknowledged that the Signed, Sealed and delivered, the Within Instrument as their respective Voluntary Act and Deed and I having perused the same, and finding No Material Raizures or Interlineations therein Do Allow and order the same to be recorded.

DANIEL HORSMANDEN.

ELIZABETH KILLMASTER'S DEED.

Recorded for and at the Request of The Trustees of the Baptist Protestant Dissenting Congregation of the City of New York this third day of October, Anno: Dom: 1766 the two following Instruments.

The Indenture, made the Tenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Fifty-nine, Between

us or our heirs Executors or Administrators at any time hereafter shall or will claim Challenge or demand any interest property benefit or other thing in any manner by process or means of the said Indenture or any Covenant therein contained but thereof and therefrom and of and from all Actions Suits and Damages whatsoever Which we or Either of us our heirs Executors or Administrators shall or may have Claiming for same shall be and hereby is forever barred Only Reserving to ourselves such privileges and immunities as is Common to legalised members in full Communion with the African Church.

In witness Whereof we the said John Samuel Edmund Edmund and Samuel Linsley have hereunto set our hands and Affixed our Seals the Fifth day of June in the sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third and in the Year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and Eighty six.

John Carter [s]

Samuel Linsley [s]

Samuel Linsley [s]

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of three credible Witnesses.

It is remembered that upon the 25th day of December 1786 personally appeared before me Samuel Linsley one of the Trustees of the African Church the said John Samuel Edmund Edmund and Samuel Linsley who being duly sworn depose that the said Sealed and Delivered the Within Indenture as their respective Voluntary Act and deed and that they passed the same and reading No Material Mistakes or Inconveniences therein Do Allow and order the same to be recorded.

Darius Hoxworth

ALBANY COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

Recorded for and at the Request of The Trustees of the African Protestant Dissenting Congregation of the City of New York the third day of October Anno: Dom: 1786 the two following Indenture.

The Indenture made the Twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty six between

Elizabeth Killmaster of the City of New York, Widow of the one part, and John Carman, Samuel Edmunds, and Samuel Dodds [Dodge] all of the same City, and Trustees of the Baptist protestant Dissenting Congregation in the said City of New York of the Other part, Witnesseth that the said Elizabeth Killmaster, for and in Consideration of the sum of One hundred and two pounds, Current money of New York, to her, the said Mary [Elizabeth] Killmaster, in hand paid, at and before the Ensealing and Delivery of these presents, the Receipt Whereof She Doth hereby Acknowledge and herself to be therewith fully Satisfied, Contented and paid, and thereof and therefrom, and of and from every part and parcel thereof, Doth Acquit, Release, exonerate and discharge them, the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds and Samuel Dodds, their heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns and every of them by these presents: she, the said Elizabeth Killmaster, hath Granted, Bargained, Sold, Alienated, Remised, Released, and Confirmed, and by these presents Doth Grant, Bargain, sell, Alien, remise, Release and Confirm unto the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds, and Samuel Dobbs (in their Actual possession now being, by Virtue of a Bargain and Sale to them, thereof made for one Whole year by Indenture, Bearing date the day next Before the Day of the date of these Presents, and by force and Virtue of the Statute made for Transferring of uses into possession) and to their heirs and Assigns for ever, All that Certain parcel or Lott of Ground Situate, lying, and being within the City of New York Aforesaid, in a Street of the said City Called by Name of Gold street, fronting to the said street, Bounded Westerly by the Lott of Ground now or late in the possession of Trintie Stephens, Easterly by the Lott of David Devoor, Containing in the Breadth thereof Twenty-six foot, and in length one hundred and four foot, Dutch measure Which said Lott of Land was formerly by Geesie Van Der Clife for a Valuable Consideration by deed, Dated the Second Day of September, Anno: Domini, one thousand six hundred and Ninety-five, Conveyed to one John Baker Together with all and Singular Wells, Walls, ways, passages Stables, Edifices, Buildings, Gardens, yards, fences, profits, privileges, advantages, hereditaments, and Appurtenances to the same Belonging, or in any wise Appertaining, or which now are or

Elizabeth Killmaster of the City of New York, Widow of the one part, and John Corman, Samuel Edmunds, and Samuel Hobbs (three) all of the same City, and Treasurers of the Baptist Protestant Dissenting Congregation in the said City of New York of the other part, Witnesseth that the said Elizabeth Killmaster for and in Consideration of the sum of One hundred and two pounds, Law-
 full money of New York to her the said Mary (Elizabeth) Kill-
 master, in hand paid at and before the signing and delivery of
 these presents, the Receipt Whereof the said Mary (Elizabeth) Kill-
 master and herself to be hereunto fully satisfied, Contented and
 paid, and thereof and thereunto and for and from every part and
 parcel thereof, both Asaph, Hobbes, Edmunds, and discharges
 them, the said John Corman, Samuel Edmunds, and Samuel Hobbs,
 their heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns and every
 of them by these presents; she the said Elizabeth Killmaster
 hath Granted, Engranted, Sold, Aligned, Licensed, Released, and
 Continued, and by these presents hath Given, Granted, sold, Alien-
 ated, Released, and Conferred unto the said John Corman, Samuel
 Edmunds, and Samuel Hobbs in their several possessions now be-
 long, by Virtue of a Bargain and Sale to them, limited under the
 one Whole year of Indemnity, bearing date the day next before
 the Day of the date of these Presents, and by force and Virtue of
 the Statute made for Transferring of new into possession and to
 their heirs and Assigns for ever, All that Certain parcel or parcel
 Ground situate, lying and being within the City of New York
 Attested, in a Street of the said City called by Name of Gold
 Street, fronting to the said street, bounded Westerly by the Lane
 of Ground now or late in the possession of Tobias Stephens,
 Easterly by the Lot of David Devoe, Containing in the Township
 thereof Twenty-six foot and in length one hundred and four
 foot, Dutch measure, Which said Lot of Land was formerly by
 Grace Van der Cille for a Valuable Consideration by deed,
 dated the Second Day of September Anno; Domini; one thou-
 sand six hundred and Twenty-five, Conveyed to one John Baker
 Together with all and singular Wells, Water, ways, passages,
 Rights, Liberties, Privileges, Gardens, parks, lanes, profits, profits,
 Rights, advantages, hereditaments, and Appurtenances to the same
 belonging, as in any wise Appertaining, or which now are or

formerly have been Reputed, taken, known, used, Occupied or Enjoyed, to be part, parcel and member thereof, and the reversion and Reversions, Remainder, and Remainders, Rents, Issues and proffitts of all and Singular the said Premises Above mentioned and of Every part and parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances; and all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Possession, Claim, and Demand Whatsoever of her, the said Elizabeth Killmaster, of, in or to the same or any part and parcel thereof, To have and to hold the said Lott of Ground and premises Above mentioned and every Part and parcel thereof, with their and Every of their Appurtenances, unto the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds, and Samuel Dodds, their heirs and Assigns forever, In Trust nevertheless, and the premises hereby concerned are purchased by the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds, and Samuels Dodds, to and for the use, benefit, and Behalf of a Baptist protestant Dissenting Congregation in the city of New York now and for ever, and for no Other use, Intent and purpose Whatsoever, and the said Elizabeth Killmaster, her heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and each and every of them, doth Covenant, promise, Grant, and agree to and with the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds, and Samuel Dodds, their heirs and Assigns, in manner and form following, that is to say, that she, the said Elizabeth Killmaster, at the Time of the Enscaling and delivery of the presents, is the True, Lawful, and Rightful Owner and Proprietor of the Aforesaid Lott of Ground and Premises with the Appurtenances, and every part and Parcel thereof, of a Good, pure, Perfect, and Indefeazible Estate of Inheritance in fee Simple, with without any manner of Condition or Limitation of use or uses, or any Other matter, Cause or thing Whatsoever to Determine, Alter, Change, or Defeat the same, and that she, the said Elizabeth Killmaster, hath in herself Good Right, full power, and Lawfull and Absolute Authority to Grant, Bargain, Sell, Remise, Release, and Confirm the same unto the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds and Samuel Dodds, their heirs and Assigns, in manner and form Aforesaid; and Also that they the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds, and Samuel Dodds, their heirs and Assigns and every of them, shall and may from Time to Time, and at all Times forever hereafter have hold, use,

formerly have been reported, taken, known, used, Occupied or
 Enjoyed, to be part, parcel and member thereof, and the river
 and Navigable Waters thereof, and the same, and the same
 and the same, and the same, and the same, and the same, and the same,
 and of every part and parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances;
 and all the Estate Right, Title, Interest, Property, Possession,
 Claim, and Demand whatsoever of her, the said Elizabeth Hill,
 her heirs, or to or to the same or any part and parcel thereof, To
 have and to hold the said part of Ground and premises above
 mentioned and every Part and parcel thereof, with their and
 Every of their Appurtenances, unto the said John Carmichael, Sam-
 uel Edmunds, and Samuel Dobbs, their heirs and Assigns for-
 ever in Trust nevertheless, and the premises hereby contained
 are purchased by the said John Carmichael, Samuel Edmunds, and
 Samuel Dobbs, to and for the use, benefit, and behoof of a Pap-
 er Protestant Dissenting Congregation in the City of New York,
 now and for ever, and for an Other use, interest and purpose
 whatsoever, and the said Elizabeth Hill, her heirs, executors,
 administrators, and each and every of them, their
 Executors, Administrators, Heirs, and assigns to and with the said John
 Carmichael, Samuel Edmunds, and Samuel Dobbs, their heirs and
 Assigns, in manner and form following, that is to say, that the
 said Elizabeth Hill, her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns
 do hereby release, quit, and deliver up to the said John Carmichael,
 Samuel Edmunds, and Samuel Dobbs, their heirs and assigns, and to
 the Appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof, of
 a Good, pure, perfect, and indefeasible Title of Interest, unto the
 said John Carmichael, Samuel Edmunds, and Samuel Dobbs, their heirs
 and assigns, with without any manner of Condition or Limita-
 tion of use or time or any Other manner, time or place, Whatsoever
 ever to Determine. After Change or Alteration the same, and that
 the said Elizabeth Hill, her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns,
 shall power and Lawfull and Absolute Authority to Grant, Give,
 Sell, Convey, Release, and Convey the same unto the said
 John Carmichael, Samuel Edmunds, and Samuel Dobbs, their heirs
 and assigns, in manner and form aforesaid; and also that they
 the said John Carmichael, Samuel Edmunds, and Samuel Dobbs,
 their heirs and assigns and every of them, shall and may from
 Time to Time, and at all Times forever hereafter have hold, use,

Occupy, Possess, and Enjoy all and Singular the premises hereby Conveyed, and every part and parcel thereof, without any Let, Suit, Trouble, demand, Eviction, Erection, or Interruption Whatsoever, of or by her, the said Elizabeth Killmaster, her heirs or Of or by any Other person or persons Whatsoever having or lawfull Claiming any Estate, Right, Title or Interest of in or to the same or any part and parcel thereof, and that free and Clear, and freely and Clearly Acquitted, Exonerated, and Discharged of and from all former and Other Bargains, Sales, Gifts, Grants, Dowers, Right and Title of Dower, Mortgages, Judgments, Executions and all Other Estates, Rights, Titles, Troubles, Charges, and Incumbrances Whatsoever had made, Committed, Done, or Suffered, or to be made, Committed, done or Suffered in any wise, howsoever, by her, the said Elizabeth Killmaster, or any Other person or persons Whatsoever; and Lastly the said Elizabeth Killmaster and her heirs, the Aforesaid Lott of Ground and premises, with the Appurtenances hereby Granted and released, and every part and parcel thereof unto them, the said John Carman, Samuel Edmunds and Samuel Dodds, their heirs and Assigns against her, the said Elizabeth Killmaster, her heirs and Assigns, and against all and every Other person or persons Whomsoever shall and will Warrant and forever Defend by these presents:

In Witness Whereof the parties first Above named to these presents have hereunto Interchangeably set their hands and Seals the day and Year first Above Written.

ELIZABETH KILLMASTER [L.S.]

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of (Being first Duly Stampd)

AUG. V. CORTLANDT.

BENJ. A. HELME.

Received the Day and Year first within Written of and from the within Named John Carman, Samuel Edmunds, and Samuel Dodds, or one of them, the sum of One hundred and Two pounds, Current money of New York, it being the full Consideration money within mentioned to be paid to Me,

£102

ELIZABETH KILLMASTER.

Witnessed by Augs. V. Cortlandt.

City of New York ss: Be it Remembered that on the Twenty-

Sixth Day of September, Anno Domini one thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-six personall Came and Appeared Before me, John Van Cortlandt, one of the Masters in Chancery for the province of New York, Elizabeth Killmaster, and Acknowledged that she signed, Sealed and Delivered the within Written Indenture of Release as her Voluntary Act and Deed to the user therein mentioned, and I having Inspected the same and finding no Material razures or Interlineations therein Do Allow the same to be Recorded.

JNO: V. CORTLANDT

M. Chan:

SLOO'S CONVEYANCE.

Nathaniel Sloo, mariner, and Elizabeth his wife, of the city of New York conveyed, by deed of bargain and sale, "to John Carman, cartman, Samuel Edmunds, bricklayer, and Samuel Dodge, house carpenter, Trustees and Overseers of the Baptist Protestant Dissenters in the city of New York, by and with advice and consent of the said Elizabeth his wife, for a consideration of £110 described Current money of New York," the following described property :

"All that Certain Lott, piece, or parcel of Ground Situate, lying, and being Situate, lying, and being in the City of New York in the East ward of the said city, on the Northern most side of Golden Street, adjoining to the ground now or late of George Elsworth on the one side, on the Other side Rounded by the Ground formerly of Francis Wessells, but now or late in the possession of Elizabeth Kilmaster, and Opposite to the Ground formerly of Getia Van Der Clife, but now or late of Barent Smith, Containing in the Breadth thereof from front to rear twenty-five feet and in length One hundred and five feet, which said Lott, piece, or parcel of Ground was heretofore Granted and Conveyed by Abraham Russells to Benjamin Appleby by Deed bearing Date the Twentieth Day of February in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and Eighteen, and by the said Benjamin Appleby and Frances his wife by Indentures of Lease and Release bearing date the Twenty fourth and Twenty fifth days of June One thousand Seven hundred and Twenty three, was Conveyed to one Thomas Child and was Afterwards Conveyed by the said Thomas Child by deed Bearing date

the Tenth day of May One Thousand seven hundred and Twenty nine, to Mary Wennells, and Descended to Elizabeth Killmaster (Daughter of the said Mary Wennells), Who conveyed the same by deed bearing date the Twenty fourth Day of November, One Thousand seven hundred and fifty five to the said Nathaniel Sloo, party to these presents."

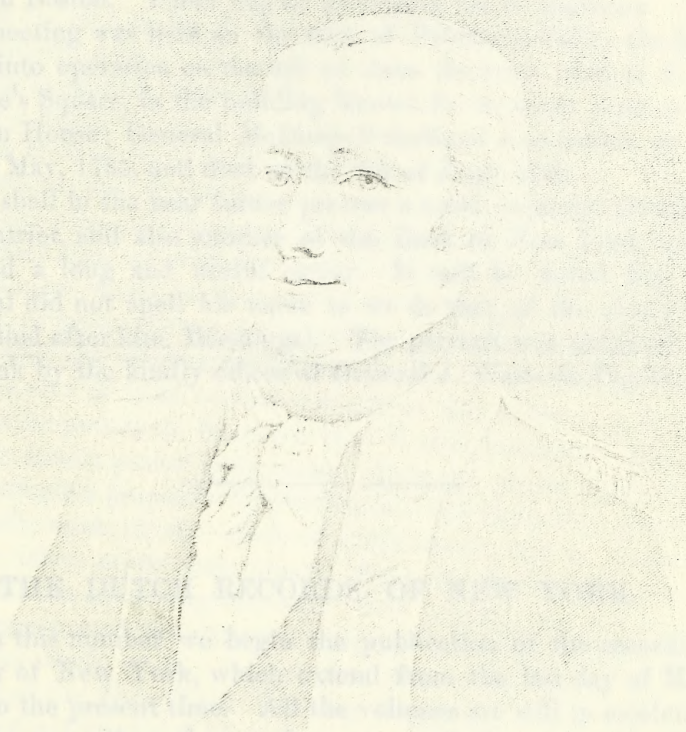
The lease and release, in effect a conveyance in fee simple absolute, with full covenants, confirming the title of the trustees to the devised property, was executed and admitted of record September 30th, 1766 by John Van Cortlandt, Master in Chancery. Witnesses to the execution and delivery and to the payment of the purchase money by the Trustees were Lambert Moore, Charles Moore, William Callister and Henry Stryker.

GEN. ALEXANDER McDOUGALL.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Bank of New York for the admirable portrait we present of its first President, the Revolutionary hero, Major-General Alexander McDougall. He took a very active part in the events which led up to the Revolution, and during the struggle his best energies were always at the service of his country. He was born in Scotland, on the island of Islay, in 1731, coming to this country with his father as a boy. Tradition says, and his enemies repeated it, that his first calling was that of a milkman's boy. Afterwards he went to sea, rising until he came into command. During the French and Indian war he was the captain of a privateer called the "Tiger." He left this occupation soon after, and became a shipping merchant, being also known for his attention to public affairs. He was a Son of Liberty in 1765, and ten years later was made the commander of one of the New York regiments. He was commissioned a Brigadier-General in 1776, being engaged in all the conflicts around New York. When Arnold betrayed his country, he was succeeded in the command of the post at West Point by General McDougall, who enjoyed the full confidence of General

Washington. He had been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1783. At the close of the war he was elected a member of the Bank of New York, and in 1784 he was elected a member of the Philadelphia Bank. He was also a member of the Bank of Boston. The first meeting of the Academy was held on the 9th of May, 1783, at the residence of George Washington, in the city of New York. The meeting was held in the room which is now occupied by the Walton House. The Academy was organized for the purpose of promoting the advancement of science and the improvement of the arts and manufactures. It has since that time been engaged in the study of the natural sciences, and has made many valuable contributions to the advancement of knowledge.

5. We shall now proceed to the history of the Academy. It has had a long and successful career, and has been the source of many valuable discoveries. It has also been the seat of many of the most distinguished scientists of the world. The Academy has been the center of scientific activity in America, and has played a prominent part in the history of the country. It has been the source of many of the most important scientific discoveries of the last century, and has been the seat of many of the most distinguished scientists of the world.



With the exception of one or two volumes, the Academy has been the source of many valuable discoveries. It has also been the seat of many of the most distinguished scientists of the world. The Academy has been the center of scientific activity in America, and has played a prominent part in the history of the country. It has been the source of many of the most important scientific discoveries of the last century, and has been the seat of many of the most distinguished scientists of the world.

Alvan M. Douglass

the Rev. Dr. Westbrook, of Boston, and was published in 1847.

Wm. W. Bond

Washington. He had been made a Major General in 1777. After the close of the war he was elected a State Senator, and when the Bank of New York was proposed he was its first President. Philadelphia had then had a bank only a short time, and there was none in Boston. There was no precedent for its guidance. The first meeting was held on the 26th of February, 1784; the bank went into operation on the 9th of June the same year, at 67 St. George's Square, in the building known for so many years as the Walton House; General McDougall declined a reelection on the 9th of May, 1785, and died on the 9th of June, 1786.

We shall in the near future present a more extended sketch of this patriot, and also another of the Bank of New York, which has had a long and useful career. It will be noted that the General did not spell his name as we do that of the street that was called after him, Macdougall. The portrait was obtained for the bank by the kindly offices of General J. Watts de Peyster.

THE DUTCH RECORDS OF NEW YORK.

With this number we begin the publication of the records of the city of New York, which extend from the last day of May, 1647, to the present time. All the volumes are still in existence, with the exception of one of a comparatively recent date, but many of the older ones are in a flimsy condition, owing to changes in the chemical composition of the paper by time, heat and moisture. The leaves rattle and crackle, and can be broken very easily. The Dutch and English records are in two great safes, made expressly for the purpose of containing them. Very few persons have seen them, and for many years copying has only been allowed by express permission of the Common Council. This was lately granted to the editor of this magazine, and what is here contained is the first installment. The Dutch records are in the first ten volumes. A translation of the first was made by the Rev. Dr. Westbrook, of Harlem, and was afterwards revised

Washington. He had been made a Major General in 1777. After the close of the war he was elected a State Senator, and when the Bank of New York was proposed he was the first President. Philadelphia had then had a bank only a short time, and there was none in Holland. There was no precedent for its existence. The first meeting was held on the 20th of February, 1784; the bank went into operation on the 1st of June the same year, at 67 St. George's Square, in the building known for so many years as the *Walton House*; General Mifflin declined a resolution on the 6th of May, 1785, and died on the 20th of June, 1786.

It shall be the next future payment a name conveyed about at this period, and also another of the Bank of New York, which has had a long and useful career. It will be noted that the General did not quell his name as we do that of the street that was called after him, *Mifflin*. The ground was obtained for the bank by the kindly office of General A. W. de Vries.

THE DUTCH RECORDS OF NEW YORK

With this number we begin the publication of the records of the city of New York, which extend from the 1st day of May, 1625, to the present time. All the volumes are still in existence, with the exception of one of a comparatively recent date, but many of the older ones are in a fairly good condition, and in the original composition of the paper by hand, but not modern. The leaves are small and crumpled, and can be broken very easily. The Dutch and English records are in two great series, made expressly for the purpose of containing them. Very few persons have seen them, and for many years copying has only been allowed by express permission of the Common Council. This was lately granted to the editor of this magazine, and what is here contained is the first installment. The Dutch records are in the first ten volumes. A translation of the first was made by the Rev. Dr. Wentworth, of Leiden, and was afterwards revised

by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, who translated the other nine volumes, his work being much better than that of Dr. Westbrook. Portions of this record have appeared in Valentine's Manual, the different historians of the city have each looked through parts of the series, and they have been carefully read by John Romeyn Brodhead and Judge Charles P. Daly. With these exceptions, they have remained sealed. It was the design of Henry B. Dawson at one time to publish them in his Historical Magazine, and he accordingly began the work in series second of that repertory, but he soon tired of it, or found that he could not afford it. That periodical, on the whole the most satisfactory relating to American history ever published, was brought out very irregularly and with a great deal of difficulty. It was hard to meet printers' bills. The notes which he designed for the purpose of elucidating the text we give, affixing the initial D. Readers, who are not familiar with Mr. Dawson's character need to be cautioned that he was a man of most violent prejudices and dislikes, and that because he praises or blames a man it does not follow that he was really such a person as he states. It is also proper to say that Dr. O'Callaghan prepared for publication, and stereotype plates were actually made of the whole of these annals, but no impressions were taken other than proof. This was during the time that Tweed was governing the city. The printing was not begun, in consequence of the exposure, and the printers could not recover pay for their work. Just at that time a fire broke out in the office of the New York Printing Company, which was another name for Tweed and his associates, and it was reported that the plates were destroyed. Some of our leading antiquaries, however, doubt this story, and say that under cover of this fire the plates were spirited away, and have ever since been held for a ransom. They cost the city in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars, including Dr. O'Callaghan's time, and could probably be obtained for five thousand.

The publication of these records will continue from month to month, the quantity given being in proportion to the pecuniary support that shall be obtained. If enough pledges can be obtained so that one hundred pages an issue can be used, the entire Dutch period will be completed in less than two years.

by Dr. E. H. O'Callaghan, who furnished the other nine volumes. The first being now better than that of the *Westland*. Portions of the record have appeared in *Vaughan's Journal*, the different historians of the city have each looked through parts of the series, and they have been carefully read by John H. Brown, H. Brown and Judge Charles P. Daly. With these exceptions, they have remained unaltered. It was the design of Henry H. Brown at one time to publish them in his *Historical Magazine*, and he accordingly began the work in series second in that repository, but he soon found it so far from what he could not afford it. The first effort, on the whole the most satisfactory, relating to American history, was published, was brought out very irregularly, and with a great deal of difficulty. It was hard to meet printers, bills. The names which he designed for the purpose of publishing the text are given, striking the initial D. However, it is not known for with Mr. Brown's character, need to be continued, that he was a man of most violent prejudices and dislikes, and that he knew his power or blunder a man it does not follow that he was really such a person as he seems. It is also proper to say that Dr. O'Callaghan proposed for publication, and afterwards printed with extracts made in the whole of these articles for the purpose of being used in other than these pages. The new thing, the time that would be governing the city. The printing was not begun, the consequences of the exposure, and the printers could not receive pay for their work. Just at that time a few books were in the office of the New York Printing Company, which was engaged to print for Dr. O'Callaghan and his associates, and it was reported that the plates were destroyed. Some of our leading anti-slavery friends doubt the story, and say that under no circumstances would they be spirited away, and have ever since been held for a ransom. They say the city in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars, including Dr. O'Callaghan's time, and could probably be obtained for five thousand.

The publication of these records will continue from month to month, the quantity given being in proportion to the permanent support that shall be obtained. If enough pledges can be obtained so that one hundred pages in issue can be made, the entire Dutch period will be completed in less than two years.

DRINKING ON THE SABBATH DAY.

Ordinances, &c., of the Director General and the Council of New Netherland.

To all persons to whom these presents may or shall come, or who may or shall hear them read: Petrus Stuyvesant, Director General of New Netherland, Curaçoa, &c., and the Islands of the same, Captain and Commander of the Company's Ships and Vessels cruising in the West Indies, Sendeth Greeting: Whereas we have observed and remarked the insolence of some of our inhabitants who are in the habit of getting drunk, of quarreling, fighting, and of smiting each other on the Lord's day of rest, of which on the last Sunday we ourselves witnessed the painful scenes, and we came to the knowledge of by report, in defiance of the Magistrates, to the contempt and disregard of our person and authority, to the great annoyance of the Neighbourhood, and finally to the injury and dishonouring of God's holy laws and commandments, which enjoin upon us to honor and sanctify Him on this holy day of rest, and which proscribe all personal injury and murder, with the means and temptations that may lead thereunto. Therefore, by the advice of his Excellency the Director General and our ordained Council here present, to the end that we may, as far as it is possible and practicable, take all due care and prevent the curse of God instead of His blessing from falling upon us and our good inhabitants, we do by these presents charge, command, and enjoin upon all Tapsters and Innkeepers that on the Sabbath of the Lord, commonly called Sunday, before two of the Clock in the afternoon, in case there is no preaching, or otherwise before four of the Clock in the afternoon, they shall not be permitted to set, nor draw, nor bring out for any person or persons, any wines, beers, nor any strong waters of any kind whatsoever and whatever pretext, excepting only persons travelling, and the daily boarders that may from necessity be confined to their places of abode, in the penalty of being deprived of their occupations, and over that in the penalty of six carolus gelders for each person that during said time may or shall have run up a score for any wine or beer in their house. And, furthermore, we do hereby forbid all Innkeepers and Tapsters whatsoever to keep his house open for common company or to tap, or to deal

out on said day or any day in the week after the ringing of the bell in the evening, which shall take place about nine of the Clock, any wines, beers or strong waters, excepting all the members of their Familys, travellers, and boarders under the same penalty. And to the end that we may take all due care to prevent all rash drawing of knives, all fightings and personal injuries, and all catastrophies resulting from the same, Therefore, with the praiseworthy approbation of their High, Wise and Honorable Councillors of the City of Amsterdam in New Netherland, by these presents we do proclaim and ordain that all persons who shall rashly or in anger draw, or who shall have drawn any knife or dagger against another person, in such case shall be fined in the penalty of One Hundred Carolus gelders, or in case of their failure in the payment of the same, they shall be put to the most menial labour, with bread and water for their subsistence, or in case any person shall have been wounded thereby, the penalty shall be Three hundred Carolus Gelders, or an additional half year's confinement to the most menial labour with bread and water for their subsistence. We do also charge and command our Fiscal, Our Lieutenants, Our Sergeants, Corporals and every one of our Citizens and inhabitants, as well as the Soldiers, on all Occasions, with all due zeal and activity and fidelity, to take measures that all such persons be pursued and apprehended, so that they may be proceeded against and dealt with as the Law directs. Done in Fort Amsterdam on this last day of May in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Six hundred and forty-seven. 1647.

TRADE WITH THE INDIANS.

Whereas his Excellency the Director General and the Honorable the Council have been credibly informed that certain individual traders engaged in the Southern trades, and sailing under the license of this Government, are in the practice of going into the interior and entering into the Maquaes Country, whereby the regular traffic is ruined not only, but to the great damage and loss of the privileges of those traders who remain with their Cargoes at the usual places of deposit, and moreover by such means the good understanding with Indians may be interrupted and they may be stirred up to murder and put to death such and

out on said day or any day in the week after the ringing of the bell in the evening, which shall take place about nine of the clock; any wives, heirs or strong women, excepted all the members of their family, travellers, and boarders under the same penalty. And to the end that we may take all due care to prevent all rash drawing of knives, all fighting and personal injuries, and all catastrophes resulting from the same, Therefore, with the positive yearly approbation of their High, Wise and Honorable Councilors of the City of Amsterdam in New Netherlands, by their presence we do prescribe and ordain that all persons who shall reside or in sugar-house, or who shall have their knife-carrying against another person, in such case shall be bound to the penalty of One Hundred Canadian dollars, or in case of their failure in the payment of the same, they shall be put to the most cruel labor, which shall be used for their subsistence, or in case any person shall have been wounded thereby, the penalty shall be Three hundred Canadian dollars, or an additional half year's confinement to the most menial labor with bread and water for their subsistence. We do also charge and command our Fiscal, our Lieutenant, our Sergeants, Corporals and every one of our Officers and Jurats, as well as the Soldiers on all Occasions, who all shall and are duty and obliged to take measures that all such persons be punished and apprehended so that they may be proceeded against and dealt with as the Law directs. Done in Fort Amsterdam on this last day of May in the 7th year of the said thousand six hundred and sixty-seven. 1667.

TRADE WITH THE INDIANS

Whereas in executing the Director General and the Elders of the Council have been credibly informed that certain Dutch traders engaged in the Southern trade, and selling under the license of the Government, are in the practice of going into the interior and venturing into the Indian Country, whereby the regular trade is injured not only, but to the great damage and loss of the privileges of those traders who remain within their Country at the usual place of deposit and moreover by such means the good understanding with Indians may be interrupted and they may be stirred up to murder and put to death each and

such persons, whereby these districts of country are in constant danger of being brought into difficulty and war. Therefore, to the end that we may in the most effectual way guard the interest and honour of the West India Company, we have forbidden and interdicted, and we do by these presents from this time forbid and interdict every one of Our Inhabitants from having the hardihood to go into the interior with any cargoes or any other merchandize; but they shall leave them at the usual places of deposit and then wait for trade. Thus done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland this Eighteenth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand six hundred and forty-seven. 1647.

SELLING LIQUOR TO THE INDIANS.

Whereas there is the continual practice of selling much strong drink to the Indians, whereby these districts of Country are exposed to imminent dangers, and whereas it behooves us promptly to take measures to prevent the same, therefore we, the Director General and the Council of the New Netherlands, do hereby forbid and interdict from this time forth all Tapsters and all other inhabitants from selling, dealing out, or bartering in any way whatsoever or under any pretext whatsoever to the Indians any wine, beer, or any strong drink, and from permitting the same to be fetched by the mug directly or indirectly, even though it may be through the third or fourth person, in the penalty of Five Hundred Carolus Gelders, and the farther responsibility for all the misdemeanors that may result therefrom.

All persons are hereby also warned and forbidden to trespass upon the Orchards, fields and gardens, provided they shall be found in fence or planted with fruit trees, and every one that shall have trespassed upon any fields, gardens or orchards in fence or in fruit, shall be fined in the penalty of One hundred gelders, and in addition thereto shall be liable to pay actual damages.

Also, All the Inhabitants of the New Netherland are hereby charged and commanded to set off and to put into good fence all their plantations, so that the cattle therein may be kept from committing trespass; which Cattle, whether they be Horses, kine, and in a special manner goats and hogs, must be taken care of, or otherwise disposed of, that they cannot commit any trespass. To this end

each person whereby those districts of country are in constant danger of being brought into dissension and war. Therefore, to the end that we may in the most efficient way guard the interest and honour of the West India Company, we have forbidden and intimated, and we do by these presents from this date forbid and intimated every one of Our Subjects from having the liberty to go into the interior with any goods or any other merchandise; but they shall leave them in the usual places of deposit and then wait for trade. Thus done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland this Eighteenth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand six hundred and forty-seven. 1647.

ARTICLE THREE OF THE TREATY

Whereas there is the national practice of selling much strong drink to the Indians, whereby those districts of Country are exposed to imminent danger, and whereas it behooves us to prevent to take measures to prevent the same, therefore we, the Director General and the Council of the New Netherland, do hereby forbid and intimated from this date all Persons and all other Subjects from selling, dealing out, or bartering in any way whatsoever or under any pretext whatsoever to the Indians any wine, beer, or any strong drink, and from permitting the same to be traded by the said districts or privately, even though it may be through the third or fourth person, or the penalty of Five Hundred Dutch Guilders, and the fullest responsibility for all the infractions that may result therefrom.

All persons and persons who are and forbidden to trespass upon the Indians, Dutch and English, provided they shall be found in towns or places with their arms, and no one who shall have trespassed upon any Dutch or English in towns or in forts, shall be fined in the penalty of One hundred Guilders, and in addition thereto shall be liable to pay annual damages.

Also All the Subjects of the New Netherland are hereby charged and commanded to set off and to put into good place all their plantations, so that the cattle therein may be kept from committing trespass; which Cattle, whether they be horses, kine, and in a special manner goats and hogs, must be taken care of, or muzzled, so that they cannot commit any trespass. To this end

the Fiscal Van Dyck* shall build a pound, in which the cattle shall be detained untill the damage shall have been made good, and the fees of officer shall have been paid; let every one take warning and look out for costs. Done at Fort Amsterdam in the New Netherland. Present, His Excellency the Governor, the former Dr. Gen. Kieft, the Honorable Derick Wagen,† Mr. Lemontagnie, the Captain Lieutenant Nuton, Paulus Leenders, Jacob Loper,‡ Solomon Temassen and John Classen Bol, on this

* Hendrick Van Dyck, the Fiscaal of the colony, seems to have come to New Netherland as an ensign in the company's military service in 1639, and in 1642 he commanded an expedition against the Wechquaesqueeks, who had offended Kieft. During the following year (October 6, 1643) he was wounded in one of the forays by the Indians, which followed the short peace of April 22d, and soon after it is evident that he returned to Holland. He was appointed to the important office of Schout Fiscaal of the colony in 1646, and in that capacity he accompanied Stuyvesant to New Netherland in the following year, but he seems to have very soon lost, if he ever possessed, the respect as well as the confidence of the Director General. In his time he seems very soon to have been in the front rank of those who opposed Stuyvesant, and in March, 1652, he was as summarily removed from office and returned to Holland. He was a man of dissipated habits, negligent of his official duties, untrustworthy in matters of State, and of questionable personal integrity, and he was succeeded in his office as Schout Fiscaal by Cornelis Van Tienhoven, the profligate Secretary of the colony.—D.

† Lubbertus Van Dincklage, "an honorable man and doctor of laws," succeeded Conrad Notelman as Schout Fiscaal of the colony in 1633, but in consequence of his opposition to Van Twiller's conduct he was dismissed from that office in the Summer of 1636 and returned to Holland. He seems to have been a constant suppliant before the authorities in Fatherland for a redress of his grievances and the recovery of his salary, which had been withheld from him, until the nominal removal from office in December, 1644, of Director Kieft, when he was ordered back to New Netherland as its Vice or Provisional Director, a post he seems never to have really occupied, notwithstanding a commission was issued in the following May. In July, 1646, when Stuyvesant really superseded Kieft as Director General, Van Dincklage went with him, and at the period in question was the Vice Director and First Councillor of the colony. He subsequently became opposed to Stuyvesant's administration and was imprisoned by the indignant Director General, after which he retired to Staten Island as the agent of the Baron Van der Capellen. On the failure of the Baron's adventure, in company with Cornelis and Jacob Melyn, Van Dincklage removed to New Haven, when, in April, 1657, he became a citizen. He was married to Margaretta, daughter of Rev. John Hanius, by whom he had nine children, and died early in the year 1658.—D.

‡ Jacob Loper had been a captain lieutenant in Curaçoa. His wife was Cornelia, daughter of Cornelis Melyn of Staten Island.—D.

first day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand Six hundred and forty-seven. 1647.

TARIFF ON EXPORTS.

Whereas in time past all free merchants here in the New Netherland for some time back have been in the habit of paying monthly the duties on all the peltries procured here in trade, and of shipping them when opportunities offer to Fatherland, therefore it is by Council deemed very necessary to establish a regular duty so that every one may have the opportunity of knowing what the law requires them to pay, with respect to which it is resolved that the following shall be the established Tariff: For every Beaver Skin exported Fifteen Stivers, two halves for one whole one, and three thirds for two whole Beavers;* for every Otter Skin and Beaver Skin Fifteen Stivers; for every Skin of an Elk Fifteen Stivers. As the other peltries are of less value the duty shall be as the case may require. Thus done in Council. Present, the Director General Petros Stuyvesant, Hon. William Kieft, former director Gen., Hon. Dincklager, Monsr. La Montagnie, Lieutenant Nuton, the Equipage Master, Paulus Leenderse,† Jan Clase Bol; This 23rd day of July, 1647.

Whereas both by correct information and our own knowledge we have remarked the disorderly practice, both now and formerly, of building and erecting houses, and of extending house lots far beyond their lawful limits, and of putting up Hog pens and Privies along the public road and streets, neglecting and omitting

* By an order of Director General Kieft, dated "21 June, Ao. 1644." an excise of one guilder, subsequently made fifteen stivers, was imposed "on each merchantable beaver purchased within our limits and brought here to the fort," for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the existing war with the Indians. This, the first excise on peltries in New Netherland, seems to have been agreed to by the Eight Men of the city, under the circumstances, although the Governor promised it should only be a temporary measure. By this order, the excise was continued over.—D.

† Paulus Leendertzen Van der Grist was the commander of the West India Company's ship Great Gerrit, and came to New Netherland with Stuyvesant in 1647. He was appointed equipage master, or navy agent, of the colony, entered into trade, was Schepen in 1653-4, burgomaster in 1657-8, 1661 and 1664, and returned to Europe in 1671. He lived on the West side of Broadway, near where Trinity Church now stands, and his place of business was in Pearl, near Broad street.—O'Callaghan's Notes to Colonial Documents.

to make suitable improvements upon the lots given and granted to them, to prevent which for the future, by the Director General Petros Stuyvesant and the excellencies the councillors, it is resolved to appoint three Surveyors of Buildings, His Excellency Lubert Van Dincklaren, the Equipage Master Paulus Leenderse, and the Secretary Cornelius Van Tienhoven, whom we do hereby authorize and empower to condemn all impropriety and disorder in buildings, fences, palisades, posts and rails, and for the future to forbid it; for that purpose to order and warn from this time forward all and every one of our subjects disposed within or around the City of New Amsterdam, to build, to plant, or to settle, or to enclose with palisades, that no one shall continue in the practice of the same, or undertake to do it without the knowledge, consent and inspection of the aforesaid Surveyors of buildings, in the penalty of Twenty five Carolus Guilders, and of removing whatever they may have built or set up. We do also hereby warn and give notice to all and every one who may heretofore have received the grant of house lots, within nine months from this time, to improve their lot by building suitable and convenient houses according to order, or in default thereof the unimproved lots shall revert to the Patroon or Landlord, or to whomsoever they may have belonged and who may have conveyed the same. Thus done in Council at Fort Amsterdam. Present, His Excellency Director General Kieft, His Excellency Dincklagen, Monsieur Lamontagne,* Lieutenant Newton,† Paulus

* Doctor Johannes la Montagne, a learned Huguenot, arrived in New Netherland early in 1637, and was called to the Council by Kieft in March, 1638, where he continued until September, 1656, when he was appointed Vice Director of Fort Orange, in place of De Decker, who was about to return to Fatherland. He married successively Rachel Monjour and Agritta Fillis, widow of Arent Corssen; by the first of whom he had John, Rachel, Maria, Jesse and William; by the latter he had no children.—D.

† Lieutenant Brian Newton was an Englishman who had been employed by the Company some twenty years, and held office under Stuyvesant in Curaçoa. —O'Callaghan's *New Netherland*, ii, 19, 20.

In company with Nicholaes Varleth, in 1660, he was sent on a mission to Virginia, and entered into a treaty of amity and commerce with that colony. In September, 1661, he requested permission to resign his commission and return to Holland, and in July 1662, he was duly discharged. It is probable that he returned to Europe soon after. He resided at Flatlands, L. I.—D.

Leenderse, Equipage Master Jan Classe Bol.* Dated this Twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand six hundred and forty-seven. 1647.

FORBIDDING BREWERS TO RETAIL.

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of his Excellency, the Director General, and their Honours the Councillors, that in and about the City of New Amsterdam there are brewers who are in the practice of tapping and selling beer by the small measure, whereby it may happen and come to pass that those neighbors who obtain from them their beer and pay the excise may not be accommodated when they shall be tapped dry; therefore, by the aforesaid, his Excellency the Director General and the Councillors, agreeable to the order and practice in Holland, this has been forbidden, and by these presents it is ordained and interdicted that no brewer in and around this city shall be permitted to tap and sell beer by the half pot or small measure, and also that no brewer shall be permitted to brew beer or procure it to be done for him by others, in the penalty of forfeiting all such beer, and all such stock on hand as shall happen to be in the house of said brewer or tapper, and in addition thereunto he shall be admonished not to do so any more.

Thus done the twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and forty-eight. 1648.

ORDINANCE FOR THE PREVENTION OF FIRES.

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of his Excellency the Director General of New Netherland, Curaçoa, etc., and the islands of the same, and their Excellencies the Councillors, that certain careless persons are in the habit of neglecting to clean their chimneys by sweeping, and of paying no attention to their fires, whereby lately fires have occurred in two houses, and whereas, the danger of fire is greater as the number of houses increases here in New Amsterdam, and whereas, the greater number of them are built of wood and are covered with reeds, together with the

* Jan Claessen Bol was the commander of the Company's ship Swol, which came over with Stuyvesant, and he returned to Holland after remaining in the colony only a few weeks.—D.

President, Epiphany, Master Jay Class Hall. Landed this Twenty-
fifth day of July, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand six-
hundred and forty-seven, 1647.

COMMUNION AND WINE TO BE HAD

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of his Excellency the
Director General, and their Honours the Commissioners, that in and
about the City of New Amsterdam there are persons who are in
the practice of carrying and selling beer by the small measure,
whereby it may happen and come to pass that those neighbours
who obtain from their beer-drinking the excess may not be
accommodated when they shall be required to give beer for the
strangers, his Excellency the Director General and the Com-
missioners, agreeable to the order and practice in Holland, this has
been forbidden, and by these presents it is ordained and la-
boured that no persons in and around this city shall be permitted
to carry and sell beer by the half pint or small measure, and also
that no person shall be permitted to have beer in his house to be
drone for him by others in the practice of drinking all such beer,
and all such wine or brandy shall happen to be in the house of
said person or persons, and in addition thereto he shall be re-
quired not to do any more.

Thus done the twelfth day of January, in the fourth year of
one thousand six hundred and forty-eight, 1648.

ORDERED FOR THE EXECUTION OF THIS

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of his Excellency the
Director General of New Amsterdam, Governor, etc., and the
Council of the same, and their Honours the Commissioners, that
certain Dutch persons are in the habit of neglecting to clean their
chimneys by sweeping, and of paying no attention to their fire-
places, whereby lately fires have occurred in two houses, and whereas
the danger of fire is greater in the number of houses because there
is New Amsterdam, and whereas the greater number of them
are built of wood and are covered with "tanks" together with the
* Jan Claessens had was the commandant of the Company's ship "Beek", which
came over with passengers and he returned to Holland after concluding in
the colony only a few weeks.—A.

fact that some of the houses have wooden chimneys, which is very dangerous; therefore, by the very potent and excellent Director General and their honors the Councillors, it has been deemed advisable and highly necessary to look into this matter, and they do hereby ordain, enact and interdict from this time forth no wooden or platted chimneys shall be permitted to be built in any houses between the Fort and the fresh water; that those already standing shall be permitted to remain during the good pleasure of the Fire Wardens. And to the end that the foregoing order may be duly observed, the following persons are appointed, to wit: From the Council the Commissary Adrian Keyser,* and from the Commonalty Thomas Hall,† Martin Crogier [Cregier],‡ and George Woolsey,§ who in their turn shall visit all the houses in the city, wheresoever they may stand or may be situated, between the Fort and the fresh water, and shall inspect the chimneys whether they be kept clean by sweeping, and as often as any shall be discovered to be foul the Fire Wardens aforesaid shall condemn them as foul, and the owners shall without any gainsaying immediately pay the fine of three guilders for each chimney thus condemned as foul, to be appropriated to the maintenance of fire

* Adriaen Keyser came to New Netherland as Secretary, subsequently was appointed commissary, and still later the vendue master.—D.

† Thomas Hall was a farmer who had emigrated to the South River in 1635, but in 1647 he had resided several years in New Netherland. He had been Jacob Van Curler's overseer at Flatlands, but at the period in question he was largely engaged in the cultivation of tobacco on his own account, and possessed considerable real estate on Manhattan Island. He was one of the Eight Men of the city in 1643, one of the Nine Men in 1649, and a selectman in 1650, and he was very much respected, notwithstanding he was probably somewhat engaged in illicit trade.—D.

‡ Martin Crogier was a noted innkeeper in New Amsterdam, captain lieutenant of the Burgers' Corps of that city, and subsequently captain of a company sent from Amsterdam in Holland, with which he did good service to the southward and against the Indians. He was also one of the first burgomasters of New Amsterdam, and at the termination of the Dutch authority in the colony he retired to the valley of the Mohawk; when at Canastigione, now Niskayune, he died in the early part of 1713.—O'Callaghan's *New Netherland*, ii, 554.

§ George Woolsey was from Yarmouth, England, and in the employ of Isaac Allerton, a merchant of New Amsterdam. He owned a plantation at Long Island, but it is not known that he lived there.—D.

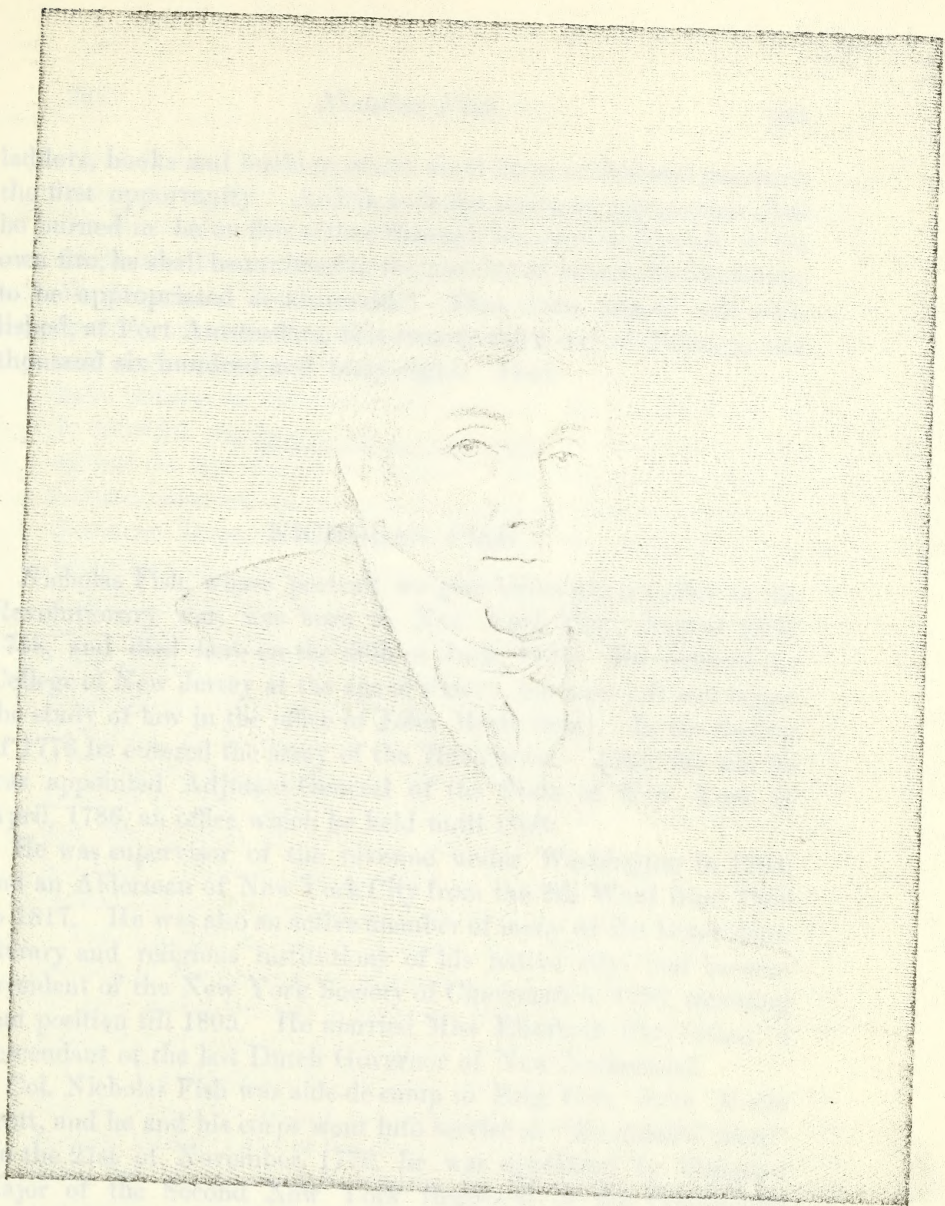
fact that some of the houses have wooden chimneys which is very dangerous; therefore by the very perfect and excellent Director General and their houses the Commissioners have been deemed advisable and highly necessary to look into this matter and they have accordingly spent and interfered from this time forth in any wooden or plaster chimneys shall be permitted to be built in any houses between the line and the fresh water; that those already existing shall be permitted to remain during the good pleasure of the Five West-Indies. And to the end that the foregoing order may be duly observed the following persons are appointed to wit: From the Council the Commissioners, Adrian Koster, and from the Commissary Thomas Hall, Martin Groot, and George Wouter, who in their turn shall visit all the houses in the city, whenever they may stand or may be altered, between the Port and the fresh water and shall inspect the chimneys whether they be built clean for sweeping and so often as any shall be discovered to be built the Five West-Indies shall condemn them as foul, and the owners shall without any furthering business satisfy the fiscal three conditions for each chimney thus examined as that to be approached to the improvement of the

*Adrian Koster was a Dutch merchant in New Amsterdam, who was appointed commissary, and who lived in the city of Amsterdam.

† Thomas Hall was a Dutch merchant in New Amsterdam, who lived in the city of Amsterdam, and who was appointed commissary, and who lived in the city of Amsterdam.

‡ Martin Groot was a Dutch merchant in New Amsterdam, who lived in the city of Amsterdam, and who was appointed commissary, and who lived in the city of Amsterdam.

§ George Wouter was a Dutch merchant in New Amsterdam, who lived in the city of Amsterdam, and who was appointed commissary, and who lived in the city of Amsterdam.



Nicholas Fish



Handwritten signature or name, possibly "N. P. ...", written in a cursive style.

ladders, hooks and buckets, which shall be provided and procured the first opportunity. And in case the house of any person shall be burned or be on fire, either through his own negligence or his own fire, he shall be mulcted in the penalty of twenty-five guilders, to be appropriated as aforesaid.* Thus done, passed and published, at Fort Amsterdam, this twenty-third day of January, one thousand six hundred and forty-eight. 1648.

NICHOLAS FISH.

Nicholas Fish, whose portrait we give herewith, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was born in New York City, August 28th, 1758, and died here on the 20th of June, 1833. He entered the College of New Jersey at the age of sixteen, but soon left and began the study of law in the office of John Morin Scott. In the Spring of 1776 he entered the army of the Revolution. After the war he was appointed Adjutant General of the State of New York in April, 1786, an office which he held until 1793.

He was supervisor of the revenue under Washington in 1794, and an Alderman of New York City from the 9th Ward from 1806 to 1817. He was also an active member of many of the benevolent, literary and religious institutions of his native city, and became president of the New York Society of Cincinnati in 1797, retaining that position till 1805. He married Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant, a descendant of the last Dutch Governor of New Netherland.

Col. Nicholas Fish was aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. John Morin Scott, and he and his corps went into service as "six months' men." On the 21st of November, 1776, he was appointed by Congress Major of the Second New York Regiment of the Continental Army (commanded by Colonel, afterwards General Philip Van Cortlandt) and served with that rank during the Revolutionary war; and was at its close, by a resolution of Congress, commissioned as

*This is the earliest minute on the records of the city concerning a fire department. It will be seen that although two fires had lately occurred there was no apparatus in the city, at the date of this order, for either extinguishing fires or arresting their progress.—D.

badly books and papers, which shall be provided and procured the first opportunity. And in case the house of any person shall be burned or be on fire either through the own negligence or his care, he shall be punished in the penalty of twenty-five shillings to be appropriated as aforesaid. These things passed and published at Fort Mifflin, the twenty-third day of January, one thousand six hundred and forty-eight, 1648.

NICHOLAS FISH

Nicholas Fish, whose portrait we give herewith, a native in the Revolutionary war was born in New York City, August 2nd, 1758, and died here on the 20th of June, 1832. He entered the College of New Jersey at the age of sixteen, and soon left and began the study of law in the office of John M. Smith. In the Spring of 1779 he entered the army of the Revolution. After the war he was appointed Adjutant-General of the State of New York in April, 1780, an office which he held until 1792.

He was superior of the prison under Washington in 1793, and an Abbot of New York City from the 1st of May 1794 to 1812. He was elected to the Senate of the State of New York in 1807, and re-elected in 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2028, 2030, 2032, 2034, 2036, 2038, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2050, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2058, 2060, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2068, 2070, 2072, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2080, 2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2140, 2142, 2144, 2146, 2148, 2150, 2152, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2162, 2164, 2166, 2168, 2170, 2172, 2174, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2190, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2198, 2200, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2312, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2528, 2530, 2532, 2534, 2536, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578, 2580, 2582, 2584, 2586, 2588, 2590, 2592, 2594, 2596, 2598, 2600, 2602, 2604, 2606, 2608, 2610, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2618, 2620, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2630, 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2666, 2668, 2670, 2672, 2674, 2676, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2688, 2690, 2692, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722, 2724, 2726, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2740, 2742, 2744, 2746, 2748, 2750, 2752, 2754, 2756, 2758, 2760, 2762, 2764, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 2786, 2788, 2790, 2792, 2794, 2796, 2798, 2800, 2802, 2804, 2806, 2808, 2810, 2812, 2814, 2816, 2818, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2828, 2830, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2850, 2852, 2854, 2856, 2858, 2860, 2862, 2864, 2866, 2868, 2870, 2872, 2874, 2876, 2878, 2880, 2882, 2884, 2886, 2888, 2890, 2892, 2894, 2896, 2898, 2900, 2902, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2918, 2920, 2922, 2924, 2926, 2928, 2930, 2932, 2934, 2936, 2938, 2940, 2942, 2944, 2946, 2948, 2950, 2952, 2954, 2956, 2958, 2960, 2962, 2964, 2966, 2968, 2970, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978, 2980, 2982, 2984, 2986, 2988, 2990, 2992, 2994, 2996, 2998, 3000, 3002, 3004, 3006, 3008, 3010, 3012, 3014, 3016, 3018, 3020, 3022, 3024, 3026, 3028, 3030, 3032, 3034, 3036, 3038, 3040, 3042, 3044, 3046, 3048, 3050, 3052, 3054, 3056, 3058, 3060, 3062, 3064, 3066, 3068, 3070, 3072, 3074, 3076, 3078, 3080, 3082, 3084, 3086, 3088, 3090, 3092, 3094, 3096, 3098, 3100, 3102, 3104, 3106, 3108, 3110, 3112, 3114, 3116, 3118, 3120, 3122, 3124, 3126, 3128, 3130, 3132, 3134, 3136, 3138, 3140, 3142, 3144, 3146, 3148, 3150, 3152, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160, 3162, 3164, 3166, 3168, 3170, 3172, 3174, 3176, 3178, 3180, 3182, 3184, 3186, 3188, 3190, 3192, 3194, 3196, 3198, 3200, 3202, 3204, 3206, 3208, 3210, 3212, 3214, 3216, 3218, 3220, 3222, 3224, 3226, 3228, 3230, 3232, 3234, 3236, 3238, 3240, 3242, 3244, 3246, 3248, 3250, 3252, 3254, 3256, 3258, 3260, 3262, 3264, 3266, 3268, 3270, 3272, 3274, 3276, 3278, 3280, 3282, 3284, 3286, 3288, 3290, 3292, 3294, 3296, 3298, 3300, 3302, 3304, 3306, 3308, 3310, 3312, 3314, 3316, 3318, 3320, 3322, 3324, 3326, 3328, 3330, 3332, 3334, 3336, 3338, 3340, 3342, 3344, 3346, 3348, 3350, 3352, 3354, 3356, 3358, 3360, 3362, 3364, 3366, 3368, 3370, 3372, 3374, 3376, 3378, 3380, 3382, 3384, 3386, 3388, 3390, 3392, 3394, 3396, 3398, 3400, 3402, 3404, 3406, 3408, 3410, 3412, 3414, 3416, 3418, 3420, 3422, 3424, 3426, 3428, 3430, 3432, 3434, 3436, 3438, 3440, 3442, 3444, 3446, 3448, 3450, 3452, 3454, 3456, 3458, 3460, 3462, 3464, 3466, 3468, 3470, 3472, 3474, 3476, 3478, 3480, 3482, 3484, 3486, 3488, 3490, 3492, 3494, 3496, 3498, 3500, 3502, 3504, 3506, 3508, 3510, 3512, 3514, 3516, 3518, 3520, 3522, 3524, 3526, 3528, 3530, 3532, 3534, 3536, 3538, 3540, 3542, 3544, 3546, 3548, 3550, 3552, 3554, 3556, 3558, 3560, 3562, 3564, 3566, 3568, 3570, 3572, 3574, 3576, 3578, 3580, 3582, 3584, 3586, 3588, 3590, 3592, 3594, 3596, 3598, 3600, 3602, 3604, 3606, 3608, 3610, 3612, 3614, 3616, 3618, 3620, 3622, 3624, 3626, 3628, 3630, 3632, 3634, 3636, 3638, 3640, 3642, 3644, 3646, 3648, 3650, 3652, 3654, 3656, 3658, 3660, 3662, 3664, 3666, 3668, 3670, 3672, 3674, 3676, 3678, 3680, 3682, 3684, 3686, 3688, 3690, 3692, 3694, 3696, 3698, 3700, 3702, 3704, 3706, 3708, 3710, 3712, 3714, 3716, 3718, 3720, 3722, 3724, 3726, 3728, 3730, 3732, 3734, 3736, 3738, 3740, 3742, 3744, 3746, 3748, 3750, 3752, 3754, 3756, 3758, 3760, 3762, 3764, 3766, 3768, 3770, 3772, 3774, 3776, 3778, 3780, 3782, 3784, 3786, 3788, 3790, 3792, 3794, 3796, 3798, 3800, 3802, 3804, 3806, 3808, 3810, 3812, 3814, 3816, 3818, 3820, 3822, 3824, 3826, 3828, 3830, 3832, 3834, 3836, 3838, 3840, 3842, 3844, 3846, 3848, 3850, 3852, 3854, 3856, 3858, 3860, 3862, 3864, 3866, 3868, 3870, 3872, 3874, 3876, 3878, 3880, 3882, 3884, 3886, 3888, 3890, 3892, 3894, 3896, 3898, 3900, 3902, 3904, 3906, 3908, 3910, 3912, 3914, 3916, 3918, 3920, 3922, 3924, 3926, 3928, 3930, 3932, 3934, 3936, 3938, 3940, 3942, 3944, 3946, 3948, 3950, 3952, 3954, 3956, 3958, 3960, 3962, 3964, 3966, 3968, 3970, 3972, 3974, 3976, 3978, 3980, 3982, 3984, 3986, 3988, 3990, 3992, 3994, 3996, 3998, 4000, 4002, 4004, 4006, 4008, 4010, 4012, 4014, 4016, 4018, 4020, 4022, 4024, 4026, 4028, 4030, 4032, 4034, 4036, 4038, 4040, 4042, 4044, 4046, 4048, 4050, 4052, 4054, 4056, 4058, 4060, 4062, 4064, 4066, 4068, 4070, 4072, 4074, 4076, 4078, 4080, 4082, 4084, 4086, 4088, 4090, 4092, 4094, 4096, 4098, 4100, 4102, 4104, 4106, 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114, 4116, 4118, 4120, 4122, 4124, 4126, 4128, 4130, 4132, 4134, 4136, 4138, 4140, 4142, 4144, 4146, 4148, 4150, 4152, 4154, 4156, 4158, 4160, 4162, 4164, 4166, 4168, 4170, 4172, 4174, 4176, 4178, 4180, 4182, 4184, 4186, 4188, 4190, 4192, 4194, 4196, 4198, 4200, 4202, 4204, 4206, 4208, 4210, 4212, 4214, 4216, 4218, 4220, 4222, 4224, 4226, 4228, 4230, 4232, 4234, 4236, 4238, 4240, 4242, 4244, 4246, 4248, 4250, 4252, 4254, 4256, 4258, 4260, 4262, 4264, 4266, 4268, 4270, 4272, 4274, 4276, 4278, 4280, 4282, 4284, 4286, 4288, 4290, 4292, 4294, 4296, 4298, 4300, 4302, 4304, 4306, 4308, 4310, 4312, 4314, 4316, 4318, 4320, 4322, 4324, 4326, 4328, 4330, 4332, 4334, 4336, 4338, 4340, 4342, 4344, 4346, 4348, 4350, 4352, 4354, 4356, 4358, 4360, 4362, 4364, 4366, 4368, 4370, 4372, 4374, 4376, 4378, 4380, 4382, 4384, 4386, 4388, 4390, 4392, 4394, 4396, 4398, 4400, 4402, 4404, 4406, 4408, 4410, 4412, 4414, 4416, 4418, 4420, 4422, 4424, 4426, 4428, 4430, 4432, 4434, 4436, 4438, 4440, 4442, 4444, 4446, 4448, 4450, 4452, 4454, 4456, 4458, 4460, 4462, 4464, 4466, 4468, 4470, 4472, 4474, 4476, 4478, 4480, 4482, 4484, 4486, 4488, 4490, 4492, 4494, 4496, 4498, 4500, 4502, 4504, 4506, 4508, 4510, 4512, 4514, 4516, 4518, 4520, 4522, 4524, 4526, 4528, 4530, 4532, 4534, 4536, 4538, 4540, 4542, 4544, 4546, 4548, 4550, 4552, 4554, 4556, 4558, 4560, 4562, 4564, 4566, 4568, 4570, 4572, 4574, 4576, 4578, 4580, 4582, 4584, 4586, 4588, 4590, 4592, 4594, 4596, 4598, 4600, 4602, 4604, 4606, 4608, 4610, 4612, 4614, 4616, 4618, 4620, 4622, 4624, 4626, 4628, 4630, 4632, 4634, 4636, 4638, 4640, 4642, 4644, 4646, 4648, 4650, 4652, 4654, 4656, 4658, 4660, 4662, 4664, 4666, 4668, 4670, 4672, 4674, 4676, 4678, 4680, 4682, 4684, 4686, 4688, 4690, 4692, 4694, 4696, 4698, 4700, 4702, 4704, 4706, 4708, 4710, 4712, 4714, 4716, 4718, 4720, 4722, 4724, 4726, 4728, 4730, 4732, 4734, 4736, 4738, 4740, 4742, 4744, 4746, 4748, 4750, 4752, 4754, 4756, 4758, 4760, 4762, 4764, 4766, 4768, 4770, 4772, 4774, 4776, 4778, 4780, 4782, 4784, 4786, 4788, 4790, 4792, 4794, 4796, 4798, 4800, 4802, 4804, 4806, 4808, 4810, 4812, 4814, 4816, 4818, 4820, 4822, 4824, 4826, 4828, 4830, 4832, 4834, 4836, 4838, 4840, 4842, 4844, 4846, 4848, 4850, 4852, 4854, 4856, 4858, 4860, 4862, 4864, 4866, 4868, 4870, 4872, 4874, 4876, 4878, 4880, 4882, 4884, 4886, 4888, 4890, 4892, 4894, 4896, 4898, 4900, 4902, 4904, 4906, 4908, 4910, 4912, 4914, 4916, 4918, 4920, 4922, 4924, 4926, 4928, 4930, 4932, 4934, 4936, 4938, 4940, 4942, 4944, 4946, 4948, 4950, 4952, 4954, 4956, 4958, 4960, 4962, 4964, 4966, 4968, 4970, 4972, 4974, 4976, 4978, 4980, 4982, 4984, 4986, 4988, 4990, 4992, 4994, 4996, 4998, 5000, 5002, 5004, 5006, 5008, 5010, 5012, 5014, 5016, 5018, 5020, 5022, 5024, 5026, 5028, 5030, 5032, 5034, 5036, 5038, 5040, 5042, 5044, 5046, 5048, 5050, 5052, 5054, 5056, 5058, 5060, 5062, 5064, 5066, 5068, 5070, 5072, 5074, 5076, 5078, 5080, 5082, 5084, 5086, 5088, 5090, 5092, 5094, 5096, 5098, 5100, 5102, 5104, 5106, 5108, 5110, 5112, 5114, 5116, 5118, 5120, 5122, 5124, 5126, 5128, 5130, 5132, 5134, 5136, 5138, 5140, 5142, 5144, 5146, 5148, 5150, 5152, 5154, 5156, 5158, 5160, 5162, 5164, 5166, 5168, 5170, 5172, 5174, 5176, 5178, 5180, 5182, 5184, 5186, 5188, 5190, 5192, 5194, 5196, 5198, 5200, 5202, 5204, 5206, 5208, 5210, 5212, 5214, 5216, 5218, 5220, 5222, 5224, 5226, 5228, 5230, 5232, 5234, 5236, 5238, 5240, 5242, 5244, 5246, 5248, 5250, 5252, 5254, 5256, 5258, 5260, 5262, 5264, 5266, 5268, 5270, 5272, 5274, 5276, 5278, 5280, 5282, 5284, 5286, 5288, 5290, 5292, 5294, 5296, 5298, 5300, 5302, 5304, 5306, 5308, 5310, 5312, 5314, 5316, 5318, 5320, 5322, 5324, 5326, 5328, 5330, 5332, 5334, 5336, 5338, 5340, 5342, 5344, 5346, 5348, 5350, 5352, 5354, 5356, 5358, 5360, 5362, 5364, 5366, 5368, 5370, 5372, 5374, 5376, 5378, 5380, 5382, 5384, 5386, 5388, 5390, 5392, 5394, 5396, 5398, 5400, 5402, 5404, 5406, 5408, 5410, 5412, 5414, 5416, 5418, 5420, 5422, 5424, 5426, 5428, 5430, 5432, 5434, 5436, 5438, 5440, 5442, 5444, 5446, 5448, 5450, 5452, 5454, 5456, 5458, 5460, 5462, 5464, 5466, 5468, 5470, 5472, 5474, 5476, 5478, 5480, 5482, 5484, 5486, 5488, 5490, 5492, 5494, 5496, 5498, 5500, 5502, 5504, 5506, 5508, 5510, 5512, 5514, 5516, 5518, 5520, 5522, 5524, 5526, 5528, 5530, 5532, 5534, 5536, 5538, 5540, 5542, 5544, 5546, 5548, 5550, 5552, 5554, 5556, 5558, 5560, 5562, 5564, 5566, 5568, 5570, 5572, 5574, 5576, 5578, 5580, 5582, 5584, 5586, 5588, 5590, 5592, 5594, 5596, 5598, 5600, 5602, 5604, 5606, 5608, 5610, 5612, 5614, 5616, 5618, 5620, 5622, 5624, 5626, 5628, 5630, 5632, 5634, 5636, 5638, 5640, 5642, 5644, 5646, 5648, 5650, 5652, 5654, 5656, 5658, 5660, 5662, 5664, 5666, 5668, 5670, 5672, 5674, 5676, 5678, 5680, 5682, 5684, 5686, 5688, 5690, 5692, 5694, 5696, 5698, 5700, 5702, 5704, 5706, 5708, 5710, 5712, 5714, 5716, 5718, 5720, 5722, 5724, 5726, 5728, 5730, 5732, 5734, 5736, 5738, 5740, 5742, 5744, 5746, 5748, 5750, 5752, 5754, 5756, 5758, 5760, 5762, 5764, 5766, 57

Lieut. Colonel. He was in the battles of September 19th and October 7th, 1777, at Bemis Heights in this State, which preceded the surrender of General Burgoyne's army on the 17th of October of the same year. Early in 1778 he was appointed by General Washington a Division Inspector of the army, under General Steuben, who was then Inspector General of the Continental Army; and on the 28th of June, 1778, Col. Fish commanded a corps of light infantry in the celebrated battle of Monmouth, New Jersey. In 1779 his regiment and himself were in Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations of Indians. He was under General James Clinton, who led the co-operating column as the Commander of the Northern Department, and was one of the Brigade Majors and Inspectors of Clinton's Fourth Brigade. The purpose of this expedition was to destroy the power of the original lords of this vast empire, it being proposed to carry the war into the heart of their country, cut off their settlements, destroy their next year's crops and do them every injury circumstances would permit. In the order of Washington to General Sullivan, Washington said: "The immediate objects are the total destruction of the hostile tribes of the Six Nations and the devastation of their settlements, and the capture of as many prisoners of every age and sex as possible." Sullivan was directed to "lay waste all the settlements around, so that the country may not be only overrun but destroyed."

The expedition was a perilous one. The council was fully sensible of the importance of success in the undertaking, for defeat not only meant the loss of an army, but also would invite attack by them, in which case "our frontiers would be deluged in blood."

Gen. Washington's instructions bear date May 31st. General Clinton found his column at Canajoharie on the 15th of June. He reached Otsego Lake at the close of that month, but remained there until the 7th of August waiting for boats and provisions, and hoping for a rise in the waters of the Susquehanna. On the 11th of August General Sullivan, who was in chief command, and whose immediate column had been formed elsewhere, reached Tioga Point.

The next day, at Chemung, an Indian village was burned. On the 9th of August Sullivan sent orders to General Clinton to join him, but the latter did not reach Fort Sullivan till August 22d. Sullivan's fort was built in a bend of the Tioga, near its union with

Lieut. Colonel. He was in the battle of September 19th and October 1st, 1777, at Brandywine, in the battle which preceded the surrender of General Mifflin's army on the 26th of October of the same year. He was appointed by General Washington a Division Inspector of the army under General Stueben, who was then Inspector General of the Continental Army, and on the 25th of June 1778, Col. Pitt commanded a corps of light infantry in the celebrated battle of Monmouth. New Jersey. In 1779 he was in the expedition against the Six Nations of Indians. He was under General Clinton, who had the co-operating column as the commander of the Northern Department, and was one of the Brigade Major and Inspector of Clinton's Fourth Brigade. The purpose of this expedition was to destroy the power of the Indian tribe of this territory, which they proposed to carry the war into the heart of their country, and on their return to destroy their next year's crops and the then every thing circumstances would permit. In the order of Washington to General Sullivan, Washington said: "The immediate object was the total destruction of the hostile tribes of the Six Nations and the destruction of their settlements and the capture of as many prisoners of every age and sex as possible." Sullivan was directed to "by means of the expedition, to destroy the country, not only to destroy the settlements, but the expedition was a purpose war. The result was that the result of the importance of success in the undertaking, the object not only meant the loss of an army, but also would have been a loss in which case "our interests would be ruined in kind."

Gen. Washington's headquarters were at Mifflin, Gen. Clinton found his column of Continental on the 1st of June. He reached Oswego late at the close of that month, but remained there until the 7th of August waiting for boats and provisions, and looking for a site in the waters of the Susquehanna. On the 11th of August General Sullivan, who was in chief command, ordered his men to march, and had been for several days, reached Poughkeepsie. The next day, at Poughkeepsie, an Indian village was burned. On the 15th of August Sullivan sent orders to General Clinton to join him, but the latter did not reach Fort Sullivan till August 22d. Sullivan's fort was built in a bend of the Tappan, near its union with

the Susquehanna. A week later the real business of the expedition began. Fort Sullivan was the base of operations, but with all the care exercised, provisions fell short. On the very day of the battle an appeal was made to this little garrison to accept reduced rations, owing to the scarcity of flour, and as an alternative preferable to living several days without bread.

On the 26th of August the march of devastation began. Two days later an Indian village with its harvest was burned. On Sunday, the 29th of August, the battle of Newtown was fought. An artillery fire was directed against the breastwork, while the brigades of Clinton and Poor gained the left flank of the enemy. This movement rendered the work untenable, and Brant, after trying to rally his forces, fled, and the pursuit was continued for two miles. The Americans lost only five or six killed and from forty to fifty wounded. The loss of the enemy was concealed. The shadow of defeat was over the red men and their allies and they scattered, leaving the whole country open to the invaders.

The work was now ruin and extermination. On the 3d of September Catharinestown was destroyed; Kendaia on the 5th, and Kanadaseaga, the capital of the Senecas, on the 6th. On the 8th Canandaigua was ravaged; then Honeoye; then Koneghsaws, and the work continued until eighteen Indian villages had been annihilated; 150,000 bushels of corn and immense quantities of other provisions were destroyed. The work of fire and destruction was continued among the Cayugas and Onondagas until all the tribes were stripped of their homes, and for the purpose of the revolution the Six Nations ceased to be organized allies of the British Crown.

On the 30th of September the expedition reassembled at Fort Sullivan, and on the 15th of October it was in its quarters at Easton. Its total loss had been only about forty men killed. Sweeping and vengeful was the punishment wreaked on the tribes, but the emergency must be remembered. The young colonies were struggling for independence against the colossal power of Great Britain and their allies had to be overpowered.

In 1780 Col. Fish was attached to a corps of light infantry, under the command of General Lafayette. In 1781 he went with his regiment into Virginia and took a very active part in the battles which eventuated in the surrender of the British army,

commanded by Lord Cornwallis, on the 19th day of October in that year. He was Major of the corps of infantry commanded by Colonel, afterwards General, Hamilton, which so gallantly stormed one of the redoubts at Yorktown.

In 1782 Col. Fish was with the main army, under General Washington, at Verplank's Point, in this State, and continued there, at West Point, and at the cantonment at Newburg until the close of the Revolutionary war. Col. Fish's character in the army was that of an excellent disciplinarian and very gallant soldier; and he possessed in a high degree the confidence of Washington, Lafayette and Hamilton. Such was the activity of his mind and his habits of business that he continued almost until the close of his life to hold civil employment.

He died in the city of New York, June 20, 1833, aged seventy-five years.

Hamilton Fish, his son, is still a resident of the City of New York, where he was born August 3, 1808. He was educated at Columbia College, where he maintained an excellent character for scholarship, taking his degree of A. B. from that institution in 1827. Having graduated, he began the study of the law, and at the May term in 1830 was examined and admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court of the State. Three years later he was regularly enrolled among the counsellors of that court. His natural abilities, improved by the educational advantages he had enjoyed, eminently fitted him for the brilliant career upon which he was about to enter, though the cares and responsibilities of a large fortune prevented him from devoting his whole time to the legitimate pursuits of his profession. However, while he continued at the bar, his business was both considerable and lucrative, his talents as a barrister being sufficient to place him in the first rank. Though never a partisan, Mr. Fish became interested in politics shortly after leaving college. He attached himself to the Whig party, then just beginning, and had the reputation of being a candid, independent, and high minded politician. He was for several years a commissioner of deeds in and for the City of New York. In the Fall of 1834 his party presented his name as one of their candidates for the Assembly, but with his associate on the ticket he failed of being elected. Subsequently to this he repeatedly declined nominations of various kinds, urged with

commanded by Lord Cornwallis on the 19th day of October in that year. The war flag of the army of infantry commanded by Colonel afterwards General Hamilton, which so gallantly stormed one of the redoubts at Fort Mifflin.

In 1782 Col. Fish was with the main army under General Washington at Red Bank's Point in this State and continued there at West Point and at the evacuation at Newburg until the close of the Revolutionary war. Col. Fish's character in the army was that of an excellent disciplinarian and very gallant soldier; and he passed in a high degree the confidence of Washington, Lafayette and Hamilton. Such was the activity of his mind and his habits of business that he continued almost until the close of his life to hold civil employment.

He died in the city of New York, June 20, 1822, aged seventy-five years.

Nicholas Fish, his son, is still residing in the City of New York, where he was born August 2, 1802. He was educated in Columbia College where he maintained an excellent character as a scholar, taking his degree of A. B. from that institution in 1825. Having graduated he began the study of the law, and at the New York in 1829 was admitted and admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court of the State. Three years later he was regularly qualified under the commission of that court. His extraordinary powers for the rational management he had acquired, combined with his for the brilliant career upon which he was about to enter, through the energy and representation of a large foreign power, the then Governor, who he continued at the bar his business was both successful and lucrative, his talents as a lawyer being sufficient to place him in the first rank. Though never a politician, Mr. Fish became interested in politics shortly after his marriage. He attached himself to the Whig party, then fast rising, and soon the reputation of being a candid, independent and high minded politician. He was for several years a member of the New York and for the City of New York. In the Fall of 1834 his party presented him as one of their candidates for the Assembly, but with his associates on the ticket he failed of being elected. Subsequently to this he repeatedly declined nominations of various kinds, with

an earnestness by his many admirers that was truly flattering to the character and abilities of the man. In 1842 he ran against John McKeon, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and was elected. He represented the Sixth District, comprising the upper wards in the City of New York, except the Thirteenth and Fourteenth, and although his majority was small his election was considered a great triumph by his friends, as the majority of Governor Bouck over Mr. Bradish in the same district was over three hundred.

Mr. Fish was a member of the Military Committee in Congress and discharged every duty of his position with commendable punctuality and correctness, alike creditable to him and the constituency whom he served.

At the close of his term he retired to private life willingly, but his numerous political friends were by no means disposed to surrender their claims upon him, and in 1845 he was again nominated for the Assembly, but was defeated. In 1846, against his remonstrance, he was nominated as the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket with John Young and was defeated by the candidate of the Democrats combined with the Anti-Renters by upwards of thirteen thousand majority. In 1847 he was a candidate for the same office to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Addison Gardiner, who had been elected by the combined Anti-Rent and Democratic parties, and was chosen on this occasion by a very large majority, averaging about thirty thousand, in consequence of the divisions between the Anti-Renters and the Democratic party.

In 1848 the Whigs were divided into two factions. The Radical Whigs claimed to be the friends of Mr. Seward. The sympathies of Mr. Fish were known to be with the Conservatives, afterwards entitled the National party. But however decided in his convictions, he was moderate in the expression of his opinions and by his conciliatory tone secured the good wishes of both factions, and a nomination for Governor, warmly urged by his friends of New York, was conceded to him without serious opposition. The friends of Gov. Seward supported his nomination. On the first ballot he received seventy-six votes; twenty-eight votes were given for Joshua A. Spencer, and twenty for Governor Young. The Convention was held on the 14th of

an earnestness by his many admirers that was truly inspiring to the character and ability of the man. In 1872 he ran against John McKim for Democratic candidate for Congress and was elected. He represented the Sixth District, comprising the upper wards in the City of New York, except the Thirtieth and Thirtieth, and although his majority was small his election was considered a great triumph by his friends as the height of Democratic power over Mr. Tilden in the same district was never before reached.

Mr. Fish was a member of the Military Committee in Congress and discharged every duty of his position with conscientious punctuality and conscientious effort creditable to him and the country which he served.

At the close of his term he retired to pursue his study, but his numerous political friends were by no means disposed to let him rest. His name was again put forward in 1874 and in 1875 he was again nominated for the Assembly, but was defeated. In 1876 he was elected to the Senate and was re-elected in 1881. In 1882 he was elected Governor of the State and was re-elected in 1884. He was elected by the Legislature of the Democratic majority with the Anti-Slavery party of strong Democratic majority. In 1887 he was a candidate for the same office to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. William C. Cullen, who had been elected by the commonwealth of New York and Democratic friends, and was chosen on this occasion by a very large majority, although some thirty thousand in comparison of the difference between the Anti-Slavery and the Democratic party.

In 1888 the Whigs were divided into two factions. The Radical Whigs claimed to be the friends of Mr. Cullen. The Conservatives at Mr. Fish were known as the Conservative. Afterwards called the National party. But however divided in his convictions, he was moderate in the expression of his opinions and by his conciliatory tone secured the good wishes of both factions and a nomination for Governor, warmly urged by his friends of New York, was accorded to him without serious opposition. The friends of Gov. Seymour supported his nomination. On the first ballot he received seventy-six votes; twenty-eight votes were given for Joshua A. Spencer, and twenty for Governor Hoag. The Convention was held on the 11th of

September. The Democrats had now divided into two parties, and the vote given to Mr. Fish was slightly less than that given for both the Democratic candidates, John A. Dix and Reuben H. Walworth, but he was elected Governor by a plurality of about 96,000 votes over the highest of the opposing candidates.

He took the oath of office on the 1st day of January, 1849. The administration of Governor Fish was quiet and harmonious. The success of his administration was owing to that moderate course which he firmly and steadily pursued through all those contests and divisions, the occurrence of which he so much regretted, and which were so embarrassing at that particular time, owing to the bitter factions in the organization.

During his administration the slavery question was agitated in Congress and throughout the Union. As the leader of his party he was early committed in favor of the principle of the Wilmot proviso, and in both of his messages he expressed his decided opposition to the extension of slave territory. While his remarks were conservative in their tone, so characteristic of the man, yet they indicated the firmness of his convictions, and the determination with which they would be maintained. Indeed all his official acts have been distinguished by moderation, by a fixed determination to extend equal benefits to all and achieve if possible the greatest good of the greatest number.

Among the recommendations of Governor Fish which deserve notice was the endowment of a State Agricultural School, and a school for instruction in the mechanic arts; the restoration of the office of county superintendent of common schools; the revision and alteration of the laws authorizing taxes and assessments for local improvements; the more general and equal taxation of personal property; the establishment of tribunals of conciliation in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of 1846; and the modification of the criminal code. After his retirement from the executive chair he was elected by the Whigs in the Legislature to the office of Senator in Congress, to succeed Daniel S. Dickinson. He was regularly nominated in the Whig caucus by a large majority, but one of the national Whigs in the State Senate, where there was 17 Whigs and 15 Democrats, refused to vote for him unless resolutions were first adopted approving and indorsing

September. The Democrats had now divided into two parties, and the vote given to Mr. Webb was slightly less than that given for both the Democratic candidates, John J. Dix and Leonard H. Wicks. But he was elected Governor by a plurality of about 30,000 votes over the highest of the opposing candidates.

He took the oath of office on the 1st day of January, 1840. The administration of Governor Webb was quiet and harmonious. The sources of his administration were owing to that moderate course which he freely and steadily pursued through all those content and divisions, the occurrence of which he so much regretted, and which were so embarrassing at that particular time, owing to the bitter feeling in the organization.

During his administration the slavery question was agitated in Congress and throughout the Union. As the leader of his party he was early committed in favor of the principle of the Wilmot proviso, and in faith of his message he expressed his decided opposition to the extension of slave territory. While his message was committal in their tone to the maintenance of the Union, they indicated the ground of his opposition, and the discussion of the Union which they would be maintained. Indeed all his official acts have been distinguished by a fixed determination to extend equal benefits to all and justice to all, and the greatest good of the greatest number.

Among the recommendations of Governor Webb which have not been the subject of a formal Congressional action, and a school for instruction in the mechanics after the completion of the office of county superintendant of common schools; the revision and alteration of the laws relating to taxes and assessments for local improvements; the more general and equal taxation of personal property; the establishment of tribunals of consultation in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of 1840; and the modification of the criminal code. After his retirement from the executive chair he was elected by the Whigs in the Legislature to the office of Senator in 1842, to succeed Daniel S. Dickinson. He was regularly nominated in the Whig caucus by a large majority, but one of the national Whigs in the State Senate, where there were 17 Whigs and 13 Democrats, refused to vote for him unless resolutions were first adopted approving and endorsing

the approval by Mr. Fillmore of the Fugitive Slave Act, and this delayed but did not prevent his election by an overwhelming vote in the Legislature.

When his senatorial term expired Mr. Fish went to Europe with his family and remained till shortly before the beginning of the Civil war. He had been prominent in the formation of the Republican party, and upon his return from Europe took an active part in the election of Abraham Lincoln. "In January, 1862, he was appointed, in conjunction with Bishop Ames, by Secretary Stanton, as a commissioner to visit the United States soldiers imprisoned at Richmond and elsewhere, to relieve their necessities and provide for their comfort. The Confederate Government declined to admit the commissioners within their lines but intimated a readiness to negotiate for a general exchange of prisoners. The result was an agreement for an equal exchange, which was carried out substantially to the end of the war."

He aided in the election of President Grant in 1868, and in 1869, in March of that year, was appointed Secretary of State by him, to succeed Washburne, who was appointed Minister to France. In March, 1873, he was reappointed by Grant, and served in all from March 11th, 1869, to March 12th, 1877. Of this appointment by General Grant even the Democratic papers favorably commented upon. The *World* said: "In one of the new selections the reconstructed Cabinet is a great and manifest improvement. Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State, may not be a very great or a very brilliant statesman, but he is, beyond all controversy, one of the most estimable, most judicious, most upright and most respected citizens of this State or of this country. A gentleman who has enjoyed the advantages of hereditary wealth, of superior culture, in the full vigor of ripe faculties, of varied official experience, great social consideration, an example of all private virtues, he has long possessed what is better than the fame of a great statesman, in a life so unblemished, a deportment so quiet and unostentatious, a weight and credit in the management of educational, religious and charitable institutions which so commend him to general esteem as to place him, by universal consent, in the very first rank of good citizens, Christian gentlemen and exemplars of the kindly domestic virtues.

There will be no overreaching diplomacy or crooked politics in Mr. Fish's management of our foreign affairs, and the spirit of candor and justice which he will bring into all his duties will probably save him from embarrassing entanglements requiring any cunning and dexterity to untie. He has never displayed any surprising fetches of ingenuity, because a man of his character never has any occasion for them, nor will the nation have any occasion for them, if he is permitted to have his own way in the management of our foreign intercourse. Next in the list of Mr. Fish's qualifications we should place a singular soundness and rectitude of judgment and long established habits of caution and circumspection. Probably there could be no safer adviser. Mr. Fish is perfectly familiar with the contemporary history and the merits pro and con of the chief public questions both of our own and of the chief foreign countries; and among the minor but necessary qualifications for his new office he has a fluent command of French and one or two other continental tongues. For the social duties of a position in which social influence counts for so much, no man is better qualified than Mr. Fish."

As Secretary of State, Mr. Fish introduced a system of examinations of applicants for consulates to test their knowledge of subjects connected with their duties. On the part of the United States he was appointed by the President on the 9th of February, 1871, as one of the Commissioners to negotiate the Treaty of Washington, which was signed by him on the 8th of May of that year.

In effecting a settlement of the long standing northwestern boundary dispute, he secured the island of San Juan to the United States and successfully resisted an effort by Great Britain to change the terms of the Extradition Treaty by municipal legislation. In the settlement of the Alabama question he procured the acceptance of a doctrine by the Geneva Tribunal securing the United States against claims for indirect damages arising out of Fenian raids or Cuban filibustering expeditions. He negotiated with Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister at Washington, November, 1873, the settlement of the Virginius question.

Mr. Fish was for some years President of the New York Historical Society, and is now President-General of the New York Society of the Cincinnati.

There will be no overreaching diplomacy or crooked politics in Mr. Fish's management of our foreign affairs and the rights of candor and justice which he will bring into all his duties will probably save him from embarrassing embarrassments regarding any coming and instantly to action. He has never displayed any surprising flashes of ingenuity, because a man of his character never has any occasion for them; nor will the nation have any occasion for them, if he is permitted to have the way in the management of our foreign intercourse. What is the use of Mr. Fish's qualifications as should place a singular confidence and reliance of judgment and long established habits of caution and circumspection. Especially there would be no other advice. Mr. Fish is perfectly familiar with the contemporary history and the merits and demerits of the chief public questions both of our own and of the chief foreign countries; and among the nations but necessary qualifications for his new office he has a fluent command of French and one or two other continental languages. For the social duties of a position in which social influence counts for so much, no man is better qualified than Mr. Fish.

As Secretary of State, Mr. Fish maintained a system of routine of nations of applicant for consulates to test their knowledge of subjects connected with their duties. On the part of the United States he was supported by the President on the 10th of February, 1871, against the Convention to regulate the Trade of the United States, which was signed by him on the 15th of May of that year. In entering a settlement of the long standing dispute with boundary dispute he secured the defeat of the plan to the United States and eventually settled an effort by Great Britain to change the name of the Canadian River by a boundary dispute. In the settlement of the Alabama question he procured the acceptance of a decision by the Geneva Tribunal securing the United States against claims for indirect damages arising out of British claims of Cuban filibustering expeditions. His negotiation with Admiral Togo, the Spanish Minister at Washington, 20th October 1873, the settlement of the Virginia question.

Mr. Fish was for some years President of the New York Historical Society, and is now President-General of the New York Society of the Cincinnati.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN
NEW YORK.

X.

The argument of Mr. Hamilton still proceeded. He said :

So the King's dispensing power, being by the judges set up above the act of Parliament, this law, which the people looked upon as their chief security against popery and arbitrary power, was by this judgment rendered altogether ineffectual. But this judgment is sufficiently exposed by Sir Edward Atkins,* late one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in his Enquiry into the King's power of dispensing with penal statutes; where it is shown, who it was that first invented dispensations; how they came into England; what ill use has been made of them there; and all this principally owing to the countenance given them by the judges. He says† of the dispensing power: The Pope was the inventor of it; our Kings have borrowed it from them; and the judges have from time to time nursed and dressed it up, and given it countenance; and it is still upon the growth, and encroaching till it has almost subverted all law, and made the regal power absolute if not dissolute. This seems not only to show how far judges have been influenced by power, and how little cases of this sort, where the prerogative has been in question in former reigns, are to be relied upon for law; but I think it plainly shows too, that a man may use a greater freedom with the power of his sovereign and the judges in Great Britain than it seems he may with the power of a Governor in the plantations, who is but a fellow subject. Are these words with which we are charged like these? Do Mr. Zenger's papers contain any such freedoms with his Governor or his Council as Sir Edward Atkins has taken with the regal power and the judges in England? And yet I never heard of any information brought against him for these freedoms.

If then upon the whole there is so great an uncertainty among

* Sir Edward Atkins' Enquiry into the power of dispensing with penal statutes.

† Postscript to the Enquiry, page 51.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK

21

The argument of Mr. Hamilton will proceed. He said:
So the King's discretionary power, taken by the judges set up
above the act of Parliament, this law, which the people looked
upon as their shield against arbitrary power and arbitrary justice,
was by this judgment rendered altogether inoperative. This was
judgment is sufficiently exposed by Sir Edward Coke's famous
of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in his famous judgment
the King's power of dispensing with penal statutes, where it is
shown, who it was that first introduced dispensation; how they came
into England; what ill use has been made of them there; and all
the mischief arising to the commonwealth from the judges
the exercise of the dispensing power. The judges are the inventors of
it; our Kings have borrowed it from them, and the judges have
learned from them to use it, and directed it as they saw fit. It has
ruined; and it is still upon the growth and improvement of the law
almost subverted all law, and made the right justice almost a
discretion. This means not only to show how the judges have been
influenced by power, and how little sense of the law, when they
perpetrate the law in question in former times, and to be called
upon for law; but I think it clearly shows that a man may use
a greater freedom with the power of his sovereignty, and the judges
in Great Britain than it seems he may with the power of a Court
not in the plenitude, and is but a fellow subject. And these
words with which we are charged like those of Mr. Coke's
papers contain any such freedom with his freedom in his Court
as Sir Edward Coke has taken with the royal power, and the
judges in England? And yet I never found of any information
brought against him for these freedoms.

It then upon the whole there is no great an uncertainty among
Sir Edward Coke's papers into the power of dispensing with penal
statutes.

judges (learned and great men) in matters of this kind ; if power has had so great an influence on judges, how cautious ought we to be in determining by their judgments, especially in the plantations, and in the case of libels ! There is heresy in law, as well as in religion, and both have changed very much ; and we well know that it is not two centuries ago that a man would have been burned as an heretic for owning such opinions in matters of religion as are publicly wrote and printed at this day. They were fallible men, it seems, and we take the liberty not only to differ from them in religious opinions, but to condemn them and their opinions too ; and I must presume, that in taking these freedoms in thinking and speaking about matters of faith or religion, we are in the right ; for, though it is said there are very great liberties of this kind taken in New York, yet I have heard of no information preferred by Mr. Attorney for any offences of this sort. From which I think it is pretty clear that in New York a man may make very free with his God, but he must take special care what he says of his Governor. It is agreed upon by all men that this is a reign of liberty, and while men keep within the bounds of truth I hope they may with safety both speak and write their sentiments of the conduct of men in power, I mean of that part of their conduct only which affects the liberty or property of the people under their administration. Were this to be denied, then the next step may make them slaves ; for what notions can be entertained of slavery, beyond that of suffering the greatest injuries and oppressions, without the liberty of complaining ; or if they do, to be destroyed for body and estate for so doing ?

It is said and insisted on by Mr. Attorney, " That government is a sacred thing ; that it is to be supported and revered ; it is government that protects our persons and estates ; that prevents treasons, murders, robberies, riots and all the train of evils that overturns kingdoms and states, and ruins particular persons ; and if those in the administration, especially the supreme magistrate, must have all their conduct censured by private men, government cannot subsist." This is called a licentiousness not to be tolerated. It is said " that it brings the rulers of the people into contempt, and their authority not to be regarded, and so in the end the laws cannot be put in execution." These, I say, and such as these are

judges (learned and great men) in matters of this kind; if power has had so great an influence on judges how cautious ought we to be in determining by their judgments, especially in the plantation, and in the case of libel! There is danger in fact as well as in right, and both have changed very much; and we well know that it is not two centuries ago that a man would have been burned as an heretic for avowing such opinions in matters of religion as are publicly wrote and printed in this city. They were talked in to account and we take the liberty not only to differ from them in religious opinions, but to condemn them and their opinions too; and I must presume that in taking these freedoms in thinking and speaking about matters of faith or religion, we are in the right; for though it is said there are very great liberties of the soul taken in New York, yet I have heard of no information published by Mr. Attorney for any offence of this sort. From which I think it is pretty clear that in New York a man may make very free with his God, but he must take special care what he says of his Government. It is agreed upon by all men that this is a right of liberty, and while men keep within the bounds of truth I hope that they will satisfy each and every their consciences of the conduct of men is proper. I mean of that part of their conduct only which affects the liberty or property of the people under their administration. Were this to be denied then the next step would make them answer for what actions can be entertained of liberty beyond that of affecting the freedom, justice and oppression, without the liberty of complaining; or if they do to be destroyed for body and estate for so doing.

It is said and insisted on by Mr. Attorney, "That Government is a sacred thing; that it is to be supported and maintained; it is Government that protects our persons and estates; that prevents tyrannical murders, robberies, riots and all the train of evils that overturn kingdoms and states and ruin particular persons; and if those in the administration, especially the supreme magistrate, must have all their conduct examined by private men, Government cannot subsist." This is called a licentiousness not to be tolerated. It is said "that it brings the rulers of the people into contempt, and their authority not to be regarded, and so in the end the laws cannot be put in execution." Thus I say, and such as these are

the general topics insisted upon by men in power and their advocates. But I wish it might be considered at the same time how often it has happened that the abuse of power has been the primary cause of these evils, and that it was the injustice and oppression of these great men, which has commonly brought them into contempt with the people. The craft and art of such men is great, and who, that is the least acquainted with history or law, can be ignorant of the specious pretences which have often been made use of by men in power, to introduce arbitrary rule, and destroy the liberties of a free people? I will give two instances; and as they are authorities not to be denied, nor can be misunderstood, I presume they will be sufficient.

The first is the Statute of 3d of Hen. 7, Cap. 1. The preamble of the statute will prove all, and more than I have alleged. It begins: "The King, our sovereign lord, remembereth how by unlawful maintenances, giving of liveries, signs and tokens, etc., untrue demeanings of sheriffs in making of panels, and other untrue returns, by taking of money, by injuries, by great riots and unlawful assemblies; the policy and good rule of this realm is almost subdued, and for the not punishing these inconveniences, and by occasion of the premises, little or nothing may be found by inquiry, etc., to the increase of murders, etc., and unsureties of all men living, and losses of their lands and goods." Here is a fine and specious pretence for introducing the remedy, as it is called, which is provided by this act, that is, instead of being lawfully accused by twenty-four good and lawful men of the neighborhood, and afterwards tried by twelve like lawful men, here is a power given to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, the Keeper of the King's Privy Seal, or two of them, calling to them a bishop, a temporal lord, and other great men mentioned in the act (who, it is to be observed, were all to be dependents on the Court), to receive information against any person, for any of the misbehaviors recited in that act, and their discretion to examine and to punish them according to their demerit.

The second statute I proposed to mention is the 11th of the same King, Cap. 3, the preamble of which act has the like fair pretences as the former; "for the King calling to his remembrance the good laws made against the receiving of liveries, etc., unlawful extor-

tions, maintenances, embracery, etc., unlawful games, etc., and many other great enormities and offences committed against many good statutes, to the displeasure of Almighty God," which, the act says, "could not, nor yet can, be conveniently punished by the due order of the law, except it were first found by twelve men, etc., which, for the causes aforesaid, will not find nor yet present the truth." And, therefore, the same statute directs "that the justices of assize, and the justices of the peace, shall upon information for the King, before them made, have full power, by their discretion, to hear and determine all such offences." Here are two statutes that are allowed to have given the deepest wound to the liberties of the people of England of any that I remember to have been made, unless it may be said that the statute made in the time of Henry VIII., by which his proclamations were to have the effect of laws, might in its consequence be worse. And yet we see the plausible pretences found out by the great men to procure these acts. And it may justly be said that by those pretences the people of England were cheated or awed into the delivering up their ancient and sacred right of trials by grand and petit juries. I hope to be excused for this expression, seeing my Lord Coke (in his Fourth Institute) calls it "an unjust and strange act, that tended in its execution to the great displeasure of Almighty God and the utter subversion of the common law."

These, I think, make out what I alleged, and are flagrant instances of the influence of men in power, even upon the representatives of a whole kingdom. From all which I hope it will be agreed that it is a duty which all good men owe to their country, to guard against the unhappy influence of ill men when entrusted with power, and especially against their creatures and dependents, who, as they are generally more necessitous, are surely more covetous and cruel. But it is worthy of observation that, though the spirit of liberty was borne down and oppressed in England at that time, yet it was not lost, for the Parliament laid hold of the first opportunity to free the subject from the many insufferable oppressions and outrages committed upon their persons and estates by color of these acts, the last of which being deemed the most grievous was repealed in the first year of Henry the Eighth. Though it is to be observed that Henry the Seventh and his creatures reaped such great advan-

these institutions, university, etc., industrial groups, etc., and
many other great institutions and offices committed against many
good statistics to the department of Abolition, which the
act says "could not, nor yet can be consistently published by the
department of the law, except it were first found by twelve magistrates
which for the cause already will not but not yet present the
truth." And therefore, the same statute directs "that the justice
of peace, and the justice of the peace, shall upon information from
the King before them made, have full power, by their discretion,
to hear and determine all such offences." There are two statutes
that we should have given the deepest wound to the institution
the people of England of any that I remember to have been made
which it may be said that the statute made in the time of Henry
VIII, by which his proclamations were to have the effect of law,
ought to be the consequence be worse. And yet we see the plausibility
premise found out by the great men to produce these acts. And
it may fairly be said that by those premises the people of England
were cheated or swayed into the delivery up their ancient and ac-
crued right of which by crime and guilt have. I hope to be assured
for this expression, seeing my Lord Coke in his Fourth Institute
calls it "an unjust and strange act, that needed in its execution in
the great department of Abolition, God and the other scriptures of
the common law."

Thus, I think, marks out what I allude to, and my general business
of the influence of men in power, especially the representatives of
a whole kingdom. I am all which I hope it will be agreed that it
is a duty which all good men owe to their country to guard against
the unprincipled influence of ill men who conspire with power and
especially against the resistance and indignation which in this case
generally have manifested, we surely more vigorous and earnest
that it is worthy of observation that through the spirit of liberty
was borne down and oppressed in England at that time, for it was
not lost for the Parliament held hold of the first opportunity to free
the subject from the many inhuman, oppressive and cruel
committed upon their persons and estates by order of these acts
the last of which being passed the next year was repealed in
the first year of Henry the Eighth. Though it is to be observed
that Henry the Seventh and his creature helped such great and un-

tages by the grievous oppressions and exactions, grinding the faces of the poor subjects, as my Lord Coke says, by color of this statute by information only, that a repeal of this act could never be obtained during the life of that prince. The other statute, being the favorite law for supporting arbitrary power, was continued much longer. The execution of it was by the great men of the realm, and how they executed it the sense of the kingdom, expressed in the 17th of Charles I. (by which the Court of Star Chamber, the soil where informations grew rankest), will best declare. In that statute Magna Charta, and the other statutes made in the time of Edward Third, which I think are no less than five, are particularly enumerated as acts by which the liberties and privileges of the people of England were secured to them, against such oppressive courts as the Star Chamber and others of the like jurisdiction. And the reason for their pulling down the Star Chamber is "that the proceedings, censures and decrees of the Court of Star Chamber, even though the great men of the realm, nay, and a bishop, too (holy man), were judges, had by experience been found to be an intolerable burthen to the subject and the means to introduce an arbitrary power and government," and, therefore, that Court was taken away, with all the other courts in that statute mentioned having like jurisdiction.

I do not mention this statute, as if by the taking away the Court of Star Chamber the remedy for many of the abuses or offences censured there was likewise taken away; no, I only intend by it to show that the people of England saw clearly the danger of their trusting their liberties and properties to be tried, even by the greatest men in the kingdom, without a judgment of a jury of their equals. They had felt the terrible effects of leaving it to the judgment of these great men what was scandalous and seditious, false or ironical. And if the Parliament of England thought this power of judgment was too great to be trusted with men of the first rank in the kingdom, without the aid of a jury, how sacred soever their characters might be, and therefore restored to the people their original right of trial by juries, I hope to be excused for insisting that by the judgment of a Parliament, from whence no appeal lies, the jury are the proper judges of what is false at least, if not of what is scandalous and seditious. This is an authority not

pages by the printers' apprentices and servants, regarding the loss of the press subject as my Lord Coke says, by order of this state by information only, that a report of this sort could never be obtained during the life of that justice. The other statutes being the late acts for the suppressing arbitrary power, were contained in much larger. The execution of it was by the great men of the realm, and not by execution at the name of the kingdom, as passed in the 17th of Charles II. (by which the Court of Star Chamber, the old where informations were received) will bear the date. In that statute James Charles, and the other statutes made in the time of Edward I. (which I think are no less than five) are particularly mentioned as acts by which the liberties and privileges of the people of England were secured to them, against such oppressive courts as the Star Chamber and others of the like jurisdiction. And the words for their holding down the Star Chamber is "that the proceedings, actions and returns of the Court of Star Chamber, even though the great men of the realm, just and others, who (they mean) were judges, had by experience been found to be an intolerable burden to the subject, and the means to introduce an arbitrary power and government," and therefore that Court was taken away, with all the other courts in that statute mentioned having the jurisdiction.

I do not mention this, nor do I say of the taking away the Court of Star Chamber the remedy for many of the abuses or officers were saved there was likewise taken away; and I only intend by it to show that the people of England were about the danger of their trusting their liberties and properties to be tried even by the greatest men in the kingdom, without a judgment of a jury or their peers. They had felt the terrible effects of having it as the judgment of these great men when was weakness and confusion, false or partial. And if the Parliament of England thought this power of judgment was too great to be trusted with men of the first rank in the kingdom, without the aid of a jury, how could they their estates might be, and therefore trusted to the people their original right of trial by jury? I hope to be excused for insinuating that by the judgment of a Parliament, there was no appeal for the jury was the proper judges of what is false or true, it was of what is scandalous and seditious. This is an authority not

to be denied; it is as plain as it is great; and to say, that this act indeed did restore to the people trials by juries, which was not the practice of Star Chamber, but that did not give the jurors any new authority, or any right to try matters of law, I say this objection will not avail; for I must insist that where matter of law is complicated with matter of fact the jury have a right to determine both. As for instance, upon indictment for murder, the jury may, and almost constantly do, take upon them to judge whether the evidence will amount to murder or manslaughter, and find accordingly; and I must say I cannot see why in our case the jury have not as good a right to say whether our newspapers are a libel or no libel as another jury has to say whether killing of a man is murder or manslaughter. The right of the jury to find such a verdict as they in their conscience do think is agreeable to their evidence is supported by the authority of *Bushel's case*, *Vaughan's Reports*, p. 135, beyond any doubt. For, in the argument of that case, the Chief Justice, who delivered the opinion of the Court, lays it down for law (*Vaughan's Reports*, p. 150), "that in all general issues; as upon non cul. in trespass, non tort nul disseizin in assize, etc., though it is matter of law, whether the defendant is a trespasser, a disseizer, etc., in the cases in issue, yet the jury find not (as in a special verdict) the fact of every case, leaving the law to the Court; but find for the plaintiff or defendant upon the issue to be tried, wherein they resolve both law and fact complicateely." It appears by the same case that though the discreet and lawful assistance of the judge, by way of advice to the jury, may be useful; yet that advice or direction ought always to be upon supposition, and not positive and upon coercion (p. 144). The reason given in the same book (p. 147) is "because the judge (as judge) cannot know what the evidence is which the jury have, it may be of their own knowledge, as they are returned of the neighborhood. They may also know from their own knowledge that what is sworn in Court is not true; and they may know the witnesses to be stigmatized, to which the Court may be strangers." But what speaks most to my purpose is that, suppose the Court did really know all the evidence the jury know, yet in that case it is agreed "that the judge and jury may differ in the result of their evidence as well as two judges may," which often happens. And (p. 148) the judge

subjoins the reason, why it is no crime for a jury to differ in opinion from the Court, where he says, "that a man cannot see with another's eye, nor hear by another's ear; no more can a man conclude or infer the thing by another's understanding or reasoning." From all which (I insist) it is very plain, that the jury are by law at liberty (without any affront to the judgment of the Court) to find both the law and the fact, in our case, as they did in the case I am speaking to, which I will beg leave just to mention, and it was this. Mr. Penn and Mead being Quakers, and having met in a peaceable manner, after being shut out of their meeting-house, preached in Grace Church street in London to the people of their own persuasion, and for this they were indicted; and it was said "that they with other persons, to the number of three hundred, unlawfully and tumultuously assembled, to the disturbance of the peace," etc. To which they pleaded "not guilty." And the petit jury being sworn to try the issue between the King and the prisoners, that is, whether they were guilty, according to the form of the indictment; here there was no dispute but they were assembled together, to the number mentioned in the indictment; but "whether that meeting together was riotously, tumultuously, and to the disturbance of the peace, was the question." And the Court told the jury it was, and ordered the jury to find it so. For, said the Court, "the meeting was the matter of fact, and that is confessed, and we tell you it is unlawful, for it is against the statute; and the meeting being unlawful, it follows of course that it was tumultuous, and to the disturbance of the peace." But the jury did not think fit to take the Court's word for it; for they could neither find riot, tumult, or anything tending to the breach of the peace, committed at that meeting; and they acquitted Mr. Penn and Mead. In doing of which they took upon them to judge both the law and the fact, at which the Court (being themselves true courtiers) were so much offended that they fined the jury forty marks apiece and committed them till paid. But Mr. Bushel, who valued the right of a jurymen and the liberty of his country more than his own, refused to pay the fine; and was resolved (though at a great expense and trouble too) to bring, and did bring, his *habeas corpus*, to be relieved from his fine and imprisonment, and he was released accordingly; and this being

enjoins the reason, why it is no reason for a jury to differ in opinion from the Court, where he says, "that a man cannot see with another's eye, nor hear by another's ear; no more can a man conclude or infer the thing by another's understanding or reasoning." From all which (I intend) it is very plain, that the jury are by law at liberty (without any allusion to the judgment of the Court) to find both the law and the fact in our case, as they did in the case I am speaking to, which I will beg leave you to mention, and it was this, Mr. Penn and Mead being Quakers, and having met in a possible manner, after being sent out of their meetings, proceeded in Great Church street in London to the people of their own persuasion, and for this they were indicted; and it was said "that they with other persons to the number of three hundred, unlawfully and tumultuously assembled to the disturbance of the peace," etc. To which they pleaded "not guilty." And the judge jury being sworn to try the issue between the King and the prisoner, that is, whether they were guilty, according to the form of the indictment; here there was no dispute but they were assembled together, to the number mentioned in the indictment; but whether that meeting together was riotous, tumultuous, and to the disturbance of the peace, was the question. And the Court told the jury it was, and returned the jury to find it so. And said the Court, "the meeting was the matter in issue, and that is confessed, and we tell you it is unlawful, for it is against the statute; and the meeting being unlawful it follows of course that it was tumultuous and to the disturbance of the peace." But the jury did not think fit to take the Court's word for it; for they could neither find that tumult or anything tending to the breach of the peace, committed at that meeting; and they acquitted Mr. Penn and Mead. In doing of which they took upon them to judge both the law and the fact, as which the Court (being themselves two Quakers) were so much offended that they fined the jury forty marks apiece and committed them till paid. But Mr. Bishel, who raised the right of a jurymen and the liberty of the country more than his own refusal to pay the fine; and was rewarded (though at a great expense and trouble too) to bring and did bring his Quaker country to be released from his fine and imprisonment, and he was released accordingly; and this being

the judgment in his case, it is established for law, "that the judges, how great soever they be, have no right to fine, imprison or punish a jury for not finding a verdict according to the direction of the Court." And this I hope is sufficient to prove that jurymen are to see with their own eyes, to hear with their own ears, and to make use of their own consciences and understandings, in judging of the lives, liberties or estates of their fellow subjects. And so I have done with this point.

This is the second information for libeling a Governor in America; and the first, though it may look like a romance, yet, as it is true, I will beg leave to mention it. Governor Nicholson, who happened to be offended with one of his clergy, met him one day upon the road, and, as was usual with him (under the protection of his commission), used the parson with the worst of language, threatened to cut off his ears, slit his nose, and at last to shoot him through the head. The parson, being a reverend man, continued all this time uncovered in the heat of the sun until he found an opportunity to fly for it; and, coming to a neighbor's house, felt himself very ill of a fever and immediately writes for a doctor; and that his physician might be the better judge of his distemper he acquainted him with the usage he had received, concluding that the Governor was certainly mad, for that no man in his senses would have behaved in that manner. The doctor unhappily shows the parson's letter, the Governor came to hear of it, and so an information was preferred against the poor man for saying he believed the Governor was mad; and it was laid in the information to be false, scandalous and wicked, and wrote with intent to move sedition among the people and bring his excellency into contempt. But, by an order from the late Queen Anne, there was a stop put to that prosecution, with sundry others, set on foot by the same Governor against gentlemen of the greatest worth and honor in that government.

And may not I be allowed, after all this, to say that by a little countenance almost anything which a man writes may, with the help of that useful term of art called an innuendo, be construed to be a libel, according to Mr. Attorney's definition of it, that whether the words are spoke of a person of a public character or of a private man, whether dead or living, good or bad, true or false, all make a

libel ; for, according to Mr. Attorney, after a man hears a writing read, or reads and repeats it, or laughs at it, they are all punishable. It is true, Mr. Attorney is so good as to allow after the party knows it to be a libel, but he is not so kind as to take the man's word for it.

Here were several cases put to show that though what a man writes of a Governor was true, proper and necessary, yet, according to the foregoing doctrine, it might be construed to be a libel ; but Mr. Hamilton, after the trial was over, being informed that some of the cases he had put had really happened in this government, he declared he had never heard of any such, and as he meant no personal reflections, he was sorry he had mentioned them, and therefore they were omitted in the report of the trial.

Mr. Hamilton.—If a libel is understood in the large and unlimited sense urged by Mr. Attorney, there is scarce a writing I know that may not be called a libel, or scarce any person safe from being called to an account as a libeler ; for Moses, meek as he was, libeled Cain, and who is it that has not libeled the devil ? For, according to Mr. Attorney, it is no justification to say one has a bad name. Echard has libeled our good King William, Burnet has libeled, among many others, King Charles and King James, and Rapin has libeled them all. How must a man speak or write, or what must he hear, read or sing, or when must he laugh, so as to be secure from being taken up as a libeler ? I sincerely believe that were some persons to go through the streets of New York nowadays and read a part of the Bible, if it was not known to be such, Mr. Attorney, with the help of his innuendoes, would easily turn it into a libel. As, for instance, Isaiah ix, 16 : “The leaders of the people cause them to err, and they that are led by him are destroyed.” But should Mr. Attorney go about to make this a libel, he would read it thus : The leaders of the people [innuendo, the Governor and Council of New York] cause them [innuendo, the people of this province] to err, and they [the people of this province meaning] are destroyed [innuendo, are deceived into the loss of their liberty], which is the worst kind of destruction. Or if some person should publicly repeat, in a manner not pleasing to his betters, the 10th and 11th verses of the 56th chapter of the same book, there Mr. Attorney would have a large field to display

his skill in the artful application of his innuendoes. The words are, "His watchmen are all blind, they are ignorant, etc. Yea, they are greedy dogs that can never have enough." But to make them a libel there is, according to Mr. Attorney's doctrine, no more wanting but the aid of his skill in the right adapting his innuendoes. As, for instance, his watchmen [innuendo, the Governor's Council and Assembly] are blind, they are ignorant [innuendo, will not see the dangerous designs of his excellency], yea, they [the Governor and Council meaning] are greedy dogs, which can never have enough [innuendo, enough of riches and power]. Such an instance as this seems only fit to be laughed at, but I may appeal to Mr. Attorney himself whether these are not at least equally proper to be applied to his Excellency and his ministers, as some of the inferences and innuendoes in his information against my client. Then, if Mr. Attorney is at liberty to come into Court and file an information in the King's name without leave, who is secure whom he is pleased to prosecute as a libeler? And as the crown law is contended for in bad times, there is no remedy for the greatest oppression of this sort, even though the party prosecuted is acquitted with honor. And give me leave to say, as great men as any in Britain have boldly asserted that the mode of prosecuting by information (when the grand jury will not find *villa vera*) is a national grievance and greatly inconsistent with that freedom which the subjects of England enjoy in most other cases. But if we are so unhappy as not to be able to ward off this stroke of power directly, yet let us take care not to be cheated out of our liberties by forms and appearances; let us always be sure that the charge in the information is made out clearly, even beyond a doubt; for though matters in the information may be called form upon trial, yet they may be, and often have been found to be, matters of substance upon giving judgment.

Gentlemen, the danger is great, in proportion to the mischief that may happen, through our too great credulity. A proper confidence in a court is commendable; but as the verdict (whatever it is) will be yours, you ought to refer no part of your duty to the discretion of other persons. If you should be of opinion that there is no falsehood in Mr. Zenger's papers, you will, nay (pardon me for the expression), you ought to say so; because you

do not know whether others (I mean the Court) may be of that opinion. It is your right to do so, and there is much depending upon your resolution, as well as upon your integrity.

The loss of liberty to a generous mind is worse than death; and yet we know there have been those, in all ages, who, for the sake of preferment, or some imaginary honor, have freely lent a helping hand to oppress, nay, to destroy, their country. This brings to my mind that saying of the immortal Brutus when he looked upon the creatures of Cæsar, who were very great men but by no means good men. "You Romans," said Brutus, "if yet I may call you so, consider what you are doing; remember you are assisting Cæsar to forge those very chains, which one day he will make yourselves wear." This is what every man (who values freedom) ought to consider; he should act by judgment, and not by affection or self-interest; for, where these prevail, no ties of either country or kindred are regarded; as, on the other hand, the man who loves his country, prefers its liberty to all other considerations, well knowing that without liberty life is a misery.

A famous instance of this you will find in the history of another brave Roman of the same name. I mean Lucius Junius Brutus, whose story is well known, and therefore I shall mention no more of it than only to show the value he put upon the freedom of his country. This great man, assisted by a few fellow citizens whom he had engaged in the cause, had banished Tarquin the Proud, the last King of Rome, from a throne he had ascended by inhuman murders and possessed by the most dreadful tyranny and prescriptions; but Tarquin, by these means had amassed incredible riches, even sufficient to bribe many of the young nobility of Rome to assist him in recovering the crown. The plot, however, being discovered, the principal conspirators were apprehended, among whom were two of the sons of Junius Brutus. It was absolutely necessary that some should be made examples of, to deter others from attempting the restoring of Tarquin and destroying the liberty of Rome. And to affect this it was that Lucius Junius Brutus, one of the consuls of Rome, in the presence of the Roman people, sat judge and condemned his own sons, as traitors to their country; and to give the last proof of his exalted virtue and love of liberty he, with a firmness of mind only becoming so great a man, caused

do not know whether others (I mean the Court) may be of that opinion. It is your right to do so, and there is much depending upon your resolution, as well as upon your integrity.

Of the loss of liberty to a gentleman, I am well acquainted; and yet we know there have been those, in all ages, who, for the sake of preference, or some transient honour, have freely lost a liberty hard to oppress, nay, to destroy, their country. This being to my mind that error of the immortal Brutus when he looked upon the creature of Caesar, who were very great men, but by no means good men. "You Romans," said Brutus, "if you will call your country what you are doing, remember you are assisting Caesar to take those very chains, which one day he will make yourselves wear." This is what every man (who values freedom) ought to consider; he should act by judgment, and not by affection or self-interest; for, where there is partiality, no rule of either country or justice is regarded; as on the other hand, the man who loves his country, protects its liberty in all other considerations, well knowing that without liberty life is a misery.

A famous instance of this you will find in the history of another brave Roman of the same name. I mean Lucius Junius Brutus, whose story is well known, and therefore I shall mention no more of it than only to show the value he put upon the freedom of his country. This great man, raised by a few fellow citizens whom he had engaged in the cause, had banished Tarquin the Proud, the last King of Rome, from a throne he had ascended by inhuman murders and possessed by the most dreadful tyranny and oppression; but Tarquin, by these means, had increased his wealth, and even sufficient to build many of the stately buildings of Rome to assist him in restoring the crown. The good, however, being dissatisfied, the principal conspirators were apprehended, among whom were two of the sons of Lucius Brutus. It was absolutely necessary that some should be made examples of, in order to deter from attempting the restoring of Tarquin and destroying the liberty of Rome. And to effect this it was that Lucius Brutus, one of the consuls of Rome, in the presence of the Roman people, sat judge and condemned his own sons, as traitors to their country; and to give the last proof of his exalted virtue and love of liberty, he, with a firmness of mind only becoming so great a man, caused

their heads to be struck off in his own presence; and when he observed that his rigid virtue occasioned a sort of horror among the people, it is observed he only said, "My fellow citizens, do not think that this proceeds from any want of natural affection; no, the death of the sons of Brutus can affect Brutus only; but the loss of liberty will affect my country." Thus highly was liberty esteemed in those days, that a father could sacrifice his sons to save his country. But why do I go to heathen Rome to bring instances of the love of liberty? The best blood in Britain has been shed in the cause of liberty, and the freedom we enjoy at this day may be said to be in a great measure owing to the glorious stand the famous Hampden and others of our countrymen made against the arbitrary demands and illegal impositions of the times in which they lived; who rather than give up the rights of Englishmen, and submit to pay an illegal tax of no more, I think, than three shillings, resolved to undergo, and for the liberty of their country did undergo, the greatest extremities in that arbitrary and terrible Court of the Star Chamber, to whose arbitrary proceedings (it being composed of the principal men of the realm and calculated to support arbitrary government) no bounds or limits could be set, nor could any other hand remove the evil but a Parliament.

Power may justly be compared to a great river, which, kept within due bounds, is both beautiful and useful; but when it overflows its banks, it is then too impetuous to be stemmed; it bears down all before it and brings destruction and desolation wherever it comes. If then this is the nature of power, let us at least do our duty, and like wise men (who value freedom) use our utmost care to support liberty, the only bulwark against lawless power, which in all ages has sacrificed to its wild lust and boundless ambition the blood of the best men that ever lived.

I hope to be pardoned, sir, for my zeal upon this occasion; it is an old and wise caution that when our neighbor's house is on fire we ought to take care of our own. For though, blessed be God, I live in a government where liberty is well understood and freely enjoyed; yet experience has shown us all (I am sure it has to me) that a bad precedent in one government is soon set up for an authority in another, and therefore I cannot but think it mine, and every

their heads to be struck off in his own presence; and when he observed that his right virtue was a man of honor among the people, it is clear that he only said, "My fellow citizens do not think that the punishment is too great for the crime; but the loss of the head of the state of Britain can affect Britain only; but the loss of liberty will affect my country." Thus clearly was liberty maintained in those days, that a father could sacrifice his sons to save his country. But why do I go to London to bring in the statue of the hero of liberty? The last blood in Britain has been shed in the cause of liberty, and the freedom we enjoy at this day may be said to be in a great measure owing to the glorious stand the famous Hampden and others of our countrymen made against the arbitrary demands and illegal impositions of the crown in which they lived; who rather than give up the rights of Englishmen, and submit to pay an illegal tax of no more, I think, than three shillings, resolved to undergo and for the liberty of their country did undergo the greatest extremities in that trial, and finally Lord of the State Chamber to whom, arbitrary proceedings (the being composed of the principal men of the realm) and calculated to support arbitrary government, no bounds or limits could be set, and which had become the evil of a Parliament.

I now may justly be compared to a great river, which, rising within the bounds of a beautiful and fertile land; but when it comes down to the sea, it is then too impetuous to be stemmed; it breaks down all before it, and having destroyed and desolated whatever it comes. If then this is the nature of power, let us at least do our duty, and like wise men (who value freedom) use our utmost care to support liberty, the only bulwark against lawless power, which in all ages has signified to the wild law and boundless and within the blood of the last man that ever lived.

I hope to be permitted, at far my last upon this occasion; it is an old and well known fact that when our neighbor's house is on fire we ought to take care of our own. For though blessed be God, I live in a government where liberty is well understood and freely enjoyed; yet experience has shown me all (I am sure it has to me) that a bad government is soon set up for an authority in another, and therefore I cannot but think it mine and every

honest man's duty, that (while we pay all due obedience to men in authority) we ought at the same time to be upon our guard against power, whenever we apprehend it may injuriously affect ourselves or our fellow subjects.

I am truly very unequal to such an undertaking, on many accounts. And you see I labor under the weight of many years, and am borne down with great infirmities of body; yet old and weak as I am, I should think it my duty, if required, to go to the utmost part of the land where my service could be of any use in assisting to quench the flame of prosecutions upon informations, set on foot by the government, to deprive a people of the right of remonstrating and complaining of the arbitrary attempts of men in power. Men who injure and oppress the people under their administration provoke them to cry out and complain, and then make that very complaint the foundation for new oppressions and prosecutions. I wish I could say there were no instances of this kind. But to conclude; the question before the Court and you, gentleman of the jury, is not of small or private concern; it is not the cause of a poor printer, nor of New York alone, which you are now trying. No; it may, in its consequence affect every freeman that lives under a British government on the main of America. It is the best cause, it is the cause of liberty! and I make no doubt but your upright conduct this day will not only entitle you to the love and esteem of your fellow citizens; but every man who prefers freedom to a life of slavery will bless and honor you as men who have baffled the attempt of tyranny, and who, by an impartial and uncorrupt verdict, have laid a noble foundation for securing to ourselves, our posterity, and our neighbors, that to which nature and the laws of our country have given us a right—the liberty both of exposing and opposing arbitrary power (in these parts of the world at least) by speaking and writing truth.

Here Mr. Attorney observed that Mr. Hamilton had gone very much out of the way, and had made himself and the people very merry; but that he had been citing cases not at all to the purpose. He said there was no such cause as Mr. Bushel's or Sir Edward Hale's before the Court; and he could not find out what the Court or jury had to do with dispensations, riots, or unlawful assemblies. All that the jury had to consider of was Mr. Zenger's printing and

domest non's duty, that (while we pay all due obedience to men in authority) we ought at the same time to be up on our guard against power, whenever we apprehend it may injuriously affect ourselves or our fellow subjects.

I am truly very sensible to such an undertaking, on many accounts. And you see I labor under the weight of many years, and am borne down with great quantities of books: yet old and weak as I am, I should think it my duty, if required, to go to the remotest part of the land where my services could be of any use in assisting to quench the flame of persecution upon information, set on foot by the Government, to deprive a people of the right of remonstrating and complaining of the arbitrary attempts of men in power. Men who oppress and oppress the people under their subordination, provoke them to cry out and complain, and then accuse that cry as tumultuous the foundation for poor oppressions and persecutions. I wish I could say there were no instance of this kind. But in Europe; the question before the Court and your Government at the last, is not of small or partial concern; it is not the cause of a poor subject, nor of New York alone, which you are now engaged in. It may, in its consequences, affect every freeman that lives under a British Government on the north of America. It is the last cause, it is the cause of liberty; and I make no doubt but your right to conduct this day will not only contribute to the free and virtuous of your fellow citizens, but every man who professes to be a free of slavery will bless and honor you as men who have battled the attempt of Germany, and who, by an impartial and unswerving verdict, have laid a noble foundation for securing to ourselves, our posterity, and our neighbors, that to which nature and the laws of humanity have given us a right—the liberty both as subjects and opposing arbitrary power in those parts of the world at least by speaking and writing truth.

Then Mr. Attorney observed that Mr. Hamilton had gone very much out of the way, and had made himself and the people very uneasy; that that he had been giving cause not at all to the purpose. He said there was no such cause as Mr. Paine's on the subject of the Court; and he would not stand out after the Court, or try to do with disrespectful right, or undutiful insolence. All that the jury had to consider of was Mr. Rogers's printing and

publishing two scandalous libels, which very highly reflected on his Excellency and the principal men concerned in the administration of this government, which is confessed. That is, the printing and publishing of the journals set forth in the information is confessed. And he concluded that as Mr. Hamilton had confessed the printing, and there could be no doubt but they were scandalous papers, highly reflecting upon his excellency and the principal magistrates in the province, therefore he made no doubt but the jury would find the defendant guilty, and would refer to the Court for their direction.

Mr. Chief Justice.—Gentlemen of the Jury: The great pains Mr. Hamilton has taken to show how little regard juries are to pay to the opinion of the judges, and his insisting so much upon the conduct of some judges in trials of this kind, is done no doubt with a design that you should take very little notice of what I may say upon this occasion. I shall therefore only observe to you that, as the facts or words in the information are confessed, the only thing that can come in question before you is whether the words, as set forth in the information, make a libel. And that is a matter of law, no doubt, and which you may leave to the Court. But I shall trouble you no further with anything of my own, but read to you the words of a learned and upright judge in a case of the like nature:

“To say that corrupt officers are appointed to administer affairs is certainly a reflection on the government. If people should not be called to account for possessing the people with an ill opinion of the government, no government can subsist, for it is very necessary for all governments that the people should have a good opinion of it. And nothing can be worse to any government than to endeavor to procure animosities, as to the management of them; this has been always looked upon as a crime, and no government can be safe without it be punished.”

Now you are to consider whether these words I have read to you do not tend to beget an ill opinion of the administration of the government. To tell us those who are employed know nothing of the matter and those who do know are not employed; men are not adapted to offices, but offices to men, out of a particular regard to their interest, and not to their fitness for the places; this is the purport of these papers.

Mr. Hamilton.—I humbly beg your honor's pardon; I am very much misapprehended, if you suppose what I said was so designed. Sir, you know, I made an apology for the freedom I found myself under a necessity of using upon this occasion. I said there was nothing personal designed; it arose from the nature of our defence.

The jury withdrew, and in a small time returned, and being asked by the clerk "whether they were agreed of their verdict, and whether John Peter Zenger was guilty of printing and publishing the libels in the information mentioned?" They answered by Thomas Hunt, their foreman, "Not Guilty." Upon which there were three huzzas in the hall, which was crowded with people; and the next day Zenger was discharged from his imprisonment.

CITY CHURCHES IN 1827.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The First Baptist Church is a stone building 65 by 80 = 5,200 feet square, and was erected in 1769. Pastor, the Rev. William Parkinson.

The Bethel Baptist Church in Delancey, corner of Chrystie street, is a brick building 65 by 85 = 5,525 feet square, and was erected in the year 1819. This is the second Baptist Church in the city, and was organized in the year 1770. The Rev. Mr. Johnson Chase is pastor.

Oliver Street Church, near Chatham street, a stone building 64 by 94 = 6,016 feet square, was erected in 1795, enlarged in 1800 and rebuilt in 1819. The Rev. Mr. Spencer H. Cone is pastor.

The Abyssinian Church, 42 by 60 = 2,520 feet square, a frame building, was erected in Anthony, between Church and Chapel streets, in the year 1805. Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Paul.

Broome Street Church, near the Bowery Road, a frame building 34 by 71 = 2,414 feet square, was erected in 1806 and enlarged in 1817. Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Marsh.

Mulberry Street Church, near Chatham street, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Archibald McClay, was erected in 1809 and

Mr. Weston.—I hardly beg your pardon; I am very much embarrassed. If you suppose that I said what is designed, I am sorry. I made an apology for the freedom I found myself under a necessity of using upon this occasion. I said that was nothing personal designed; it arose from the nature of our defence. The jury withdrew, and in a small time returned, and being asked by the clerk "whether they were agreed of their verdict, and whether John Foster Rogers was guilty of printing and publishing the libel in the information mentioned?" They answered by Thomas Hunt their foreman, "Not Guilty." Upon which there were three hurrahs in the hall, which were crowded with people; and the next day Rogers was discharged from his imprisonment.

CITY CHURCHES IN 1857.

The First Baptist Church is a stone building 50 by 30—2,500 feet square, and was erected in 1790. Pastor, the Rev. William Jackson.

The Second Baptist Church is a stone building 50 by 30—2,500 feet square, and was erected in the year 1812. This is the second Baptist Church in the city, and was organized in the year 1770. The Rev. Mr. Johnson is pastor.

Oliver Street Church, near Chatham Street, a stone building 44 by 34—1,500 feet square, was erected in 1795, enlarged in 1800, and rebuilt in 1819. The Rev. Mr. Spencer is pastor.

The Abbeyside Church, 44 by 30—1,500 feet square, a frame building, was erected in 1800, enlarged in 1805, and rebuilt in the year 1805. Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Robinson. Park Street Baptist Church, near the Battery, Wood's frame building 34 by 31—1,200 feet square, was erected in 1806 and enlarged in 1817. Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Smith.

Milberry Street Church, near Chatham Street, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Amos A. Phelps, was erected in 1808 and

rebuilt and enlarged in 1817. Dimensions, 63 feet in front by 90 in depth = 5,670 feet square.

The Beriah Baptist Church in Vandam street, 40 by 55 = 2,200 feet square, is a frame building, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Aaron Perkins, erected in 1810.

York Street Church, directly in the rear of St. John's Church, is a frame building 27 feet by 40 = 1,080 feet square and was erected in 1818. They have no regular ministers, any one of the member being at liberty to speak.

The South Baptist Church, a stone building in Nassau street, between John and Fulton streets, 46 by 65 = 2,990 feet square and was built in 1803 by the Associate Presbyterian Church. In the year 1824 it was purchased by the aforesaid South Baptist Church, since which time they have occupied it as a house of public worship. The Rev. Mr. Charles G. Somers is pastor.

Provost Street Church, a frame building with a brick front, 40 by 60 = 2,400 feet square, was erected by a Presbyterian Church under the ministry of the Rev. James G. Ogilvie; but in 1825 it was purchased by a Baptist congregation, now under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Hand.

A church composed of a part of the members who belonged to the York Street Church and of others who had joined them, formed themselves into a congregation in 1825. They are under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. William Ovington, and worship in a large school room in Broadway, corner of Reade street.

The Union Baptist Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Eastman, was opened in the year 1825 in a frame building 25 by 75 = 1,875 feet square, in the Bowery, opposite Spring street.

The church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. John C. Murphy has been organized since the year 1824, and now worships in a frame building 40 by 50 = 2,000 feet square, erected in 1818 in Broome street, between Cannon and Lewis streets. This place is known by the name of the Mission House, and was occupied by a Methodist congregation till May, 1826, when they took possession of their new church in Willett, near Broome street.

A church was formed in 1824, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Amasa Smith, which now worship in the school room in

rebuilt and enlarged in 1817. Dimensions, 63 feet in front by 50 feet in depth = 3,150 feet square.

The Baptist Church in Vandam street, 40 by 55 = 2,200 feet square, is a frame building under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Aaron Perkins, created in 1819.

York Street Church, directly in the rear of St. John's Church, is a frame building 27 feet by 40 = 1,080 feet square and was erected in 1818. They have no regular ministers, but one of the members being at liberty to preach.

The South Baptist Church, a stone building in Nassau street, between John and Fulton streets, 48 by 52 = 2,496 feet square and was built in 1803 by the American Presbyterian Church. In the year 1824 it was purchased by the Methodist South Baptist Church, since which time they have occupied it as a house of public worship.

The Rev. Mr. Charles C. Bennett is pastor.

Troost Street Church, a frame building with a brick front, 40 by 60 = 2,400 feet square, was erected by a Presbyterian Church under the ministry of the Rev. James G. Cady; but in 1825 it was purchased by a Baptist congregation, now under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Hunt.

A church composed of a part of the members who belonged to the York Street Church and of others who had joined them, formed themselves into a congregation in 1825. They are under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. William Ovington and worship in a large school room in Broadway, corner of Grand street.

The Union Baptist Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Easton, was opened in the year 1825 in a frame building 23 by 35 = 805 feet square in the lobby, opposite Spring street.

The church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. John C. Murphy has been organized since the year 1824 and now worships in a frame building 10 by 50 = 500 feet square, erected in 1818 in Broome street between Cannon and Lee's streets. This place is known by the name of the Mission House, and was occupied by a Methodist congregation till May, 1826, when they took possession of their new church in Wall street, near Broome street.

A church was formed in 1824, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Amos Smith, which now worships in the school room in

Elizabeth, near Bleecker street, belonging to the Bethel Baptist Church; but this congregation expect in a short time to build a house of worship for themselves on a part of the Baptist burying ground in Amity street.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSES.

It appears from some old records that their first place of public worship in this city was built in Greene, near Liberty street, about the year 1706. They, in 1775, erected a brick meeting house in Pearl street, 48 by 68 = 3,264 feet square; and in 1802 rebuilt and enlarged another in Liberty street. This is likewise a brick building, 44 by 56 = 2,464 feet square. The former of these was taken down in 1824 and stores and dwelling houses substituted in its place. The latter still remains, but is now occupied by Messieurs Grant Thorburn & Son, seedsmen and florists.

The Society of Friends have now three places of public worship in the city :

1st. A brick church in Hester street 60 by 68 = 4,080 feet square, which was built in 1819; 2d, a frame building 25 by 35 = 875 feet square, at Manhattanville; 3d, a large brick building 58 by 80 = 4,640 feet square, rebuilt in Rose street in 1824.

In this society the preaching of the gospel is not confined to men, as women likewise officiate. Their present ministers are Thomas Hawxhurst, Willett Hicks, John Wood and John Barrow; Ann Shipley, Mary Bostwick, Mary King, Elizabeth Coggshall, Phoebe Palmer, Phoebe I. Meritt, Elizabeth Bird, Mary Hinsdale and Clarissa Griffen.

HEBREWS.

The Hebrews, or Jews, as they are commonly called, worshiped for some years in a frame building in Mill street, opposite to the place where their present synagogue now stands. It is a neat stone building 36 by 58 = 2,080 feet square, erected in 1730 and rebuilt in 1818. This congregation, which is known by the name of Shearith Israel, *i. e.*, the remnant of Israel, is incorporated according to law. The Rev. Mr. Gershom Seixas, predecessor of the present minister, the Rev. M. L. M. Peixotto, officiated at the head of the synagogue for upwards of fifty years.

INDEPENDENT OR CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

Between these and the Presbyterians the difference is not great. They profess their belief in the sacred Scriptures and their adherence to the doctrine therein contained, as set forth in the Westminster Confession of Faith and in the Larger and Shorter Catechisms. They only differ in the article of church government, each congregation having exclusive jurisdiction over its own members and being amenable to no other earthly tribunal; and, in fine, they declare themselves to be actuated by the same principles as the people called Independents in Great Britain and Congregationalists in the Eastern States.

In this city there are four congregations belonging to this connection which are represented in an association held monthly for the management of their general concerns.

The first of these, a frame building with a brick front, was erected in Thompson, near Broome street, in 1823. It is 40 by 60 and contains 2,400 square feet. The Rev. Mr. Joseph Harrison is pastor.

The second at present worship in the African Free School in Mulberry street, where divine service is in general performed in the Welsh language, but sometimes in English. Their pastor is the Rev. Mr. James Davies.

The third, which is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. John Dick, have completed in the present year a frame building with a brick front in Fourth street, near Avenue D. It is 40 by 64 = 2,560 feet square.

The fourth was organized in August, 1825, and worships at present in a school house in Broadway near the House of Refuge. Having no fixed pastor, divine service is performed by the ministers of the three churches in connection with them; but as the congregation is rapidly increasing, it is expected that they will soon have a settled pastor and a place of their own for public worship.

DISSENT ON CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

Between these and the Presbyterians the difference is not great. They regard their belief in the sacred Scriptures and their belief in the doctrine of eternal life as set forth in the Westminster Confession of Faith and in the Larger and Smaller Catechisms. They only differ in the article of church government, each considering his having exclusive jurisdiction over his own members and being amenable to no other earthly tribunal; and in this they desire themselves to be sustained by the same principle as the people called Independents in Great Britain and Congregationalists in the United States.

In this city there are four congregations belonging to this denomination which are represented in an association held annually for the management of their general concerns.

The first of these is a female building with a total front area of 7,000 square feet, erected in 1832. It is 40 by 60 and contains 2,100 square feet. The Rev. Mr. Joseph Harrison is pastor.

The second is present worship in the African Free School in Mulberry street, where divine service is in general performed in the Welsh language, but sometimes in English. Their pastor is the Rev. Mr. James Davies.

The third, which is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. John Ilich, have occupied in the present year a female building with a total front in Fourth street, near Avenue D. It is 50 by 60 = 3,000 feet square.

The fourth was organized in August 1852, and occupies at present in a school house in Broadway near the House of Refuge. Having no fixed pastor, divine service is performed by the ministers of the three churches in connection with them; but as the congregation is rapidly increasing, it is expected that they will soon have a settled pastor and a place of their own for public worship.

MINOR PARAGRAPHS.

SCHOOLS IN THE LAST CENTURY.—Notice is hereby given that John Searson opened a school on Monday the fifth day of May, at the house of Mrs. Coon, opposite to the Post Office, where will be daily and diligently taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, vulgar and decimal, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Navigation, Surveying, Dialling and Merchants' Accounts, Agreeable to the most modern and methodical Manner, at very Reasonable Rates : And as 'tis evident it would be tedious, and require too much Leisure and Time for the Shopkeeper and Retailer, to keep to all the Rules of Merchants' Accompts, said Searson proposes to teach a very short and perspicuous Method for Retails, &c., to adjust their Accompts. Those Gentlemen and Ladies who are pleased to honour me with the Education of their Children may depend on the utmost care and Diligence in their Progress. And as he has been employ'd some Years in the Instruction of Youth (in a neighboring Province) with good Success, he persuades himself (with God's Assistance) he'll give a general Approbation to all his Employers : Said Searson can have a Recommendation from Mr. Garret Noel, Bookseller in Dock Street.—*Parker and Weyman's Gazette, May 12, 1755.*

Robert Leeth, Schoolmaster and Scrivener, is remov'd into the House in Carman street inhabited formerly by the noted Mr. Gatehouse, deceas'd, where he teaches Reading, Writing, Latin and Arithmetick, vulgar and decimal, Book-keeping after the Italian method, Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, Great Circle Sailing and Astronomy, the Construction of the Plain and Mercator's Chart on the same Sheet, which cannot but give the young Artist the clearer idea of the error of the One and Truth of the other ; also the Projection of the Sphere, &c., thereon, in order that he may the better understand the Nature and Use of the Terraqueous Globe.—*Parker and Weyman's Gazette, May 12, 1755.*

Writing, Arithmetick, Merchants' Accounts, Navigation, Surveying, Mensuration, Gauging, Dialing, and Astronomy, &c., regularly taught by James Wragg, who is removed on the New Dock near the Ferry Stairs; where there is a Commodious Room for Young Gentlemen, to be instructed in any of the Branches of the Mathematics, retir'd from those that are only taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick. Due Attendance will be given to Young Gentlemen and Ladies at their Houses if required. Gentlemen, Sailors and others are taught Navigation in a short time, and reasonable.

N. B. Four poor children will have their Education Gratis.—*Parker and Weyman's Gazette, May 12, 1755.*

MOVEMENTS IN PROPERTY UPTOWN—THE CITY EXTENDING NORTHWARDS.—Since the Central Park was commenced there has been a great movement going on in the northern end of the island, and property in that vicinity has rapidly been acquiring an increased value. Before long we shall see the whole line of the Harlem and North Rivers covered with stores and factories ; and when the Harlem River is cleared, as contemplated, and navigation established with Spuyten Duyvil creek, thus connecting the East River with the Hudson,

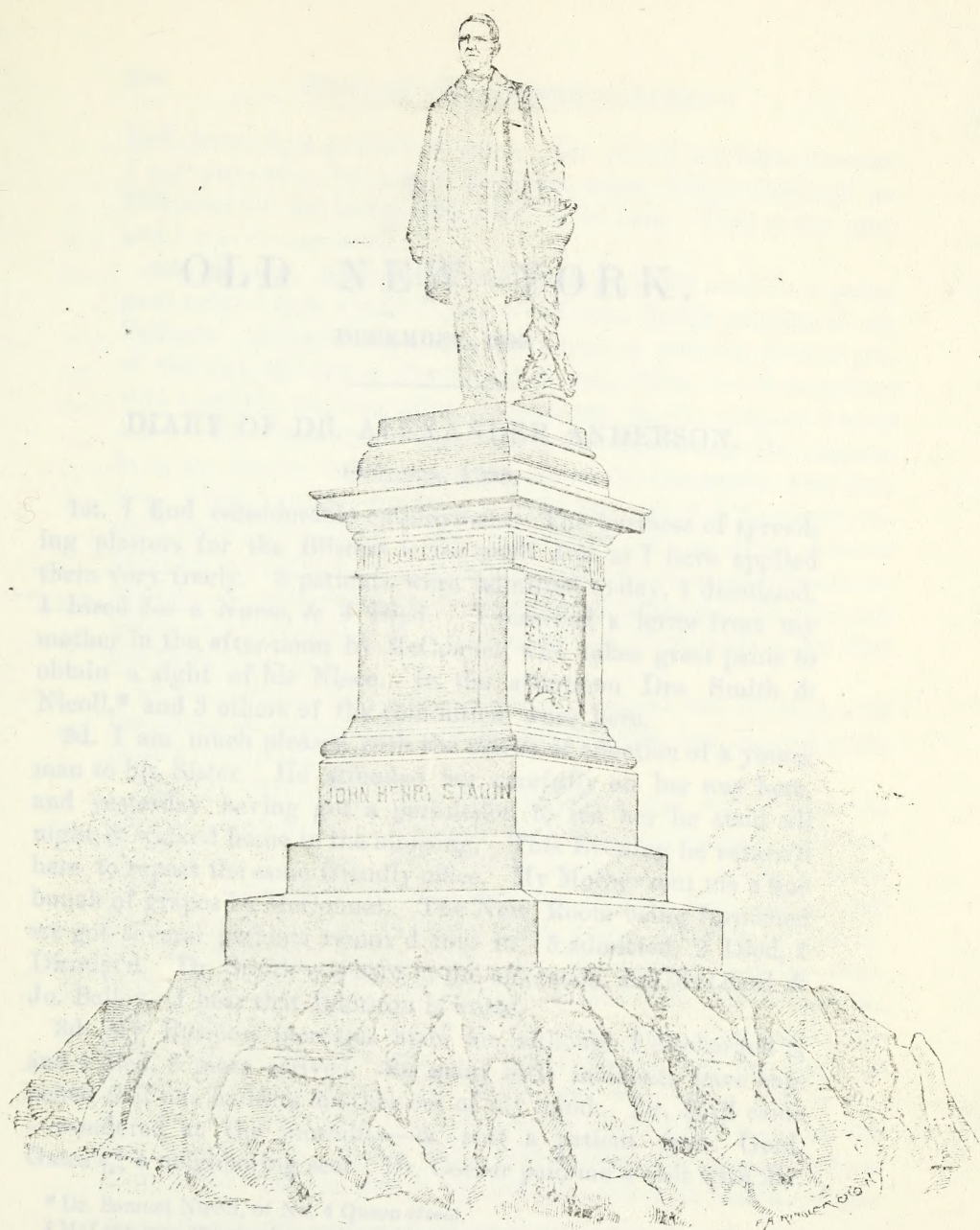
the entire space between Tubby Hook and Harlem River will be thickly populated and devoted to business purposes, of course with the exception of that portion around Washington Heights, which is not available for streets, and which nature specially designed for a *rus in urbe*. Up to that point the ground lying between the two rivers is comparatively level, admits of an easy grade, and can be easily converted into streets and avenues.

It is already contemplated to construct a village which will occupy all that space ; and with that view we perceive that some five hundred lots are to be sold at auction to-day at the Merchants' Exchange.

The natural tendency of our population towards the neighborhood of the Central Park, and the *vis a tergo* with which the increase of business is compelling the trade and commerce of the metropolis to extend themselves in that direction are manifest to every one. The picturesque beauty of the park, as well as the natural charms of the locality itself, affords an attraction without parallel to erect residences all around in that vicinity, while the pressure of a rapidly increasing trade must compel us to convert that portion of the island lying above it, as far north as Washington Heights, to business and manufactures. There can be very little doubt then, we think, that all that portion of the island will be so occupied in a few years, provided that the Corporation or the Legislature do not interfere with private enterprise by getting up any jobs there, by appointing commissioners to open up streets and so forth, as they have done elsewhere. The Corporation has already got through one infamous railroad job for the profit of a few individuals, and we have no doubt that attempts will be made in the next Legislature to get commissioners appointed for opening streets and all that sort of thing in this locality. We hope all such attempts will be resisted and defeated. There is no need of any commissions or jobs of any other character. The work will be legitimately accomplished sooner and better without the aid of legislation.—*Herald, December 21st, 1859.*

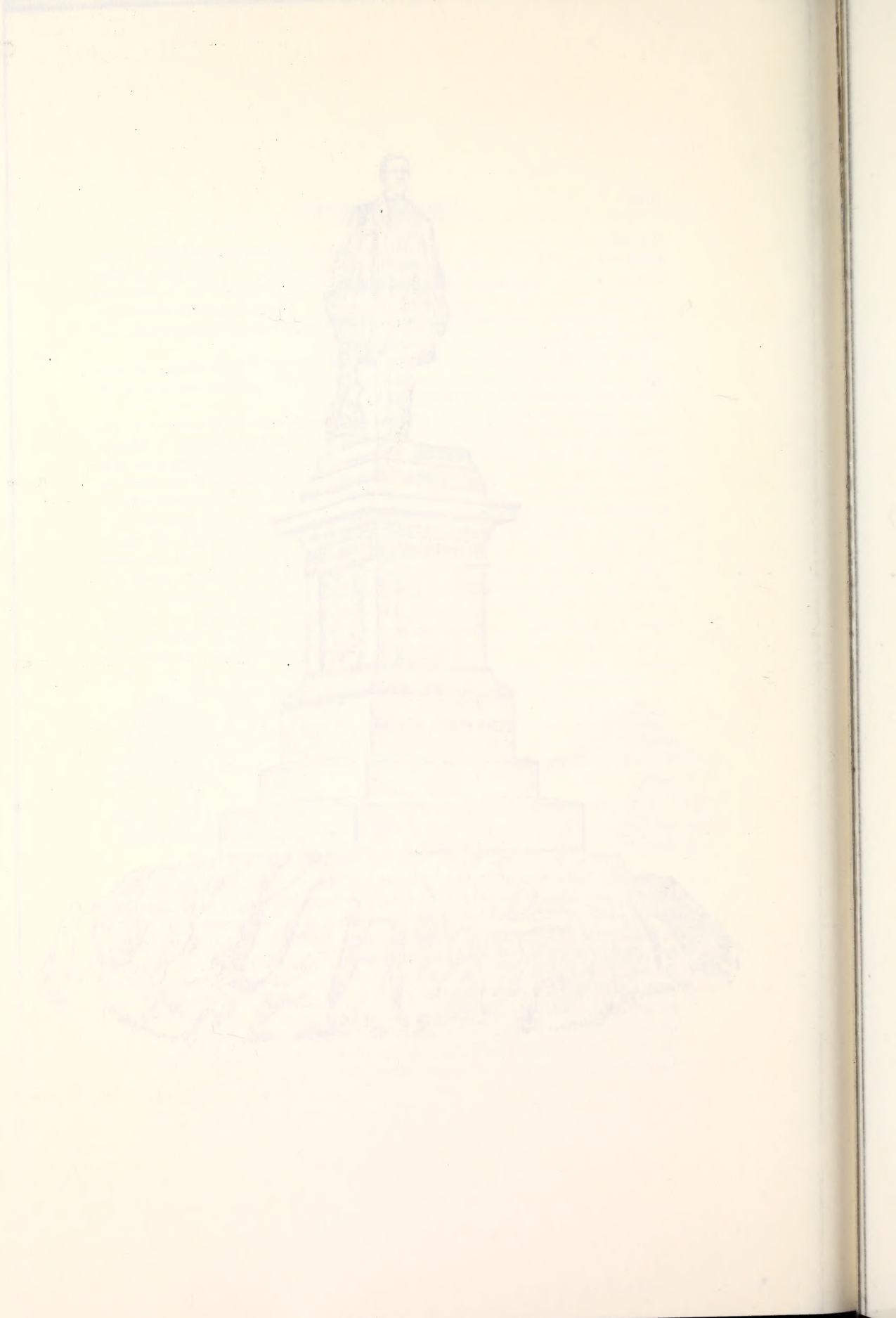
A SUNDAY PAPER, published at the Tontine Coffee House. Price to subscribers, four dollars per annum if delivered and three dollars if called for.—*Elliot and Crissy's New York Directory, 1811, page 484.*

MULLER & Co. have been engaged during the week in selling about a thousand building lots, situated between Fourth and Seventh avenues and Sixty-third and Seventy-third streets. The lots, comprising nearly 15 blocks, presented a surface of a little more than 63 acres. Thirty years ago this land was purchased by the late James Amory for \$4,400 ; now it sells for about eight hundred thousand dollars. Thus, a lot which in 1822 cost \$4.29 sells for \$780, or an acre at \$70 in 1822 brings \$12,700 in 1852. These lots are in an unsettled portion of the island, and but few of the streets are opened. A rise of six hundred per cent. per annum in thirty years on so large a plot of ground is probably without a parallel even in this go ahead city. In this instance the original investment had doubled every sixty days.—*Tribune, March 20th, 1852.*



* Dr. Starin was the apothecary and Joseph Bayley the Chief Surgeon at the Hospital.

† General Joseph Oates, the commander of the N. Y. forces at the time of the surrender of Fort Mifflin, was in 1793 a resident of this city, having moved here in 1789. After the battle of Camden, in June, 1780, he was imprisoned by



OLD NEW YORK.

DECEMBER, 1890.

DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

OCTOBER, 1795.

1st. I find considerable employment. The business of spreading plasters for the Blisters is no small Job, as I have applied them very freely. 3 patients were admitted to-day, 1 dismissed, 1 hired for a Nurse, & 4 Died. I received a letter from my mother in the after-noon by McConnel, who takes great pains to obtain a sight of his Niece. In the afternoon Drs. Smith & Nicoll,* and 3 others of the committee were here.

2d. I am much pleased with the marks of affection of a young man to his Sister. He attended her carefully on her way here, and yesterday having got a permission to see her he staid all night, & walked home in the morning. This Evening he return'd here to repeat the same friendly office. My Mother sent me a fine bunch of grapes by McConnel. The New Room being furnished we got several patients remov'd into it. 5 admitted, 2 Died, 1 Dismiss'd. Dr. Smith was here in the afternoon, and McLean† & Jo. Bailey—I hear that Johnston is worse.

3d. My Business increases upon me, although I discharged 3, and 4 died, 8 more arrived. So many little incidents have happened that one huddles another out of my mind. Dr. Bard came—wondered at the mortality—& sent a patient from Genl. Gates's,‡ a neighboring seat. Dr. Corner paid me a visit with Mr.

* Dr. Samuel Nicoll, of No. 4 Queen street.

† McLean was the apothecary and Joseph Bayley the house surgeon at the Hospital.

‡ General Horatio Gates, the commander of the Northern army at the time of the surrender of Burgoyne, was in 1795 a resident of this city, having moved here in 1790. After the battle of Camden, in June, 1780, he was superseded by

OLD NEW YORK

RECORDED 1862

DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON

October 1792

Let I find considerable employment. The business of spreading the phlebotomy for the illness is no small job, as I have applied them very freely. 5 patients were admitted today, I dismissed 1 black man & 1 Irish. I received a letter from my mother in the afternoon by Macdonald, who takes great pains to obtain a sight of his Niece. In the afternoon I saw Smith & Nicoll, and 3 others of the committee were here.

2d I am much pleased with the marks of affection of a young man to his Niece. He attended her constantly as her way here and yesterday having got a permission to see her he said all night, & walked home in the morning. This evening he returned here to report the same friendly office. My Niece was on a fine bunch of grapes by Macdonald. The New House being finished we got several patients removed into it. I admitted 2 Irish, 1 Danish, Dr. Smith was here in the afternoon, and Macdonald & Le Hays. I hear that Johnson is worse.

3d My Business increases upon me although I discharged 3 and 4 died 2 more arrived. So many little patients have happened that one huddles another out of my mind. Mr. Ford came & wondered at the mortality. He sent a patient from Genl. Gates's neighborhood. Dr. Gortall told me a story with Mr. * Dr. Samuel Nicoll of New Green street. † Nicoll was the apothecary and Joseph Hays the house surgeon at the Hospital.

† General Nicoll dates the commencement of the New House at the time of the removal of Hays, who was in 1792 a resident of this city having moved here in 1789. After the battle of Camden, in June, 1780, he was superseded by

Bell, formerly a patient of mine. Dr. Nicoll was here likewise. I was preparing for a walk to town, when Fisher inform'd me that some of the Committee were to be here. They never came and I was disappointed.

4th. Sunday. About 11 o'clock, having settled matters in pretty good order I took a walk to town and was kindly received at my Father's. After dinner I set off in company with my brother part of the way, and got to the Hospital just before the boat arrived with a patient, not long after another, and in the evening 2 more came. Dr. Smith came here with a Dr. McFarling who proposes to be my partner in this business some of the Committee were here too. I lost 5 to-day, dismiss'd a little boy, cured McCormack, enter'd service as a Nurse. Last night I was call'd up to see Rebecca Sicor by her Brother, who nurses her with the most affectionate attention. I went down to the Kitchen to prepare a Glyster, and happening to complain of a sore throat the alarm was spread that the Doctor was sick.

In the morning Fisher came into my room as I was dressing, with the marks of consternation in his countenance, but seem'd much pleas'd to find me well.

5th. Dr. McFarling came this forenoon and we divided the patients between us. I find that his Father was intimate with our family some time ago. Fisher insists upon it that I am to be Head Doctor. I lost 2 patients this morning, *Rebecca Secor* and a welsh girl. Two more went off before night, 8 new patients arrived to-day, one discharg'd, *Elisha Doty*. Dr. Hicks came up in the afternoon. We got one of the corpses into the barn and opened the head & stomach. The vessels of the brain were overloaded; the inner coat of the Stomach was quite eroded and the ends of broken vessels apparent. The Hearsemen came along just as we had got the body into the coffin, so we skulk'd into a corner 'till they took it away. Fisher & his wife happen'd to be absent from home at this time, so that it was not attended with such a rumpus.

General Greene. His conduct was scrutinized by a Committee of Congress, but they were slow in reaching a decision, and he was not restored to action until after the surrender of Cornwallis. There was then nothing for him to do in a military way, and he retired to his farm in Virginia. Later he came on to New York, dying here April 10th, 1806. He was then seventy-eight years old.

Bell, formerly a patient of mine. Dr. Smith was here likewise. I was preparing for a walk to town when Fisher informed me that some of the Commissioners were to be here. They never came and I was disappointed.

At 5 o'clock, having written matters in pretty good order I took a walk to town and was kindly received at my Father's. After dinner I sat at my writing with my brother part of the way and got to the hospital just before the hour arrived with a patient, not long after another, and at the evening 2 more came. Dr. Smith came here with a Dr. McKeen who proposed to be my partner in the business some of the Committee were here. I lost a letter, directed a little boy, called Mr. Johnson, to deliver as a Nurse. Last night I was called up to see Johnson. Eliza by her brother who comes here with the most affectionate attention. I went down to the kitchen to prepare a Omelette and happening to complain of a sore throat the alarm was spread that the Doctor was sick.

In the morning Fisher came into my room as I was dressing with the marks of conversation in his countenance, but scarcely much pleased to find me still.

Mr. Dr. McKeen came this forenoon and we visited the patients together. I had then the Fisher and Johnson with me. Fisher came this afternoon. Fisher looks upon it that I am to be his Doctor. I lost 2 patients this morning. Wednesday and a week girl. Two more went off before night & new patients arrived for day one discharged, Eliza too. Dr. Hinkle came up in the afternoon. We got one of the papers into the room and opened the head & stomach. The result of the brain was wonderful; the inner coat of the stomach was quite eroded and the ends of broken vessels appeared. The Honeymoon came along just as we had got the body into the coffin, so we shut it into a casket. They took it away. Fisher's wife happened to be absent from home at this time so that it was not attended with such a temporary

General illness. His condition was complicated by a Consumption of the lungs but they were slow in coming a fever, and he was not reduced to such a state after the removal of the tumor. There was then nothing for him to do in a solitary way, and he retired to his farm in Virginia. Later he came on to New York, dying here April 1860. He was then seventy-eight years old.

as on a former occasion. In the evening I went into an outhouse where our 3 worst patients are. I really could not help laughing to see the poor beings sprawling about the floor. That arch fellow, Wilson, is very assiduous in coaxing the sick people to leave their cloaths to him if they should die.

6th. Feeling myself more at liberty to leave the house I took a walk to town and din'd at my Father's, took a survey of the house and chatted awhile. Went to see Mr. West and Ryan's wife, who have been attack'd with the Epidemic. My Brother accompanied me part of the way back. I reached the Hospital about 3—5 patients had arrived. We lost 2 to-day, 3 were discharged. Drs. Hicks & Buxton* came up in the afternoon, and having got another corpse into the barn, examin'd the Stomach, which we found in a state of inflammation. In the Evening, when I sat down to write a letter, old Wilson who had fuddled himself, came and bother'd me for his discharge. At last to pacify him I wrote the following, and got him to put his mark to it:

"This is to certify that James Wilson is as drunk as a Piper, and will continue so as long as he can come within haul of the bottle."

He got it read for him in the Kitchen where a general roar of laughter was the consequence, and Wilson became the object of Ridicule.

7th. My partner took a trip to town to-day. I read part of the life of Gustavus Vasa, the African. I admire his resignation, a very useful virtue, I speak from experience of the want of it in myself. 4 patients admitted to-day—2 died. In the afternoon I took a little walk and enjoy'd the coolness of the air and the agreeable view of rural objects. Dr. Corner & Mr. Bell came in the evening to see an acquaintance here.

8th. A Rainy day. No arrivals to-day, and of course we found a little more leisure than usual. I found much entertainment in overhauling the journals of a young Man who died this morning, James Sackin, lately from England, Clerk to Drowly & Drawbridge. His observations are very judicious; his sentiments in religion similar to Dr. Priestly's.† The billiard room, as we call

* Dr. Charles Buxton, 168 Broadway.

† Dr. Joseph Priestley's works were then much more read than they are now.

as on a former occasion. In the evening I went into an antechamber where our 3 worst patients are; I really could not help watching to see the poor beings squalling about the floor. This was followed, William, is very anxious in coaxing the sick people to leave their chamber to him if they should die.

Mr. Fisher myself more at liberty to leave the house I took a walk to town and hired at my father's house a carriage of the house and started before. Went to see Mr. West and Mary's wife, who have been attacked with the epidemic. My brother accompanied me part of the way back. I reached the hospital about 4-2. Patients had arrived. We lost 2 today 5 were discharged. The "Black & Boston" came up in the afternoon and having got another corpse into the house, examined the stomach, which we found to be a case of inflammation. In the evening a new lot down to visit a letter, old William who had rubbed himself down and looked at me for his discharge. At last he finally left I wrote the following and got him to put his coat on it:

"This is to certify that James William is discharged as a patient and will continue to be kept as long as he can come within reach of the hospital."

He got it read for him in the kitchen where a general sort of laughter was the consequence, and William became the object of ridicule.

Mr. My patient took a trip to town today. I took part of the life of George Vane, the African. I admired his resignation a very great virtue. I spent three evenings at the house of it in my cell. 4 patients admitted today - 3 died. In the afternoon I took a walk with and enjoyed the coolness of the air and the agreeable view of rural objects. The corner of the hall came in the evening to see an acquaintance here.

Sat. A rainy day. No work today, and of course we found a little more leisure than usual. I found much amusement in examining the journals of a young man who died this morning. James Sachse, lately from England, Clerk to George & Thomas. His observations are very judicious; his sentiments in religion similar to Dr. Priestley's. The billiard room, as we call

* Dr. Charles Fisher, 165 Broadway.

† Dr. Joseph Fisher's words were that such men had their day and hour.

it, really exhibits a curious scene. On the right hand as you enter, lies an old fellow with his head always muffled up in his blanket. On pulling this off you disclose his yellow phiz, and something very humorous in the look he gives you. In answer to my enquiry how he was this morning, he said he "felt like the devil," and then bundled himself up in his blanket. On the left lies another who has got up in the night and dragged his bed into the middle of the floor and next made a migration into the corner of the room. In another corner is a Barber who came in last evening, and seems much disposed for a conference with his neighbours. In the night he converted his hat into a chamber pot. I could not help bursting into a laugh at this conjunction of ludicrous objects, notwithstanding the melancholy condition of the poor beings. 3 died to-day. McFarlane was surgeon on board an English ship, and has visited most of the West India Islands. It began to clear off at Sunset, when the Clouds, together with the Rainbow exhibited a beautiful appearance. We took the liberty to discharge a nurse and employ another, a decent looking old woman in her place. Our reasons for this step were these. In the first place she is addicted to liquor, and of course the patients must suffer from neglect, but they likewise suffer from her behaviour which is very rough and illy fitted to sooth the mind of a sick person.

as they had the charm of novelty, Unitarian views being much more unusual and few works having been recently published upon the subject of the unity of God. He had, too, recently come to America, England having become intolerable to him. Dr. Priestley was born at Fieldhead, England, March 13, 1733. His early opportunities for education were limited, yet he succeeded in amassing much learning. In his early life he was a teacher, but afterwards became a dissenting minister. His religious views became widely different from those common in England at that time, and he published many works in explanation and defense of them. He was also famous as a chemist, making many notable discoveries, among them that of oxygen. He attained high honors in England, being among other things a Fellow of the Royal Society, but finding that his peculiar religious and political theories were repugnant to those around him he left England for Pennsylvania April 7, 1794. He settled in Northumberland. He did not find his anticipations realized, as the country people in his neighborhood were not in harmony with him in religious matters, and looked upon him, as he says, "as a French spy." He died February 4, 1804, aged seventy-one. His collected works reach twenty-five volumes. He left behind him an enviable character as a man, a philosopher, and a philanthropist.

it really exhibits a curious scene. On the right hand as you enter, lies an old fellow with his head slumped up in his chair. On peering this off you observe his yellow hair and something very human in the look he gives you. In answer to my enquiry how he was this morning he said he "felt like the devil," and then hunched himself up in the blanket. On the left another who has got up in the night and dragged his bed into the middle of the floor and next made a napkin into the corner of the room. In another corner is a further who came in last evening and seems much disposed for a conversation with his neighbor. In the night he converted his bed into a chamber pot. I could not help laughing into a laugh at the conjunction of the ludicrous objects notwithstanding the melancholy condition of the poor beings. I did to-day. Mr. Wilson was engaged on board an English ship and has visited most of the West India Islands. It began to clear up at sunset when the clouds began to lift. The landscape exhibited a beautiful appearance. We took the liberty to discharge a nurse and employ another, a decent looking old woman in her place. Our reason for this was that in the first place she is addicted to liquor and of course the patients must suffer from neglect, but they likewise suffer from her bad behavior which is very rough and ill-fitted to such the mind of a sick person.

As they had the name of society, Jackson after being more than twenty and two years having been recently published upon the subject of the early of God. He had two twenty years in America before he came into the world. Dr. Jackson was at the time of his birth, which is 1770. His early opportunities for education were limited, but he succeeded in acquiring much learning. In his early life he was a student but afterwards became a dissenting minister. His religious views became widely different from those common in England at that time, and he published many works in explanation and defence of them. He was also known as a chemical master, many scientific dissertations among them that of oxygen. He attended the lectures at Glasgow being among other things a follower of the phlogiston theory, but finding that his scientific notions and political theories were opposed to the general opinion he left England for Pennsylvania April 2, 1791. He settled in Northumberland. He did not find his antipathetic school as the society people in the neighborhood were not in harmony with him in religious matters and looked upon him as a "French spy." He died February 21, 1801 and was buried near the church. He was a man, a philosopher, and a politician.

COPY OF VERSES WRITTEN TO A. TIEBOUT.

I insert them not from any supposed excellence but for the sake of recalling past Ideas.

Could flowing numbers animate my breast
And fire poetic raise a mind depress'd,
How would I catch from Friendship's genial shrine
The sacred flame and call the muses mine.
The Muses—no, a higher aid I call
Before whose Throne those fancied beings fall,
Who first to Mortal Man existence gave
And next consigned him to the silent grave,
In fairer day to rise and ope those powers
Which only budded in this world of ours.
O glorious prospect, worthy all our care,
With hope to wait and for the event prepare;
A great event, which different colours wears,
As man has reason for his hopes or fears.
To him who justice does and mercy loves
And fears the God who through all nature moves,
The prospect opens and in clearer skies
His soul expands, while radiant glories rise,
But he whose mind corrupted and debas'd,
The heavenly image of his God defac'd,
In keen remorse anticipates the day
When low in dust his guilty joys shall lay;
When vengeance threatening long, now strikes the blow
Which breaks the stubborn heart and kindles woe;
'Till purged from every stain, Eternal Love
Removes the suppliant to the realms above,
Coeval with Eternity to sing
Th' unbounded goodness of our heavenly King.

9th. Pleasant cool weather. 2 patients admitted 5 discharged 4 died. I got an opportunity of sailing down to town and landed at Catharine Slip. Proceeded to my Father's where I din'd & staid 'till past 1 o'clock; called to see Mr. West. My Brother complains of the want of something to rouse him. My Father I found busy at his vendue, & my Mother at the writing desk. I have abstained from meat for some days past and feed chiefly on bread and butter; I think I find the advantages of such a diet. The number of our patients is reduced to about 28; of course I have less fatigue.

10th. But 2 arrivals to-day, 1 dead and 1 discharged. Pleasant weather, with enlivening breezes, although the morning began

I found them not from any supposed acquaintance but for the sake of receiving past labor.

Could hardly have been called my friend.

And his party called a small assembly.

How would I catch from this assembly's small circle

The sacred name and call the name of Jesus.

The Name—a light on all I see.

Below whom I know these names below fall.

How fast to mortal man extends grace

And how it reaches him to the other side

In that day to the end of time

Which only ended in the world of men.

O glorious presence, worthy all our song.

With hope in wait and for the great purpose

A great name, which all hearts adore.

As our hearts yearn for his name in vain.

To the who Jesus lives and never dies

And from the God who himself all name moves

The perfect name and in whose name

His name expands, while others fail.

But he whose name is perfect and eternal

The Name is called the Name of God.

In few names is so great the power

Which he in him to give us shall see.

When we receive this name, now in his name

Which reaches the highest heart and lowest soul

The perfect name, the Name of God.

Between the Father and the Son, the Holy

Ghost with Father to the end.

The perfect name, the Name of God.

21st. Pleasant cool weather. 2 patients admitted & discharged. 4 died. I got an opportunity of seeing boys to town and landed at Catherine St. P. reached to my father's where I died. 22nd. Still all past I refused; called to me Mr. W. Mr. Brother complains of the want of something to read him. My father I found busy at his work. He my Mother at the writing desk. I have abstained from meat for some days past and feel chiefly on bread and butter; I think I find the advantage of it. The number of our patients is reduced to about 25; of course I have less fatigue.

23rd. The 2 deaths today. I died and I discharged. Pleasant weather, with softening breeze, although the morning began

with Fogs. I found considerable leisure; I finished reading *Gustavus Vasa* the African, and applied myself to *Beattie's Elements*. McFarlane went to town. In his absence 4 of the Committee were here, who, after fortifying themselves with Porter, took a peep at some of the patients.

LIST OF THE DEATHS AND CURES THIS SEASON.

	Dead.	Cured.
From Aug. 5 to 31	12	5
September	17	39
From Oct. 1 to 10.	32	18
	115	62

29 remaining under care.

11th. Sunday. It rained all night and part of the morning. I was much pleased with the behaviour of an Italian who has been under my care. When I delivered him his Discharge he seized my hand and applied it to his lips, in a manner which express'd his thanks more forcibly than words could have done. After dinner I got into the boat, but finding they were like to have a long passage was landed near Stuyvesants* and walk'd to my Father's. They were at church, I followed them there and heard a Discourse from Mr. Moore. Before 5 I set off and returned to Bellevue. 4 patients admitted, none died. Dr. Corner came towards evening to see some of the patients.

12th. One of our convalescents, McDaniel, had been longing for a chicken, but Mr. Fisher would not suffer one of his to be killed. At last Providence seemed to favor his wishes. A couple of ravens fell foul on one of the chickens and cut its throat. Of course it was cook'd for McDaniel. "Ah, the blessing of God

* This was near the residence of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, on Eighth street, between First and Second avenues. There was an indentation of the river near this place, so that it was close to the shore. Just below on this side were the ship yards. In 1806 they were between Corlears Hook and what is now Stanton street, and between Corlears Hook and Catharine street. Above Corlears Hook and below Stanton street was what was then called Manhattan Island; ship yards were there. Adam and Noah Brown had there a large ship-house. They and Christian Bergh were then eminent ship builders, says Valentine's Manual. Stuyvesant's meadows then embraced a large area of marshy low lands, on the east side of the city, much covered with water.

with Pope. I found considerable leisure; I finished reading our notes from the African, and applied myself to reading French. Jefferson went to town. In his absence I of the Commission wrote here, after family duties, and with Father took a walk in some of the parks.

LIST OF THE PATIENTS AND OTHERS WHO VISITED

From Aug. 21 to 31	From Oct. 1 to 10	Total
12	17	29
18	22	40
18	18	36
62	110	172

29 remaining under care.

11th Sunday. It rained all night and part of the morning. I was much pleased with the behavior of an Indian who has been under my care. When I delivered him his discharge he washed my hand and applied it to his lips, in a manner which expressed his thanks more forcibly than words could have done. After dinner I got into the boat, but finding this was like to take a long passage was landed near Georgetown, and walked to my Father's. They were so kind, I delivered them there and found a pleasant from Mr. Moore. Father & I set off and returned to Baltimore. A patient admitted, none died. The Governor came to wards evening to see some of the patients.

12th. One of our assistants, McDonald, had been longing for a chicken, but the Father would not suffer one of his to be killed. At last McDonald seemed to favor his wish. A couple of chickens fell foul on one of the chickens and ran to flight. Of course it was cooked for McDonald. "All the blessing of God

* This was near the residence of Nicholas Wilson, Secretary of the State, street between First and Second avenues. There was an indication of the first row of the boat, so that it was close to the shore. Just below on this side was the ship yard. In 1793 they were between Coburn's dock and what is now Stanton street and between Coburn's dock and Catherine street. A row of boats dock and below Stanton street was what was then called Washington Island; ship yards were there. Adam and Noah Brown had their a large ship-house. They and Christian Hays were then engaged in building ships. Yachting Island, Surgeon's residence then contained a large area of nearly low land on the east side of the city, much covered with water.

upon the two birds," says he, cramming himself heartily. 4 patients admitted to-day, 1 died, 4 Discharged. Dr. Corner call'd in to look at the sick. Dr. Smith made us a visit. Buxton happened to be here at the same time. Mr. Fisher was sadly afflicted with an audacious horse, who made a forcible entry upon his premises and repeated the offence, notwithstanding the ignominious badge which he had ty'd to his tail.

13th. In the morning I indulged myself in a walk to the head of the lane, and in the afternoon rambled along the banks of the river. When I returned I found Dr. Corner & Mr. Bell at the Hospital. The former was relating some of his exploits which reduc'd him much, in my esteem. Mr. Bell seem'd happy to see me and took delight in strolling about the scene of his late illness. 2 admitted to-day; no deaths. McDaniel is wishing for the Ravens to return. She says he never need fear hunger when the fowls of the air provide for him. I receiv'd a letter from my Mother in which she relates the circumstance of her receiving a visit in the evening from the woman who passed for Mr. West's wife, and the humble manner in which she confess'd the real situation of her connection with him.

14th. Last night McFarlane lost one of his patients, and this morning another. I lost one of mine not long after. I have been rather too much confined to-day, McFarlane having gone to town. The situation of some of my patients gives me a little uneasiness. I cannot help looking back to my engraving table and thinking it a fitter station for me.

15th. This morning I set off in the rain about 9 o'clock, and walk'd to my Father's. Got pretty well soak'd on the road and was, perhaps justly, thought to merit the appellation imprudent. In the afternoon, it clear'd up and we had very high winds. Having pass'd a few hours agreeably, and din'd with the family I took leave and returned to the Hospital before 4. I had bought a coarse pair of shoes at my Father's for 5/6. Not long after my return one of my patients died, the 3d to-day—no fresh arrivals.

16th. Morning, after attending to my patients I took a walk in the vicinity of the place. Finding we were destitute of a certain medicine and being desirous of another walk, I took a trip to town and din'd at my Father's, after which I went and bought a pair of

upon the two beds," says he, "examining himself carefully. I perceived that the two beds were not in the same position. The corner which I had taken to look at the sick. Dr. Smith made us a visit. Houston happened to be here at the same time. Mr. Leitch especially alluded with an ardent heart, who made a for the very upon the premises and repeated the offence, notwithstanding the ignorance of the lady which he had tried to his tail.

13th. In the morning I indulged myself in a walk to the head of the lake, and in the afternoon strolled about the banks of the river. When I returned I found Dr. Carter & Mr. Bell at the Hospital. The former was relating some of his exploits which he described him much to my esteem. Mr. Bell seemed happy to see me and took delight in chatting about the ways of the late Illinois. I admitted to-day, however, that I was not in the habit of going to the river. He says he never used to go there when the Lake of the air possible for him. I received a letter from my Mother in which she relates the circumstances of her receiving a visit in the evening from the woman who passed for Mr. W.'s wife, and the female manner in which she conducted the visit, and the connection with her.

14th. Last night Mr. Leitch, son of the patient, and this morning another. I had one of them not long after. I have been rather too much occupied with Mr. Leitch's having gone to town. The situation of some of my patients gives me a little uneasiness. I cannot help feeling back to my suffering father and thinking it a little station for me.

15th. This morning I set out to the river about 9 o'clock, and walked to my father's. Our party well met on the road and was perhaps half an hour. I thought to meet the expectation of my father. In the afternoon it cleared up and we had very high water. Having passed a few hours agreeably, and dined with the family I took leave and returned to the Hospital before 4. I had written a couple of lines to my father for 3 o'clock. Not long after my return one of my patients died, the 21 to-day—no fresh arrivals.

16th. Morning after attending to my patients I took a walk in the vicinity of the place. Finding we were desirous of a certain medicine and being desirous of another visit I took a trip to town and dined at my father's after which I went and bought a pair of

Stockings and a pair of Shoes, and the medicine in demand. My Brother has been rous'd up as he terms it, by reading a passage in Zimmerman.* I had his company part of the way back. My Father has been somewhat indispos'd, and my Mother much alarm'd and very attentive to him. Indeed her medical skill and dose of Rhubarb have been of service to him, as well as several of the neighbors. Dr. Smith made his appearance at the Hospital this afternoon, he declares that he has but three decided cases of the Epidemic under his care. In the evening as I was going into the new Room I heard old *Plumb* the grave-digger at prayer for the patients. I lost one patient to-day. 2 were admitted.

17th. Cool weather and high winds. I received an old magazine by Fisher which afforded me entertainment. I likewise was much gratified in reading Franklin's works.† In the afternoon we observed a box floating in the river which from the depth to which it sunk in the water we concluded must be filled with something. McCormack undertook to pursue it in the boat but the tide soon took it to a great distance and he turned about to come back. I

* This work of Zimmermann has been frequently spoken of before. It was the one commonly known as "Zimmermann on Solitude" (Ueber die Einsamkeit), which was published at Leipsic in 1784 and 1785, in four octavo volumes, although a sketch less elaborate had been wrought out by him thirty years before. An English translation, which was really, however, only an abridgment, was brought out in 1791. A copy of the second English edition is in the Society Library. Johann Georg von Zimmermann was born on the 8th of December 1728, at Brugg, in Switzerland, and died October 7th, 1795, in Hanover. In early life he became a physician. His success in that occupation was marked, and through it and his various writings, which are both learned and acute, he won the favor of Frederick the Great and the Russian Empress, Catherine the Second. His writings exerted a great influence over his generation, and were much read even within the last fifty years. In his latter life he was afflicted with strange hallucinations, and finally became insane. His works were voluminous. His character has excited much interest, and there are several lives of him in French and German.

† The works of Franklin were collected during his lifetime by his faithful friend, Peter Collinson, the first edition appearing in 1751. It was enlarged in 1752, again in 1754, and a third time in 1766. This was in quarto, and amounted to five hundred pages. In 1779 Benjamin Vaughan brought out a collection, and in 1793, shortly after the philosopher's death, the Messrs. Robinson, of London, published the Works of Franklin in two small volumes. In this Franklin's autobiography first made its appearance in English. This was probably the one read by Anderson.

Shakespeare and a pair of shoes and the medicine in demand. My father has been round up as he never is by sending a message in "Zinnendorf." I had his company part of the way back. My father has been somewhat surprised and my mother much amused and very attentive to him. Indeed her medical skill and dose of Zinnendorf have been of service to him, as well as several of the neighbors. The doctor made his appearance at the Hospital this afternoon he declares that he has had three decided cases of the epidemic under his care. In the evening as I was going into the new room I heard old Vandy the grocer-seller at prayer for the patient. I had one patient today. It was admitted.

17th (Wed) weather and high wind. I received no old messages by Fisher which afforded me entertainment. I likewise was much gratified in reading Zinnendorf's report. In the afternoon we observed a boat floating in the river which from the depth to which it sank in the water was concluded must be filled with something. McCormack undertook to pursue it in the boat but the tide soon took it to a great distance and he turned about to come back. I

"With a view of Zinnendorf's last treatment of the patient. It was the very remarkable case of 'Zinnendorf on Cholera' (Zinnendorf's Cholera) which was published at Leipzig in 1791 and 1792 in two volumes. Although a little too abstract and too much of a treatise, yet it was very valuable. The English translation, which was made by Zinnendorf, was published in 1791. A copy of the second French edition is in the library. Between Gray's Zinnendorf was born on the 10th of December, 1791 at Bonn in Switzerland, and died October 2nd, 1792, in Hanover. In early life he became a physician. His success in that profession was considerable and through it and his various writings, which are both learned and useful, he won the favor of Frederick the Great and the Russian Emperor, Catherine the Second. His writings exerted a great influence over the generation and were much read even within the last fifty years. In the latter life he was all filled with literary ardor and finally became famous. His works were voluminous. His character has excited much interest and there are several lives of him in French and German.

† The works of Zinnendorf were collected during his lifetime by his faithful friend, Franz Colman, and first edited appearing in 1792. It was collected in 1793 again in 1794 and a third time in 1799. This was 2-4to and amounted to two hundred pages. In 1779 Zinnendorf brought out a collection and in 1793 shortly after the philosopher's death the Zinnendorf collection published the Works of Zinnendorf in two small volumes. In this Zinnendorf's autobiography has made its appearance in English. This was probably the one used by Anderson.

went into the house, and McCormack has not yet made his appearance. Dr. McFarlane went to town and return'd at dusk in the hearse. I received a patient in his absence; this and an old man who came here instead of the City Hospital, for which he had an order, are all the arrivals to-day. 2 Died, Robert Seaman and Andrew Berry—the latter I have had in hands above a month—2 Discharged.

18th. Sunday. 2 patients died this morning. About 9 I went to town. Found our people sitting around the fire ready for Church. I received a sort of rebuke for refusing to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Physician to the Dispensary.* My Brother was not behind hand in enforcing arguments. The letter I received from my Mother was in the same stile. I may have acted imprudently in refusing it when proposed by Dr. Smith, but my feelings were entirely discordant with such an employment, besides the engravings which I have undertaken and my unwillingness to disappoint my employers had great weight with me. My present employment is much against the grain. A sense of duty & acquiescence in the will of God are the chief motives which detain me here. McCormack made his appearance this morning and told me that being unable to stem the tide he was obliged to cross the river and get on board a sloop to which he made fast the boat, but the rope getting away she drifted ashore. He got some negroes from the Long Island shore to ferry him over this morning. I read during most of the afternoon. 1 Patient was admitted & 3 discharged. Evening, the barking of the Dogs gave reason to suppose that thieves were lurking near the house. However we concluded in case of an attempt upon us, to set the nurses at them with their chamber pots.

19th. This morning the hoar frost appeared. McFarlane being in town most of the day, I was confined to the house. Amused myself with reading a magazine. We lost 1 patient and received 4. McLean & Nelson, students of Physic, called in to see me. Mr. Fisher showed them the order against admitting any person without permission of the Committee. Their stay was short, probably on this account. McCormack with the assistance of the

* Salary £200 per ann.

went into the house, and McGowan's law was made the subject of discussion. The McGowan went to town and returned at dusk to the house. I received a patient in the afternoon; the next day an old man who came here instead of the City Hospital, for which he had an order, was all the while today. I think McGowan's name and Alexander's name—the latter I have had in mind since a month—the law changed.

18th Sunday. 2 patients died this morning. About 9 I went to town. I found our people sitting around the fire ready for church. I received a lot of orders for visiting to other people as a church. I went for the office of Physician to the Dispensary. My patient was not better than in previous arguments. The house I received from my patient was in the same state. I have been much disappointed in visiting it when proposed by the family, but my feelings were entirely different with such a roughness. Besides the roughness which I have mentioned and my inability to dispense my sympathy and great relief with me. My present employment is much against the state. A whole of duty of employment in the will of God and the child mother which is in the state. McGowan made his appearance this morning and told me that he had made to know the state he was obliged to close the river and not on board a ship to which he made the last but the very last day and the 18th of the month. He got some papers from the 18th of the month to turn him over this morning. I went through most of the afternoon. I found was satisfied & I thought. I thought the feeling of the day gave me an impression that there were things near the house. McGowan was confined in one of an attempt upon me to get the house in time with their children here. This morning the boat first appeared. McGowan being in town most of the day, I was confined to the house. I moved myself with reading a magazine. We lost 1 patient and received 4. McGowan & Nelson, students of Physic called in to see me. Mr. Fisher showed them the order against admitting any person without permission of the Committee. They say that about probably on this account. McGowan's with the assistance of the

boatmen who came with bedsteads, got the boat from the other shore; I gave him 4/6 to pay the people who took it up. The boatmen likewise thought fit to demand some compensation for their trouble.

20th. I took another trip to town to-day; find the City begins to look more lively; numbers are flocking in. After dinner I returned; one patient had arrived which falls to my care. Pearson & Bull delivered up the boat with her tackling, formerly used in conveying the sick, and got a receipt from us. Dr. Corner spent the afternoon with us. He was very communicative and did not scruple to tell McFarlane his family affairs, as tho' he had been his most confidential friend. Evening, another patient admitted. 2 Swede sailors admitted yesterday afternoon, died last night. When in town I met some of the Committee standing at a corner with the Mayor,* to whom they introduced me. Mr. Stymets, a member of the Committee and a very active man, is in a dangerous state. He was Purveyor to the Hospital.

21st. Mr. Milligan having got a permission call'd to see us and left the Day's paper. Complimented me on having born the burden of the day. 2 patients admitted. My employments, besides attending to the patients, were reading, walking, and preparing a walking stick which I cut yesterday.

22d. Dull, lowering weather. I made another trip to town this morning and staid till noon. Saw Mrs. Bailey, who called in at my Father's. We contrived a method of getting my violin to the Hospital: I took it under my Brother's cloak 'till I got out of the Bowery road. Towards evening I fell to work upon it and afforded some entertainment to my Partner. One death to-day, no new arrivals. Mr. Stymets died yesterday. A public loss.† It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Fisher's Chickens are daily dying,

* Richard Varick was then Mayor of New York. He held this position from 1789 till 1801, having first been appointed by Governor George Clinton. He was born in 1752, and died in Jersey City July 30, 1831, aged seventy-nine. He was a veteran of the Revolution, and at the close of the war was a member of the military family of General Washington, acting as recording secretary. He took a very active part in the organization of the American Bible Society in 1816 and 1817, and was its first President, retaining that position till his death.

† Frederick Stymets, a baker, who was then and had been since 1792 an assistant alderman from the First Ward.

testament who came with his family, but the boat from the other shore; I gave him \$10 to pay the people who took it up. The boatman likewise thought fit to demand some compensation for their trouble.

20th. I took another trip to town today; and the City begins to look more lively; numbers are flocking in. After dinner I returned; and patient had arrived which tells to my case. Person of Hall felt up the boat with her baggage, having used in conveying the sick, and got a receipt from me. The patient spent the afternoon with me. He was very comfortable and did not attempt to tell Mr. Fisher his family affairs, as that he had been his most confidential friend. Yesterday another patient admitted. A female came who had yesterday afternoon died last night. When I was I met some of the Committee standing at a corner with the Mayor, to whom they introduced me. Mr. Seymour, a member of the Committee and a very active man, is in a German coat. He was brought to the hospital.

21st. Mr. Milligan having got a permission to visit to see me and left the day's paper. Complimented me on having been the physician of the day. 2 patients admitted. My arrangements besides attending to the patients, were making, washing and preparing a washing stock which I cut yesterday.

22d. Still lowering weather. I made another trip to town this morning and said till noon. Saw Mr. Fisher, who called in at my father's. We conversed a number of getting my sister to the hospital. I took it under my father's cloak till I got out of the Henry road. Tuesday evening I fell to work upon it and suffered some contraindication to my father. One death today, no new arrivals. Mr. Seymour died yesterday. A female here. It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Fisher's children are daily dying.

"Edward Fisher was born May 17th 1782. He held the position from 1790 till 1800, having first been appointed by Governor George Clinton. He was born in 1752 and died in Jersey City July 26, 1821, aged 69 years. He was a member of the Convention and at the close of the war was a member of the military family of General Washington, acting as recruiting secretary. He took a very active part in the organization of the American Rifle Society in 1810 and 1811, and was the first President, retaining that position till his death. Fisher's system, a father who was then and had been since 1792, as an agent obtained from the Iron Ward

and their flesh is found to have turned black. Whether owing to the operation of any epidemic disease or to their feeding on some poisonous berry, I know not.

23d. I was employ'd, most of the day within doors, McFarlane being absent. All my Patients but two were able to leave their beds to-day. 1 Died and 1 Admitted, 4 Discharged. I amused myself occasionally with the Violin. McCormick, who could not brook a "Blast" which he got home from the mistress of the house, desir'd to be discharged. Glad of the opportunity to get rid of him, I gave him a line to Alderman Furman,* who now undertakes to provide for the Hospital.

24th. The weather agreeably warm. I indulged myself in another visit to my Father's family. The City begins to resume its usual appearance and a revival of business accompanies the return of health. I call'd at Mr. Bailey's. Went with Mr. Fowler to witness a will at Judge Ogilvie's.† At 1 o'clock I set off for my Station. My Brother, who was going to Dr. Young's, kept me company part of the way. My Patients, 12 in number, are in general in a promising way. Dr. Smith came up and examin'd the state of the Hospital. A little Quaker who appear'd to be acquainted with him was here, and took a good deal of pains to let us know how active he was in relieving the sick and Distressed. Without much introduction he made himself as familiar as an old acquaintance.

25th. Sunday.—Invited by the pleasantness of the weather and the favourable state of the Hospital I made another visit to town and went to Trinity Church. heard Mr. Bisset from Job x, 6, 7: "Yet man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward." After dinner I return'd to the Hospital. No Deaths, Dismissions, or Admissions to-day. I spent the remainder of the day chiefly in reading. Fenton, one of the nurses is attack'd with the disorder.

26th. My Books employed most of my time this day. McFarlane went to town 1 Patient Admitted & 1 Discharged. Towards dark I took a walk to the head of the Lane, and found a dead Crow.

*Gabriel Furman, of 106 Broadway. He was an alderman from the first ward from 1792 to 1798, and was in the Assembly in 1796 and 1814.

†Peter Ogilvie, Judge of the Court of Probate, who lived at 69 Liberty street.

27th. This morning I went to town. Found my Father's Family well; must see the silver tea-pot which he has presented to mamma. Walk'd out and bought some shoe-ribbon. Met Cressin who wishes to have more engravings done. Mrs. Hall, one of our former nurses, called upon me to get a character & certificate of her behaviour while in the Hospital; told me that after Stymets' decease she applied to Alderman Furman for her wages, who refus'd to pay her and on her further opportunity threaten'd to send her to Bridewell.* Said she was in a great hurry for her money, and asked her what she would do when that was expended. I gave my testimony that she conducted herself soberly & honestly while nurse. I return'd to the Hospital before 3. Mary Brown had died, 2 Discharged. I spent near an hour in playing on the Violin.

28th. Having taken four mice, the plunderers of our Closet, they were sentenc'd to transportation; and accordingly we took them to the bank of the river and let them loose in a hollow tree. My time passes agreeably and, I think, not unemploy'd. The Duty of the Hospital being very light, I am chiefly occupied in reading; the Violin comes in as a relaxation, and a walk now & then by way of exercise.

29th. I wrote no letters last night, expecting to go to town this morning. McFarlane propos'd going and I deferr'd my journey. He return'd before 3. To prevent my Parents being fearful from my Silence I posted away. On entering my Father's door I heard the Violin above stairs. I went up and found myself in the company of Dr. Young, T. Herttell and his wife & Mrs. Davis. Mama was preparing for tea, and John & Mr. Herttell dispensing music. Mr. Van Vleck enter'd the room, but made a short stay. After ten I took my leave and had my Brother's Company part of the way. I stopp'd at Robertson's & Gowan's† Library and got

*The Bridewell was on the west side of the City Hall, in the Park, and was the common jail. It was a small structure of gray stone, two stories high, besides the basement. It was an object of terror to those who were likely to be imprisoned there, beyond what an ordinary jail would be, as jail fevers in that building were frequently very destructive.

† The two partners in this concern were George Robertson and Alexander Gowan. They were printers and bookbinders, and their place of business was at 139 William street.

27th. This morning I went to town. Found my Father's Tomb well: more or less after the way which he has tried to maintain. While I was out and brought some food. Mrs. Cousin who wishes to have more engraving done. Mrs. Hall, one of our former nurses called upon me to get a character & certificate of her behaviour while in the Hospital; told me that after fifteen months she was blind to Abraham's person for her wages who refused to pay her and on her further opportunity threatened to send her to the workhouse. Said she was in a great hurry for her money, and asked her what she would do when that was expended. I gave my testimony that she conducted herself entirely & honestly while there. I returned to the Hospital before 8. Mrs. Brown had had 2 lbs changed. I spent over an hour in playing on the Violon.

28th. Having taken down the photographs of our Class they were sent to the Institution; and accordingly we took them to the head of the river and to their house in a basket. My time passed pleasantly and I think not unprofitably. The Day of the Hospital being very light I am chiefly occupied in writing; the whole course is as a rehearsal, and a well put in then by way of exercise.

29th. I wrote my latest letter right, expecting to go to town this morning. Mr. Wilson proposed going but I declined my journey. He returned before 8. I prepared my lecture being desired from my absence I passed away. On returning my Father's house I heard the bell about seven. I went up and found myself in the company of Dr. Young, T. Hordell and his wife & Mrs. Thorne. Some were preparing for tea and John & M. Hordell's departure. Mrs. Van Vleet entered the room, but made a short stay. After tea I took my leave and had my Brother's Company part of the way. I stopped at Johnston's & Green's Library and got the book I was on the way out of the City Hall in the road, and was the common lot. It was a small volume of very good and useful hints besides the poem. It was an object of love to those who were likely to be engaged there, beyond what an ordinary lot would be. I left before the bell ringing was especially very beautiful.

30th. The two lectures in the evening were George Johnston and Alexander Green. They were pleasant and profitable, and their places of business were at 130 William Street.



[Faint, illegible handwriting]

a volume of the *Night Cap*. I am contriving means to attain an object which at present appears to me a very desirable one, the Faculty of communicating my thoughts in a good narrative stile.

30th. My Companion went again to town and I was left alone most of the day. I began to write a treatise on *walking*. 1 Patient died & 1 was dismiss'd. The number of them is now reduc'd to 18. Those in the new room are mostly recovering, and some who are to be discharged to-morrow, seem determin'd to keep it up to-day. The liquor has flow'd pretty freely among them and the store-room has been emptied of its oysters to regale them. When I went in this afternoon I found them at Cards.

31st. Notwithstanding the dullness of the weather I went to town this morning. Stopp'd at Penny's and got my hair cut; next went to the Library and return'd the *Night Cap*, and then to my Father's, where I found them well, yet the effect of the weather upon my mother was apparent. I call'd to see Gardner Baker. He was emptying a bag of meal, and proceeded to take up with a knife very carefully what was spill'd on the floor, while he enter'd into discourse with me on the Epidemic. I took a slight view of his Library and the Museum and return'd to my Father's. The rain clearing off I left them about 2 and at my arrival at the Hospital found two more patients. This makes our number 13, 6 having been discharged to-day and one dead. I wrote a burlesque letter to my Brother besides one to A. Tiebout.

WILLIAM HENRY WEBB.

This famous shipbuilder was born in the city of New York, June 19, 1816. His family is of English origin, his ancestor in this country having been Richard Webb, who was at Hartford as early as 1639, and afterwards at Norwalk and Stamford. He was a man of prominence in those early English settlements. The family intermarried with the Huguenots, from which race, intermingled with the Scotch, his mother, whose ancestors settled in New York in colonial days, was descended.

a volume of the *Wright* type. I am continuing to attend an object which at present appears to me a very desirable one, the family of communicating my thoughts in a good narrative style. And, my companion went again to town and I was left alone most of the day. I began to write a notice on Wednesday. The first died & I was disappointed. The number of them is now reduced to 12. Those in the new room are nearly recovered, and some who are to be discharged tomorrow, many being obliged to keep it up to-day. The liquor has been partly ready among them and the movement has been coupled of its nature to require them. When I went in this afternoon I found them in *London*. Since notwithstanding the distance of the weather I went to town this morning. Stephen's family and my half-sister next went to the library and returned the *Wright* type and then to my father's where I found them well for the effect of the weather upon my mother was apparent. I called to see Father's library. He was supplying a box of mail, and proceeded to take up with a knife very carefully what was spilled on the floor while he was in into discourse with me on the *Wright*. I took a slight view of his library and the *Wright* and returned to my father's. The rain clearing off I left town about 2 and at my arrival at the hotel found two more *Wright*. This makes our number 12, it having been discharged yesterday and one dead. I wrote a postscript letter to my father's brother and to A. T. Webb.

WILLIAM HENRY WEBB

This famous shipbuilder was born in the city of New York June 18, 1816. His family is of English origin, his ancestor in this country having been Richard Webb who was at Hartford as early as 1636, and afterwards at Norwich and Stamford. He was a man of prominence in those early English settlements. The family intermarried with the Hightons, from which many later mingled with the Scotch, his mother, whose ancestors settled in New York in colonial days, was descended.

Isaac Webb, his father, was one of the principal shipbuilders of America. He was born in Stamford, Conn., towards the close of the last century, and in boyhood removed with his parents to New York City, where he made his permanent home. In his youth he mastered the art of shipbuilding and subsequently engaged in that business with a high degree of success. He became the head of the well known firm of Isaac Webb & Co. and later of the firm of Webb & Allen. He was also for several years associated as partner with the renowned shipbuilder, Henry Eckford, who made a national reputation in his business during the war of 1812. His shipyard was located on the East river.

William Henry Webb was born a mathematician. He received a good English education at the Columbia College Grammar School, New York City. When a boy, at the age of twelve, he tried his hand successfully at the construction of a small skiff, which he built during his Summer vacation. Before he was fifteen he had put together other small craft, among them a paddle boat. His father, who had other views for him, was not at all pleased with this development of the boy's tastes, and sought to dissuade him from further effort in the boat building direction. But this was not so easily affected. Greatly to the surprise and regret of his parents, the lad became deeply interested in the plans of vessels, and determined to learn marine architecture. His parents, his family, friends, and school teacher tried to dissuade him from his purposes, but to his obstinacy America is indebted for a shipbuilder any country might well be proud of. For six years he devoted himself with rare persistence day and night to study and experiment, indulging during the whole period in but a single week's vacation, and giving that over to a critical study of the new dry dock at the Boston Navy Yard—the first of the kind built in the United States.

At the age of twenty, under a sub-contract with his father, he built the packet ship *Oxford*, of the Black Ball Line, between New York and Liverpool. Following this and under similar contracts, he built the Havre packet ship "*Duchesse d'Orleans*," the Liverpool packet ship "*New York*," and one or two smaller vessels. All these were completed before he was twenty-three years of age. On account of the severe strain of such work upon

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At the age of twenty, under a misadventure with his father, he built the pocket ship Oxford, of the Black Ball Line, between New York and Liverpool. Following this and under similar conditions, he built the three pocket ship "Thames & Orleans," the Liverpool pocket ship "New York," and one or two smaller vessels. All these were completed before he was twenty-three years of age. Unaware of the severe strain of such work upon

his youthful system, which somewhat impaired his health, he was obliged to seek rest and restoration by a voyage in the last named vessel on her first trip to Liverpool. While abroad he made a brief tour of Great Britain and the continent, but news of his father's death caused his immediate return. Shortly after this event in 1840, he entered into partnership with Mr. Allen, who had been associated with his father, the new firm adopting the name of the old one, being Webb & Allen. In 1843 Mr. Allen retired, and the business fell wholly into the hands of Mr. Webb, whose success from that time forward forms one of the most remarkable pages in the history of shipbuilding. In 1872-73 he retired from active business, having built up to that time over one hundred and fifty vessels of all sizes, including London, Liverpool and Havre packets and steamships and vessels of war of the largest tonnage; in the aggregate his vessels being much greater than that of any other constructor. At that time he was also one of the largest, if not the largest, owners of tonnage in the United States, his interest covering in port or in whole about fifty vessels, both sail and steam, most of his own construction. Mr. Webb never built ships on speculation, but always on contract. Having early given evidence of his ability in the modelling of steam vessels, he was engaged to construct the first steamship to run between New York and Savannah. He also built the first large steamer for the New Orleans trade, as well as the first steamer for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, carrying the United States mail between Panama and San Francisco. He constructed nearly all the steamers subsequently built for that company. The first steamer, the *California*, that entered the Golden Gate, also the first through steamers selected to carry the United States mail from New York to China via Aspinwall, Panama and San Francisco, were built by Mr. Webb. In 1850 he conceived the idea of building a model steam vessel of war for the United States Navy. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin, considered his project favorably, only stipulating that the vessel should be built in the government dock yards. This condition was not accepted. A similar proposition was afterwards made to Napoleon III, but owing to objections made by the Marine Department of France that sovereign declined. In 1851 Mr. Webb sent a special agent to submit like proposals to the Rus-

his youthful system, which never lost its health, he was obliged to seek rest and recreation by a voyage in the last summer vessel on her first trip to Liverpool. While aboard he made a brief tour of Great Britain and the continent, but news of his father's death caused his immediate return. Shortly after this event in 1840, he entered into partnership with Mr. Allen, who had been associated with his father, the new firm adopting the name of the old one being Webb & Allen. In 1843 Mr. Allen retired, and the business fell wholly into the hands of Mr. Webb, whose success from that time forward forms one of the most remarkable pages in the history of shipbuilding. In 1852-53 he retired from active business, leaving built up to that time over one hundred and fifty vessels of all sizes, including London, Liverpool and other ports, and steamships and vessels of war of the largest tonnage; in the aggregate his vessels being much greater than that of any other constructor. At that time he was also one of the largest, if not the largest, owners of tonnage in the United States, his interest covering in part or in whole about fifty vessels, both sail and steam, most of his own construction. Mr. Webb never built ships on speculation, but always on contract. Having only given evidence of his ability in the building of steam vessels, he was engaged to construct the first steamship to run between New York and Savannah. He also built the first large steamer for the New Orleans trade, as well as the first steamer for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, carrying the United States mail between Panama and San Francisco. The construction nearly all the steamers subsequently built for that company. The first steamer, the California, that crossed the Golden Gate was the first through steamers selected to carry the United States mail from New York to China via Japan, India and Australia. The first steamer built by Mr. Webb in 1850 he converted the year of building a model steam vessel of war for the United States Navy. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin, considered his proposal favorably, only suggesting that the vessel should be built in the Government dock, Philadelphia. This condition was not accepted. A similar proposition was afterwards made to Napoleon III, but owing to objections made by the Marine Department of France that construction declined. In 1851 Mr. Webb sent a special agent to submit his proposals to the

sian Government, but, failing to get a definite reply, he sent the agent again in 1852, and being led to believe by his report that the Russian authorities might entertain the proposals, if made by the principal presenting himself at the Court of St. Petersburg, he went thither in the Summer of 1853. Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister at Washington, had previously decided adversely to the project, and his opinions and report doubtless influenced the decision of the Emperor Nicholas, which was against ordering a vessel to be built in America. Thwarted, but not disconcerted, Mr. Webb renewed his proposals, adding further inducements, and enlisted the favorable attention of the Naval Committee. The influence of the Grand Duke Constantine was next sought for and obtained. He promised to bring the matter once more to the attention of the Emperor, having first persuaded Mr. Webb to agree to deliver the vessel when completed at Cronstadt, which entailed great additional risks and responsibilities. The Naval Committee now reported favorably to the Emperor, and six weeks after his arrival at the Russian Capital Mr. Webb departed for New York, bearing with him an order for the construction of a large steam line of battle ships after his proposed models and plans, and also other orders of considerable magnitude. Soon after Mr. Webb's return to this country war was declared between Russia and the allies, and by the mutual consent of all parties concerned the contract was suspended till all appearances of hostilities should cease. On the 21st of September, 1858, just one year after laying the keel of the "General Admiral," named in honor of the Grand Duke Constantine, it was launched from Mr. Webb's navy yard, New York. This screw frigate of seventy-two guns had 7,000 tons displacement, and it proved to be the fastest vessel of war yet built (except the steam ram Dunderberg, since constructed by him). This magnificent and powerful steamer was delivered by Mr. Webb at the port of Cronstadt in person in the Summer of 1859. He received from the imperial Russian government very valuable testimonials, both pecuniary and written, of the satisfaction with which they received the vessel and the fidelity with which the whole business had been transacted. The unexampled success of the "General Admiral" soon became known to the naval authorities of the rest of Europe and especially attracted the attention of

the Government, but failing to get a definite reply, he sent the
 again in 1855, and before he left by the report that
 the Russian authorities might entertain the proposal. It made by
 the principal personage himself at the Court of St. Petersburg,
 he went further in the summer of 1855. Mr. Webb, the Russian
 Minister at Washington, had previously decided adversely to the
 project, and his opinion and report had been influential in the
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the government of Spain, with which a contract of magnitude was made by Mr. Webb in person in the Autumn of 1861, but was afterwards cancelled at the request of the Spanish government, on account of the Civil War in progress in this country. Soon after this, he entered into a contract with the Italian government for two ironclad frigates. These were the first ironclads ever built in this country, and were delivered successfully by Mr. Webb within the time fixed by the contract. So eminently satisfactory did they prove, King Victor Emanuel by royal decree dated Jan. 31, 1876, conferred on Mr. Webb the order of St. Maurice and Lazarus—a distinguished honor, as this order of knighthood is the oldest in Italy, and one of the oldest and most prized in Europe. While the Italian frigates were in course of construction Mr. Webb accepted an order from our own government to build a screw ram of the largest tonnage, adapted for the heaviest armament, to possess unexampled speed and the best sea-going qualities, the model and plans to be designed by himself. After adverse reports upon his plans by experts of the department, he at last obtained from the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, a contract for one of the most remarkable war vessels ever built. The craft, first known as the *Dunderberg*, but rechristened *Rochambeau* upon her entrance into the French navy, was constructed on a model entirely distinct from the turret or monitor system, and embodied among its novelties a ram of peculiar build and great power. The *Dunderberg* was 378 feet on deck, 68 feet breadth of beam, 22 feet depth of hold, and had a displacement of 7,200 tons, making it the largest ironclad built up to that time. When this ship was put on trial her performance surpassed all expectations. Her record at sea, fully armed and in commission, was 15.3 knots per hour, which speed, it is said, has never been equaled by any vessel of war of magnitude. The termination of the rebellion, before its completion, led to negotiations for its sale to the French government, which was effected by Mr. Webb with the consent of our government.

Mr. Webb also built the two floating palaces, the steamers "*Bristol*" and "*Providence*," of the famous Fall River Line on the Sound. Another of his notable achievements was the model steamer built by him in 1866 for the Pacific Mail Steamship Com-

the government of Spain, with which a contract of magnitude was made by Mr. Webb in person in the Autumn of 1861. It was afterwards cancelled at the request of the Spanish government, on account of the Civil War in progress in this country. Soon after this he entered into a contract with the Italian government for two ironclad frigates. These were the first ironclads ever built in this country, and were directed successfully by Mr. Webb within the time fixed by the contract. He continued to build the ironclad *King Victor Emmanuel* by royal decree dated Jan. 31, 1870, contracted on Mr. Webb the order of 32, 33, 34, and 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Mr. Webb also built the two floating batteries, the *Albatross* and *Albatross*, of the famous Fall River Line on the Sound. Another of his notable achievements was the model steamship built by him in 1860 for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

pany, and afterwards named the "China," to run between San Francisco and China. This vessel, then one of the largest and fastest merchant steamships ever constructed, had a capacity for carrying 1,200 passengers and 2,000 tons of freight. Mr. Webb also constructed the "Guy Mannering," a Liverpool packet, the first full three-decked merchant vessel in this country, and the ship "Ocean Monarch," possessing greater freight capacity than any previously constructed; the clipper ships "Challenge," "Comet," "Invincible," "Young America," "Black Hawk," and many others.

Mr. Webb originated and took part in other enterprises of great magnitude aside from shipbuilding. He established an independent line of steamers between New York and San Francisco, and previously assisted in the establishment of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He is now the only survivor of the original board of that Company. He contributed as much money as any other man to the building of the Panama railroad, and was one of the largest stockholders in that enterprise till 1872, when he sold at the highest price ever yet obtained for it. It was at 316 per share par value or \$100. In 1871, he made his first visit to San Francisco by rail. Soon after his arrival there he was given a public reception by the citizens generally. In 1868 his capital and enterprise established a line of steamers in the European trade and kept it running for a number of years, during a part of which time it was the only American line then engaged. He also sent the first American passenger steamer into the Baltic. Subsequently he established a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Australia, via Honolulu and different islands in the Pacific, embracing a distance of 6,500 miles, the longest continuous mail route in the world.

As a shipbuilder Mr. Webb has won world wide fame. Probably no greater master of the science of naval architecture has ever been produced by this or any other country. He not only built the greatest ships, but he also originated the designs and models for them. Since Mr. Webb's retirement in 1872-3 from active business, he has taken a deep interest in matters pertaining to the political welfare of the city of his birth. He was offered the nomination for the mayoralty of New York City on three several

pany, and afterwards named the "Albatross" to run between San Francisco and China. This vessel, then one of the largest and fastest merchant steamships ever constructed, had a capacity for carrying 1,200 passengers and 2,000 tons of freight. Mr. Wells also commanded the "Gay Mannering," a Liverpool packet, the first full three-decked merchant vessel in this country, and the ship "Green Mountain," possessing greater freight capacity than any previously constructed; the clipper ship "Challenge," "Comet," "Invincible," "Young America," "Black Hawk," and many others.

Mr. Wells originated and took part in other enterprises of great magnitude aside from shipbuilding. He established an independent line of steamers between New York and San Francisco, and previously resided in the establishment of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He is now the only survivor of the original board of that company. He contributed as much money as any other man to the building of the Panama railroad, and was one of the largest stockholders in that enterprise till 1872, when he sold his interest. He was never yet elected to it. It was at the time that the Pacific mail was yet unborn for it. In 1871, he made his last voyage to San Francisco by rail. Soon after his arrival there he was given a public reception by the citizens generally. In 1870 his capital and energy established a line of steamers in the Pacific, and he kept it running for a number of years, during a part of which time it was the only American line then engaged. He also sent the first American passenger steamer into the Pacific. Subsequently he established a line of full steamers between San Francisco and Australia, via Honolulu and Chinese islands in the Pacific, carrying a capacity of 500 passengers, the largest continuous mail route in the world.

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occasions, first by the Democrats, before the war of the Rebellion, and afterwards by the Republicans, all of which he declined. For many years he has been president of a body of moneyed gentlemen, large tax payers of the city, who are actively and constantly engaged at their own expense in efforts to counteract the vicious and extravagant management of municipal affairs. Through this organization much good has been brought about by the enactment of many healthful and restrictive laws limiting taxation and unnecessary expenditure.

Mr. Webb is connected as an officer with several organizations and corporations and benevolent institutions; in all of them he exerts a marked but quiet influence.

Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, incorporated by the State and approved by the Governor of New York, April 2, 1889, is one of the crowning charitable enterprises of Mr. Webb. The object of this Academy and Home is to afford free and gratuitous aid, relief and support to the aged, decrepid invalids, indigent or unfortunate men who have been engaged in building hulls of ships or vessels or marine engines, together with the lawful wives of such persons, and also to provide and furnish to any young man, a citizen of the United States, who may upon examination prove himself worthy, an education in the art of shipbuilding, both theoretical and practical, together with board, lodging and necessary implements and materials while obtaining it. Thirteen acres of land have been bought on Fordham Heights, in this city, fronting the Harlem River, and adjacent to a small park on the old Fordham landing road. The spot was formerly used as a private residence, and much of the ground is covered with large fine trees a century or more old, and others planted forty-six years ago, forming a very pleasant site, and now being graded. Plans for the buildings are being prepared, and their erection will be commenced immediately. It is hoped the buildings may be completed and the institution opened for the reception of inmates during the life of Mr. Webb. The first section of the act to incorporate this institution reads:

SECTION 1. The President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, other than one of the

occasions first by the Democrats, before the war of the rebellion, and afterwards by the Republicans, all of which he declined. For many years he has been president of a body of educated gentlemen, largely lay persons of the city, who are actively and constantly engaged in their own expense in efforts to counteract the vicious and extravagant management of municipal affairs. Through this organization much good has been brought about by the conversion of many beautiful and tasteful law libraries, vacation and unnecessary expenditures.

Mr. Webb is connected as an officer with several organizations and corporations and benevolent institutions in all of them he exercises a useful but quiet influence.

Webb Academy and House for Shipbuilding, incorporated by the State and approved by the Governor of New York April 2, 1862, is one of the growing charitable enterprises of Mr. Webb. The object of the Academy and House is to afford free and gratuitous aid, relief and support to the aged, decrepit invalids, indigent or infirm men who have been engaged in building boats and ships or vessels in various capacities together with the widows of such persons and also to provide and furnish to any young man a citizen of the United States, who may upon examination prove himself worthy an education in the art of shipbuilding, both theoretical and practical together with bookkeeping and necessary implements and materials while attending it. This new enterprise has been located on Freshman Island, in this city, containing the Hudson River and adjacent to a small part of the old Freshman landing road. The spot was formerly used as a private residence and much of the ground is covered with large trees, many of them of more old and others planted forty or fifty years ago, forming a very pleasant site and now being cleared. Plans for the buildings are being prepared and construction will be commenced immediately. It is hoped the buildings may be completed and the institution opened for the reception of inmates during the life of Mr. Webb. The first section of the act to incorporate this institution reads:

Section 1. The President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, other than one of the

individuals hereinafter named, to be designated by said society, a professor of applied mathematics of Columbia College, to be designated by the trustees thereof, the President of the Society of the New York Hospital, Richard Poillon, Henry Steers, Andrew Reed, Charles H. Cramp, William Henry Webb, Thomas F. Rowland and Stevenson Taylor, and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate in the corporate name of "Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders." The said corporation hereby created shall possess the general power conferred upon corporations by the first section of the third title of chapter eighteen of part first of the Revised Statutes, and such further powers as are requisite to carry out the general object in this act specified. The said corporation may receive from the said William Henry Webb, a native and citizen of this State, formerly a shipbuilder of the City of New York, all property, real or personal, which he may devise, bequeath, sell, grant or assign to said corporation for the purposes thereof, and the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real or personal property by purchase, gift, grant, devise or bequest from any other person, subject to the provisions of chapter three hundred and sixty of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty relating to wills, provided that the total value of the property held by said corporation shall not exceed two million dollars.

CITY CHURCHES IN 1827.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the origin and progress of this denomination of Christians amongst us there is something peculiarly interesting. In the year 1766, Methodism made its appearance in America, when a few members, with Mr. Philip Embury, a local preacher, having emigrated from Ireland, settled in this city. Being few in number, surrounded by strangers and neglecting the assembling themselves together for divine worship on the first day of the week, they all, except Mr. Embury, soon abandoned their religious principles and gave way to the allurements of the world. In

individuals hereafter named, to be governed by and acting as
proctor or apptd. members of the said college to be held
named by the trustees thereof, the President of the Society of the
New York Hospital, Richard Henry Stoddard, Andrew Hall,
Charles H. Camp, William Henry Webb, James T. Robinson
and Stevenson Taylor, and their successors are hereby created
body politic and corporate in the corporate name of "Webb's
Hospital and Home for Shipbuilders." The said corporation
hereby created shall possess the general power conferred upon cor-
porations by the first section of the third title of chapter eighteen
of part first of the Revised Statutes, and such further powers as are
expressed to confer on the general object in this act specified. The
said corporation may receive from the said William Henry Webb
a charter and estate of this State, hereafter a shipbuilder of the
City of New York, all property, real or personal, which he may
desires, hereafter, will grant or assign to said corporation for the
purpose thereof, and the said corporation shall be capable of tak-
ing and holding real or personal property for purchase, gift, grant,
lease or for use from any other person, and so in the possession of
character those lands and story of the fact of one thousand eight
hundred and eight relating to which provided that the last value
of the property held by said corporation shall not exceed two
million dollars.

CITY CHURCH IN 1857.

MEMORIAL DISCOURSE, AND

In the origin and progress of the denomination of Christians
among us there is something peculiarly interesting. In the
year 1706, Methodism made its appearance in America, when a
few members with Mr. Philip Embury, a local preacher, having
emigrated from Ireland, settled in the city, being for a number
surrounded by strangers and neglecting the assembling them-
selves together for divine worship on the first day of the week,
they all, except Mr. Embury, soon abandoned their religious
principles and gave way to the allurements of the world. In

this hopeless state they remained till the following year, when another family from Ireland, formerly connected with those above mentioned, likewise arrived here. Mr. Embury, at the earnest entreaty of the mother of this family, began to preach in his own house and to his own people, the congregation being at first composed of himself and five others. By persevering in the good work, however, they began to attract public attention, and the increase of hearers was so rapid as to render it soon necessary to rent a larger room. This small society was soon after greatly assisted by the labors of Captain Webb of the British army. His commission as an officer did not prevent him from becoming a zealous preacher of the blessed gospel, and by his exertions many were added to the church. The novelty of his appearance as a preacher of Christ in his regimentals excited no small surprise; but the energy with which he spoke in the name of the Lord convinced many that he was commissioned from God to show them the way of salvation.

To remedy the inconvenience arising from the smallness of their room, a rigging loft was hired and fitted up for public worship. Here they assembled for a considerable time, and Mr. Embury continued to preach with success, being occasionally assisted by Captain Webb, who was at intervals absent upon Long Island and at Philadelphia, in both which places, as well as others, he was a zealous minister. Through the faithful labors of these two preachers, the society greatly flourished. In consequence of the increase of members and hearers, they found that this place was too small, and began to think of building a permanent house of worship. Many difficulties, however, occurred to prevent the execution of this pious design. The society being in general poor, had not the means adequate to such an undertaking. For some time a painful suspense seemed to occupy their minds; but they at last resolved to throw themselves on the benevolence of their fellow citizens. They accordingly issued a subscription paper, went to the Mayor and other opulent citizens, from whom, after they had explained their design, they received liberal donations. Captain Webb also lent his assistance. Thus encouraged, they purchased a lot of ground in John street, on which they erected a stone building, 42 by 60=2,520 feet square, calling it from respect to

This paper states they remained till the following year, when another family from Ireland, formerly connected with those above mentioned, likewise arrived here. Mr. Webb, in the earliest intimacy of the number of this family began to preach in his own house, and to his own people, the congregation being at first composed of himself and five others. The perseverance in the good work, however, they began to attract public attention, and the interest of hearers was so much as to render it soon necessary to rent a larger room. This small society was soon after greatly increased by the labors of Captain Webb of the British Army. His mission as an officer did not prevent him from becoming a zealous preacher of the blessed Gospel, and by his exertions many were added to the church. The necessity of his appearance as a preacher of Christ in his regimental chapel no small surprise; but the energy with which he spoke in the name of the Lord commanded many that he was recommended from God to show them the way of salvation.

To remedy the inconvenience arising from the smallness of their room, a meeting place was hired and fitted up for public worship. Here they remained for a considerable time, and the Lord's day continued to pass with numbers, being occasionally assisted by Captain Webb who was at intervals absent upon long duty and at Philadelphia. In fact, a much greater number of hearers were a zealous minister. Through the labors of these of these two preachers, the society greatly increased. In consequence of the increase of numbers and because they found that the place was too small, and began to think of building a permanent house of worship. Many distinguished ministers were invited to preach on the occasion of this plan being laid. The society being in general poor had not the means adequate to such an undertaking. For some time a painful suspense seemed to weigh their minds; but they at last resolved to throw themselves on the benevolence of their fellow citizens. They accordingly issued a subscription paper, sent to the Mayor and other eminent citizens, from whom after they had explained their objects, they received liberal donations. Captain Webb also lent his assistance. Thus encouraged, they purchased a lot of ground in John street, on which they erected a stone building, 44 by 60 = 2,640 feet square, costing it from respect to

their venerable founder, Wesley Chapel. Such, however, were at that time the municipal regulations of the city and province of New York that they were not allowed to devote the house exclusively to divine worship. They therefore appropriated a small part of it for domestic purposes. This was the first house of public worship erected by a Methodist congregation in America, and was built in the year 1768, on the same spot on which their church, as rebuilt and enlarged in 1817, now stands.

From this very small beginning, they have increased in an astonishing manner; as, according to "The Minutes of the Several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Year 1825," their number amounted to 341,114, and it is highly probable that they have full as many hearers who are not in communion with them.

Their first church, as has been already observed, was erected in John street in 1768, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1817. Its dimensions are 62 by 78 feet=4,836 feet square. A second, 50 by 70=3,500 feet square, was built in Forsyth street in 1780; a third in Duane street, 56 by 75=4,200 feet square, in 1795; a fourth in Allen street, 55 by 70=3,850 feet square, in 1809. The above four are stone buildings; a fifth, 42 by 60=2,520 feet square, was built in Bedford street, in 1809; a sixth in Nicholas William street, 33 by 56=1,848 feet square, in 1818. These two last are frame buildings, and the seventh a stone building, in Willett, near Broome street, 55 by 76=3,960 feet square, was finished this year (1826).

No pastor in this connection is to be considered as minister of any particular congregation, as they preach by rotation in all the churches within the station in which they have been assigned. The following are the preachers now officiating in this city: Rev. Mr. Laban Clark, presiding elder of the district, the Rev. Messieurs Peter P. Sanford, H. Stand, William Jewett, I. Youngs, D. De Vinne and Henry Chase; Rev. Messieurs Nathan Bangs and John Emery, book agents, and the Rev. Mr. John M. Smith, president of the Wesleyan Seminary.

THE METHODIST SOCIETY.

In the year 1820, a number of members in the aforesaid connection, becoming dissatisfied with the nature and practice of its eccle-

their respective churches, Wesley Chapel, South, formerly, now at that time the municipal regulations of the city and provision of New York that they were not allowed to choose the house or church to which they belonged. They therefore organized a small part of it for domestic purposes. This was the first house of public worship erected by a Methodist congregation in America, and was built in the year 1765 on the same spot on which their church, as rebuilt and enlarged in 1817, now stands.

From this very small beginning, they have increased to an astonishing number; as, according to the Minutes of the General Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Year 1857, their number amounted to 21,114, and it is highly probable that they have still as many more who are not in communion with them.

Their first church, as has been already observed, was situated in their street in 1765, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1817. The dimensions were 65 by 75 feet - 4,875 feet square. A second on the same spot was built in 1780; a third in 1790; a fourth in 1800; a fifth in 1810; a sixth in 1820; a seventh in 1830; an eighth in 1840; a ninth in 1850; a tenth in 1860; an eleventh in 1870; a twelfth in 1880; a thirteenth in 1890; a fourteenth in 1900; a fifteenth in 1910; a sixteenth in 1920; a seventeenth in 1930; an eighteenth in 1940; a nineteenth in 1950; a twentieth in 1960; a twenty-first in 1970; a twenty-second in 1980; a twenty-third in 1990; a twenty-fourth in 2000; a twenty-fifth in 2010; a twenty-sixth in 2020; a twenty-seventh in 2030; a twenty-eighth in 2040; a twenty-ninth in 2050; a thirtieth in 2060; a thirty-first in 2070; a thirty-second in 2080; a thirty-third in 2090; a thirty-fourth in 2100; a thirty-fifth in 2110; a thirty-sixth in 2120; a thirty-seventh in 2130; a thirty-eighth in 2140; a thirty-ninth in 2150; a fortieth in 2160; a forty-first in 2170; a forty-second in 2180; a forty-third in 2190; a forty-fourth in 2200; a forty-fifth in 2210; a forty-sixth in 2220; a forty-seventh in 2230; a forty-eighth in 2240; a forty-ninth in 2250; a fiftieth in 2260; a fifty-first in 2270; a fifty-second in 2280; a fifty-third in 2290; a fifty-fourth in 2300; a fifty-fifth in 2310; a fifty-sixth in 2320; a fifty-seventh in 2330; a fifty-eighth in 2340; a fifty-ninth in 2350; a sixtieth in 2360; a sixty-first in 2370; a sixty-second in 2380; a sixty-third in 2390; a sixty-fourth in 2400; a sixty-fifth in 2410; a sixty-sixth in 2420; a sixty-seventh in 2430; a sixty-eighth in 2440; a sixty-ninth in 2450; a seventieth in 2460; a seventy-first in 2470; a seventy-second in 2480; a seventy-third in 2490; a seventy-fourth in 2500; a seventy-fifth in 2510; a seventy-sixth in 2520; a seventy-seventh in 2530; a seventy-eighth in 2540; a seventy-ninth in 2550; an eightieth in 2560; an eighty-first in 2570; an eighty-second in 2580; an eighty-third in 2590; an eighty-fourth in 2600; an eighty-fifth in 2610; an eighty-sixth in 2620; an eighty-seventh in 2630; an eighty-eighth in 2640; an eighty-ninth in 2650; a ninetieth in 2660; a ninety-first in 2670; a ninety-second in 2680; a ninety-third in 2690; a ninety-fourth in 2700; a ninety-fifth in 2710; a ninety-sixth in 2720; a ninety-seventh in 2730; a ninety-eighth in 2740; a ninety-ninth in 2750; a hundredth in 2760; a hundred-first in 2770; a hundred-second in 2780; a hundred-third in 2790; a hundred-fourth in 2800; a hundred-fifth in 2810; a hundred-sixth in 2820; a hundred-seventh in 2830; a hundred-eighth in 2840; a hundred-ninth in 2850; a hundred-tenth in 2860; a hundred-eleventh in 2870; a hundred-twelfth in 2880; a hundred-thirteenth in 2890; a hundred-fourteenth in 2900; a hundred-fifteenth in 2910; a hundred-sixteenth in 2920; a hundred-seventeenth in 2930; a hundred-eighteenth in 2940; a hundred-nineteenth in 2950; a hundred-twentieth in 2960; a hundred-twenty-first in 2970; a hundred-twenty-second in 2980; a hundred-twenty-third in 2990; a hundred-twenty-fourth in 3000; a hundred-twenty-fifth in 3010; 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a six hundred-seventy-sixth in 8520; a six hundred-seventy-seventh in 8530; a six hundred-seventy-eighth in 8540; a six hundred-seventy-ninth in 8550; a six hundred-eightieth in 8560; a six hundred-eighty-first in 8570; a six hundred-eighty-second in 8580; a six hundred-eighty-third in 8590; a six hundred-eighty-fourth in 8600; a six hundred-eighty-fifth in 8610; a six hundred-eighty-sixth in 8620; a six hundred-eighty-seventh in 8630; a six hundred-eighty-eighth in 8640; a six hundred-eighty-ninth in 8650; a six hundred-ninetieth in 8660; a six hundred-ninety-first in 8670; a six hundred-ninety-second in 8680; a six hundred-ninety-third in 8690; a six hundred-ninety-fourth in 8700; a six hundred-ninety-fifth in 8710; a six hundred-ninety-sixth in 8720; a six hundred-ninety-seventh in 8730; a six hundred-ninety-eighth in 8740; a six hundred-ninety-ninth in 8750; a seven hundredth in 8760; a seven hundred-first in 8770; a seven hundred-second in 8780; a seven hundred-third in 8790; a seven hundred-fourth in 8800; a seven hundred-fifth in 8810; a seven hundred-sixth in 8820; a seven hundred-seventh in 8830; a seven hundred-eighth in 8840; a seven hundred-ninth in 8850; a seven hundred-tenth in 8860; a seven hundred-eleventh in 8870; a seven hundred-twelfth in 8880; a seven hundred-thirteenth in 8890; a seven hundred-fourteenth in 8900; a seven hundred-fifteenth in 8910; a seven hundred-sixteenth in 8920; a seven hundred-seventeenth in 8930; a seven hundred-eighteenth in 8940; a seven hundred-nineteenth in 8950; a seven hundred-twentieth in 8960; a seven hundred-twenty-first in 8970; a seven hundred-twenty-second in 8980; a seven hundred-twenty-third in 8990; a seven hundred-twenty-fourth in 9000; a seven hundred-twenty-fifth in 9010; a seven hundred-twenty-sixth in 9020; a seven hundred-twenty-seventh in 9030; a seven hundred-twenty-eighth in 9040; a seven hundred-twenty-ninth in 9050; a seven hundred-thirtieth in 9060; a seven hundred-thirty-first in 9070; a seven hundred-thirty-second in 9080; a seven hundred-thirty-third in 9090; a seven hundred-thirty-fourth in 9100; a seven hundred-thirty-fifth in 9110; a seven hundred-thirty-sixth in 9120; a seven hundred-thirty-seventh in 9130; a seven hundred-thirty-eighth in 9140; a seven hundred-thirty-ninth in 9150; a seven hundred-fortieth in 9160; a seven hundred-forty-first in 9170; a seven hundred-forty-second in 9180; a seven hundred-forty-third in 9190; a seven hundred-forty-fourth in 9200; a seven hundred-forty-fifth in 9210; a seven hundred-forty-sixth in 9220; a seven hundred-forty-seventh in 9230; a seven hundred-forty-eighth in 9240; a seven hundred-forty-ninth in 9250; a seven hundred-fiftieth in 9260; a seven hundred-fifty-first in 9270; a seven hundred-fifty-second in 9280; a seven hundred-fifty-third in 9290; a seven hundred-fifty-fourth in 9300; a seven hundred-fifty-fifth in 9310; a seven hundred-fifty-sixth in 9320; a seven hundred-fifty-seventh in 9330; a seven hundred-fifty-eighth in 9340; a seven hundred-fifty-ninth in 9350; a seven hundred-sixtieth in 9360; a seven hundred-sixty-first in 9370; a seven hundred-sixty-second in 9380; a seven hundred-sixty-third in 9390; a seven hundred-sixty-fourth in 9400; a seven hundred-sixty-fifth in 9410; a seven hundred-sixty-sixth in 9420; a seven hundred-sixty-seventh in 9430; a seven hundred-sixty-eighth in 9440; a seven hundred-sixty-ninth in 9450; a seven hundred-seventieth in 9460; a seven hundred-seventy-first in 9470; a seven hundred-seventy-second in 9480; a seven hundred-seventy-third in 9490; a seven hundred-seventy-fourth in 9500; a seven hundred-seventy-fifth in 9510; a seven hundred-seventy-sixth in 9520; a seven hundred-seventy-seventh in 9530; a seven hundred-seventy-eighth in 9540; a seven hundred-seventy-ninth in 9550; a seven hundred-eightieth in 9560; a seven hundred-eighty-first in 9570; a seven hundred-eighty-second in 9580; a seven hundred-eighty-third in 9590; a seven hundred-eighty-fourth in 9600; a seven hundred-eighty-fifth in 9610; a seven hundred-eighty-sixth in 9620; a seven hundred-eighty-seventh in 9630; a seven hundred-eighty-eighth in 9640; a seven hundred-eighty-ninth in 9650; a seven hundred-ninetieth in 9660; a seven hundred-ninety-first in 9670; a seven hundred-ninety-second in 9680; a seven hundred-ninety-third in 9690; a seven hundred-ninety-fourth in 9700; a seven hundred-ninety-fifth in 9710; a seven hundred-ninety-sixth in 9720; a seven hundred-ninety-seventh in 9730; a seven hundred-ninety-eighth in 9740; a seven hundred-ninety-ninth in 9750; a eight hundredth in 9760; a eight hundred-first in 9770; a eight hundred-second in 9780; a eight hundred-third in 9790; a eight hundred-fourth in 9800; a eight hundred-fifth in 9810; a eight hundred-sixth in 9820; a eight hundred-seventh in 9830; a eight hundred-eighth in 9840; a eight hundred-ninth in 9850; a eight hundred-tenth in 9860; a eight hundred-eleventh in 9870; a eight hundred-twelfth in 9880; a eight hundred-thirteenth in 9890; a eight hundred-fourteenth in 9900; a eight hundred-fifteenth in 9910; a eight hundred-sixteenth in 9920; a eight hundred-seventeenth in 9930; a eight hundred-eighteenth in 9940; a eight hundred-nineteenth in 9950; a eight hundred-twentieth in 9960; a eight hundred-twenty-first in 9970; a eight hundred-twenty-second in 9980; a eight hundred-twenty-third in 9990; a eight hundred-twenty-fourth in 10000; a eight hundred-twenty-fifth in 10010; a eight hundred-twenty-sixth in 10020; a eight hundred-twenty-seventh in 10030; a eight hundred-twenty-eighth in 10040; a eight hundred-twenty-ninth in 10050; a eight hundred-thirtieth in 10060; a eight hundred-thirty-first in 10070; a eight hundred-thirty-second in 10080; a eight hundred-thirty-third in 10090; a eight hundred-thirty-fourth in 10100; a eight hundred-thirty-fifth in 10110; a eight hundred-thirty-sixth in 10120; a eight hundred-thirty-seventh in 10130; a eight hundred-thirty-eighth in 10140; a eight hundred-thirty-ninth in 10150; a eight hundred-fortieth in 10160; a eight hundred-forty-first in 10170; a eight hundred-forty-second in 10180; a eight hundred-forty-third in 10190; a eight hundred-forty-fourth in 10200; a eight hundred-forty-fifth in 10210; a eight hundred-forty-sixth in 10220; a eight hundred-forty-seventh in 10230; a eight hundred-forty-eighth in 10240; a eight hundred-forty-ninth in 10250; a eight hundred-fiftieth in 10260; a eight hundred-fifty-first in 10270; a eight hundred-fifty-second in 10280; a eight hundred-fifty-third in 10290; a eight hundred-fifty-fourth in 10300; a eight hundred-fifty-fifth in 10310; a eight hundred-fifty-sixth in 10320; a eight hundred-fifty-seventh in 10330; a eight hundred-fifty-eighth in 10340; a eight hundred-fifty-ninth in 10350; a eight hundred-sixtieth in 10360; a eight hundred-sixty-first in 10370; a eight hundred-sixty-second in 10380; a eight hundred-sixty-third in 10390; a eight hundred-sixty-fourth in 10400; a eight hundred-sixty-fifth in 10410; a eight hundred-sixty-sixth in 10420; a eight hundred-sixty-seventh in 10430; a eight hundred-sixty-eighth in 10440; a eight hundred-sixty-ninth in 10450; a eight hundred-seventieth in 10460; a eight hundred-seventy-first in 10470; a eight hundred-seventy-second in 10480; a eight hundred-seventy-third in 10490; a eight hundred-seventy-fourth in 10500; a eight hundred-seventy-fifth in 10510; a eight hundred-seventy-sixth in 10520; a eight hundred-seventy-seventh in 10530; a eight hundred-seventy-eighth in 10540; a eight hundred-seventy-ninth in 10550; a eight hundred-eightieth in 10560; a eight hundred-eighty-first in 10570; a eight hundred-eighty-second in 10580; a eight hundred-eighty-third in 10590; a eight hundred-eighty-fourth in 10600; a eight hundred-eighty-fifth in 10610; a eight hundred-eighty-sixth in 10620; a eight hundred-eighty-seventh in 10630; a eight hundred-eighty-eighth in 10640; a eight hundred-eighty-ninth in 10650; a eight hundred-ninetieth in 10660; a eight hundred-ninety-first in 10670; a eight hundred-ninety-second in 10680; a eight hundred-ninety-third in 10690; a eight hundred-ninety-fourth in 10700; a eight hundred-ninety-fifth in 10710; a eight hundred-ninety-sixth in 10720; a eight hundred-ninety-seventh in 10730; a eight hundred-ninety-eighth in 10740; a eight hundred-ninety-ninth in 10750; a nine hundredth in 10760; a nine hundred-first in 10770; a nine hundred-second in 10780; a nine hundred-third in 10790; a nine hundred-fourth in 10800; a nine hundred-fifth in 10810; a nine hundred-sixth in 10820; a nine hundred-seventh in 10830; a nine hundred-eighth in 1084

siastical government, withdrew from its communion, adopted a mode of discipline more congenial to their ideas of propriety, and formed themselves into a separate body under the name of "The Methodist Society." In this city they have three churches, all of which are built of brick and incorporated as the law directs. Of these; there is one in Chrystie street, 50 by 78=3,900 feet square, built in 1821, and of which the Rev. Mr. William Stillwell is pastor; one at the corner of Pitt and Delancey streets, in 1823, 25 by 60=1,500 square feet, of which the Rev. Mr. Samuel Budd is minister, and the third in Sullivan street, built in 1824, which is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Messieurs James Covell and Isaac Lent.

AFRICAN METHODISTS.

Of these there are three congregations in this city, which till within a few years were likewise in union with the Methodist Episcopal Church; but though still agreeing with that body in doctrine, they then deemed it expedient to withdraw from their connection, and to assume such mode of government as to each might appear proper. Their first place of worship, being 55 by 70 =3,850 square feet, is a stone building, called the Zion Methodist Church, at the corner of Church and Leonard streets, which was erected in 1800, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1820. The ministers are the Rev. Messieurs James Varick, James Smith and Christopher Rush. The second is a wooden building in Mott street, 28 by 38=1,160 feet square, and was erected in 1806. Ministers, the Rev. Messieurs Henry Hardin and William Wood. And the third, which is likewise of wood, 40 by 55=2,200 square feet, was erected in Elizabeth street in 1809. Pastors, the Rt. Rev. Mr. William Miller, Bishop, and Mr. Stephen Dutton.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE REFORMED DUTCH AND ITS INSTITUTIONS.

The Reformed Dutch Church is the first that was organized in America. In 1620 there were members of that church in New York. In 1626 a church was founded in or near the first fort erected in that city. The public records of the Church in New York, containing the names of ministers and other church officers, together with a regular register of baptisms, marriages, etc., commence with the year 1639, and excepting the interruption occasioned

by the Revolutionary War have been carried down, and kept with great neatness and care, to the present day.

The emigrants from Holland were the first settlers in the States of New York and New Jersey. All the principal inhabitants of those States, then colonies, were of the Dutch communion, excepting a few from England and Scotland, who, not understanding the Dutch language, organized churches of their own. By that pertinacious adherence to their own language which is common to foreigners, the Dutch churches were dismembered of a large portion of their people, who, preferring the prevailing language of the country, left them and went over to other denominations. The Dutch churches both of New York and New Jersey were originally from Holland; their calls were presented to the Classis of Amsterdam, and they, acting under the authority of the Synod of North Holland, selected and sent out their supplies. This plan was pursued without interruption for upwards of 130 years, down to the year 1750. It gave rise to a foreign jurisdiction, which eventually became offensive; and as it was attended with very many and increasing inconveniences, many of the churches became anxious for the establishment of an independent judicatory in this country. The preliminary measures pursued for the accomplishment of this object gave birth to two parties, the one in favor of, and the other opposed to, the establishment of such judicatory.

That division which took place in 1755, and in which the contending parties were nearly equal in learning, number and influence, produced the most serious effects. It continued for a number of years, and sometimes raged with so much violence as to threaten the very existence of the Dutch Church in America. As the friends of ecclesiastical independence were resolved to maintain their cause, they formed the plan of erecting a college in the city of New Brunswick, in New Jersey, for the express purpose of preparing young men for the gospel ministry. They accordingly obtained a charter from the Governor of New Jersey in the year 1770, incorporating a literary institution under the name of Queen's College.

By that decisive step, all further overtures to renew their former connection with Holland, or to unite with those churches in America which maintained a subordination to the Classis of Am-

sterdam, seemed to be entirely precluded and the continuance of the separation rendered inevitable. The first President of that institution was the Rev. Dr. Hardenberg, an American, a man of powerful mind, ardent piety, indefatigable industry, and greatly blessed in his ministry, who died in that office in 1792, universally lamented.

The College itself, after struggling from time to time with the most serious difficulties, through want of pecuniary means, but still continuing the object of prayer and hope, has recently been revived under the most promising auspices. On the return from Holland of the Rev. Dr. Livingston in 1770, and principally through his exertion and influence, circular letters were sent by the Consistory of the Church of New York, inviting all the ministers of the Dutch Churches, with each an elder, to meet at New York for the express purpose of healing divisions, and forming a plan of union and general pacification.

This proposition met with a very favorable reception. In October, 1771, a general meeting of both parties was held, which was commenced and closed in a most propitious manner. The plan submitted by a committee of that body had three objects, viz. :

- 1st. The internal arrangement and government of the churches.
- 2d. The healing of divisions, and
- 3d. The conducting a correspondence with the Church of Holland.

It was agreed to transmit their whole proceedings to the Classis of Amsterdam for the approbation of that body, which was accordingly done, and a most friendly answer received, approving the plan of union, and offering the most fervent prayers for the prosperity of the American Churches. Thus peace was restored, and from its restoration commenced a new auspicious era. At that pacific meeting was formed the plan of a theological professorship, the first of the kind ever contemplated in America, and resolutions were passed to raise the necessary funds for its support.

Whilst negotiation with the Church of Holland was pending on that subject, and other measures pursued for carrying it into effect, the Revolutionary War occurred, which put an effectual

as this seemed to be entirely justified and the continuance of the negotiation rendered inevitable. The first President of that institution was the Rev. Dr. Haskins, an American, a man of powerful mind, robust body, indomitable industry, and greatly pleased in his ministry who died in that office in 1855, having well earned it.

The College itself, after struggling from time to time with the most serious difficulties through want of pecuniary means, but still maintaining the object of justice and hope, has recently been revived under the most promising auspices. On the subject of the building of the Rev. Dr. Haskins in 1857 and subsequently through the action and influence of various bodies were sent by the trustees of the Church of New York, for it is at the same time of the Dutch Church, with such an object as that of New York for the express purpose of building a school and forming a plan of union and general education.

This proposition met with a very favorable reception. In October, 1857, a general meeting of both parties was held, a plan was announced and agreed to in a most harmonious manner. The plan submitted for a committee of that body had three objects:

- 1st. The internal arrangements and government of the school.
- 2d. The location of the school.
- 3d. The construction of a new school-house within the Church of the

land. It was agreed to transmit to the respective churches of Amsterdam for the consideration of their bodies, which were accordingly done, and a most friendly answer received, approving the plan of union and offering the most generous aid for the property of the American Church. The plan was then ready and from the resolution commenced a new suspension. At the same meeting was formed the plan of a theological school, which the first of the kind ever contemplated in America, and resolutions were passed to give the necessary funds for its support.

Within negotiation with the Church of Holland was pending on that subject and other measures pursued for carrying it into effect, the Revolutionary War occurred, which put an efficient

stop to the further prosecution of the matter until the restoration of peace. At the first convention of the churches after the close of the war, in 1784, the important subject of a theological professorship was resumed, and the Rev. Dr. John H. Livingston, who long before had been designated by the Classis of Amsterdam and the University of Utrecht, was unanimously chosen their first Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology. In consequence of an overture to the Synod from the Trustees of Queens College in New Brunswick in 1810, the theological institution was removed from New York to that city. A second professorship was there instituted, and the venerable Dr. Livingston presided over its destinies, with great honor to himself and advantage to the churches. Since the death of Dr. Livingston, by the most prompt and hitherto unexampled efforts in the Dutch Church, stable provision has been completed for the support of the second professorate, and a third professorship endowed; so that the whole original plan has been happily carried into effect in all its parts, and is now in full operation.

To those who may be unacquainted with the doctrines and usages of the Dutch Church, it may be proper to state that their doctrines are embraced in those views of divine truth drawn from the Holy Oracles which were composed and adopted in the National Synod of Dordrecht, in Holland, in the years 1618 and 1619. That synod, composed of the most distinguished delegates from all parts of Europe, and of almost all denominations of the Protestant world, and which continued in session two years, formed one of the most august bodies of men that perhaps ever were convened on such an occasion since the days of the Apostles. These doctrines, which have long been published to the world, are embodied in the confession of faith and catechisms of the Reformed Dutch Church in America. They substantially comport with the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England, and entirely with the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church in these United States, as expressed in their Westminster confession of faith, and larger and shorter catechisms.

The form of government of the Dutch Church is strictly Presbyterian. Their churches are principally located in the States of New York and New Jersey, with a few in Pennsylvania.

step to the further prosecution of the matter until the restoration of peace. At the first convocation of the assembly after the close of the war in 1783, the important subject of a theological professorship was resumed, and the Rev. Isaac H. Livingston, who had before been designated by the Classis of Albany, and the University of Utrecht, was unanimously elected their first Professor of Historic and Polemic Theology. In consequence of an overturn in the Strand from the Trustees of Queens College in New Brunswick in 1810 the theological professor was removed from New York to that city. A second professorship was there instituted, and the venerable Dr. Livingston presided over its destinies with great honor to himself and advantage to the church. Since the death of Dr. Livingston, the most prompt and efficient measures have been taken in the Dutch Church, stable provision has been contemplated for the support of the second professor, and a third professorship added; so that the whole original plan has been happily carried into effect in all its parts and is now in full operation.

To those who may be disappointed with the doctrine and usage of the Dutch Church, it may be proper to state that their churches are numbered in those parts of distant lands where the Holy Gospel is first sown, and where it is now being sown. The National Synod of Holland in the year 1815 sent a large and distinguished company of the most distinguished delegates from all parts of Europe, and of almost all denominations of the Protestant world, and which continued in session two years, formed one of the most august bodies of men that perhaps ever convened on earth or in heaven since the days of the Apostles. Their decisions, which have been published to the world, are embodied in the constitution of faith and catechism of the Reformed Church in America. They substantially correspond with the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England, and entirely with the doctrine of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, as expressed in their Westminster confession of faith and larger and shorter catechisms.

The form of government of the Dutch Church is strictly Presbyterian. Their churches are principally located in the States of New York and New Jersey, with a few in Pennsylvania.

Their public worship has for a long time been conducted in the English language. They have eleven flourishing churches in the city of New York, and compose in the aggregate a large and most respectable section in the American Church.

The professors of the Theological Seminary in New Brunswick are the following, viz.:

Rev. Philip Milledoler, D. D., Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology.

Rev. John De Witt, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature.

James Cannon, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Church Government and Pastoral Theology.

The persons composing the present faculty of Rutgers College, in New Brunswick, are the following, viz.:

Rev. Philip Milledoler, D. D., President of the College, and Professor of Moral Philosophy and the Evidences of Christianity.

Rev. John De Witt, D. D., Professor of Belles-Lettres, Elements of Criticism, and Logic.

James Cannon, D. D., Professor of Metaphysics, and Philosophy of the Human Mind.

Rev. W. C. Brownell, D. D., Professor of Languages, and Robert Adrain, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Instruction is also given in the College, on English grammar, ancient and modern geography, chemistry, political economy, history and chronology.

Joseph Nelson, LL. D., late of the city of New York, is Rector of the Grammar School.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The building designed for this institution is now erecting on the Ninth avenue on an ample lot of ground, which comprises a whole square, the munificent donation of Clement C. Moore, Esq.

This seminary was originally established by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, in the year 1817, and located in this city. At the General Convention in 1820 its organization was changed to New Haven. At a special General Convention held in 1821, it was again removed to

Their public worship has for a long time been conducted in the English language. They have eleven Sabbath-schools in the city of New York, and compose in the aggregate a large and most respectable section of the American Church.

The professors of the Theological Seminary in New Brunswick are the following, viz:

Rev. Philip Mitchell, D. D., Professor of History and Ecclesiastical Theology.

Rev. John De Witt, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature.

James Cannon, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Church Government and Pastoral Theology.

The persons occupying the various faculties of Rutgers College in New Brunswick are the following, viz:

Rev. Philip Mitchell, D. D., President of the College and Professor of Moral Philosophy and the History of Christianity.

Rev. John De Witt, D. D., Professor of Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic and Oriental Languages.

James Cannon, D. D., Professor of Metaphysics and Philosophy of the Human Mind.

Rev. W. C. Rosewell, D. D., Professor of Languages and Robert Adams, L. L., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Instruction is also given in the College on English literature, ancient and modern geography, chemistry, political economy, history and ethnology.

Joseph Nelson, L. L., one of the city of New York is Rector of the Grammar School.

GENERAL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The building designed for this institution is now erecting on the Ninth Avenue on an ample lot of ground, which comprises a whole square, the magnificent donation of Charles G. Moore Esq.

This academy was originally established by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States in the year 1817, and located in this city. At the General Convention in 1820 the organization was changed to New Haven. At a special General Convention held in 1821, it was again removed to

this city, and under still further improved organization was united with the Theological Seminary of this diocese, which had been established in 1820. The trustees are the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and clergymen and laymen of the said Church chosen by each diocese in proportion to its number of clergymen and its contributions to the Seminary. On the last removal of the Seminary to this city, it came into the possession of the munificent legacy of about \$70,000, left by the late Jacob Sherred, Esq., of this city. The lectures are at present delivered and the business of the Seminary carried on in a large brick building in Varick street, near St. John's Church, a part of which is likewise occupied as a charity school for said church.

The professors are the Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D., Professor of Pastoral Theology and Pulpit Eloquence; the Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., Professor of Biblical Learning; the Rev. Bird Wilson, D. D., Professor of Systematic Divinity; the Rev. Benjamin F. Onderdonk, A. M., Professor of the Nature, Ministry and Polity of the Church; Clement C. Moore, A. M., Professor of Oriental and Greek Literature. Mr. William C. Whittingham is the Librarian.

A list of the Reformed Dutch Churches in this city at the beginning of the present year, 1826:

1. The South Dutch is a stone building in Garden street which was erected in 1693, and rebuilt in 1807. Its dimensions are 58 by 66=3,808 square feet. The Rev. James Matthews, D. D., is pastor.

2. The Church at Harlem was built of wood. It is not ascertained at what time it was founded, but it is generally believed to have been soon after the settlement of this city by the Dutch. Its dimensions were 30 by 57=1,710 feet square. The Rev. Mr. Cornelius C. Vermeule is pastor. In the year 1825, a new brick building, 50 by 65=3,250 feet square, was erected in its stead. It is ornamented with a handsome spire.

3. Middle Dutch in Nassau, between Liberty and Cedar streets, containing 7,500 square feet, built in 1729; and

4. North Dutch in William, between Fulton and Ann streets, being 70 by 100=7,000 square feet, erected in 1769, are stone buildings and collegiate churches, under the pastoral charge of

This city and under still further extension of the
with the Theological Seminary of this diocese, which had been
established in 1820. The trustees are the Bishop of the Diocese
Episcopal Church in the United States, and Germany and to men
of the said Church chosen by each diocese in proportion to the
number of adherents and its contributions to the Seminary. The
last removal of the Seminary to this city is owing to the
purchase of the manor of about 27,000 feet by the
late Jacobus Samuel Esq. of this city. The trustees are at present
dilettante and the business of the Seminary is carried on in a large
house building in Vauxhall street near St. John's Church, a part of
which is occupied as a clergy school for this diocese.

The professors are the Right Rev. John Henry Hobson, D. D.
Professor of Pastoral Theology and Public Theology; the Rev.
Samuel B. Turner, D. D. Professor of Biblical Exegesis; the
Rev. John W. Brown, D. D. Professor of Systematic Theology; the
Rev. Benjamin F. Goodrich, D. D. Professor of the History
Bible and Exegesis of the Church; Francis A. Johnson, D. D.
Professor of Oriental and Greek Literature. The following
Washington is the following:

A list of the Historical and Literary Societies in this city at the
beginning of the present year, 1857:

1. The North Church is a stone building in Queen's street which
was erected in 1720 and rebuilt in 1820. The dimensions are 50
feet by 25 feet square. The Rev. James M. Smith, D. D., is
pastor.

2. The Church at Lincoln was built in 1720. It is not used
except at what time it was founded but it is generally believed
to have been used after the abolition of the city by the British.
Its dimensions were 50 by 25 feet square. The Rev. Mr.
Gordon C. Grosvenor is pastor. In the year 1850, a new hotel
building 50 by 25 feet square, was erected in the rear. It
is surrounded with a handsome garden.

3. Middle Church is a stone building between Liberty and Cedar streets
containing 7,500 square feet, built in 1720; and

4. North Church in William, between Fenton and Ann streets,
being 50 by 100 feet, 7,000 square feet, erected in 1720, was then
buildings and collegiate churches under the pastoral charge of

Rev. Gerardus A. Kuypers, D. D., and John Knox, D. D. On the cupola of the former of these Churches there is a public clock.

5. The Church in Herring street, Greenwich village, was built of wood in 1782 and enlarged in 1807. It contains 2,232 feet square, and has a spire and public clock. The congregation having of late greatly increased, the present building was found too small for their accommodation. The foundation of a new stone church, to be 64 by 84=5,376 feet square, was therefore laid last Autumn, and the church will be completed during the present year. The pastor is the Rev. Mr. Nicholas I. Marselus.

6. Northwest Church, in Franklin street, of which the Rev. Mr. George Dubois is pastor, was erected in 1808. It is a stone building 60 by 80 and contains 4,800 square feet.

7. The Church at Harsenville, of which the Rev. Dr. Alexander Gunn is pastor, is likewise a stone building, 57 by 72, containing 4,104 square feet. It was erected in 1814.

8. The Market street Church is a stone building, 67 by 81, and contains 5,427 square feet. It was built in 1819. Pastor, Rev. William McMurray, D. D.

9. German Reformed Church is a brick building, 45 by 60=2,700 square feet, and was erected in Forsyth street in 1822. Divine service is performed in the German and English languages alternately. The Rev. Mr. Charles Knouse is pastor.

10. The Church in Broome, at the corner of Greene street, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Jacob Broadhead, D. D., was opened in 1824. It is a brick building 80 by 60=4,800 square feet.

11. The Church in Greene, corner of Houston street, is a marble building, and was completed towards the end of the last year, 1825. It is 56 feet in front by 75 feet in depth=4,200 square feet. The Rev. Mr. Eli Baldwin is pastor.

12. First Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of the people of color. This congregation is organized according to law, and is acknowledged by the other Reformed Dutch Churches. Last Autumn the foundation of a brick building for the place of worship was laid in Wooster, near Canal street. They hold their meetings at present in a school room in Duane street. Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Mark Jordan.

Rev. George A. Rogers, D. D., and John H. D. D. The
epoch of the history of these churches there is a public school.
The Church in Haverhill street, Haverhill, Mass. was built
of wood in 1750 and enlarged in 1807. It contains 2,125 feet
square, and has a spire and public clock. The congregation has
long of late greatly increased, the present building was found too
small for their accommodation. The foundation of a new stone
church, to be 41 by 54-6-3-75 feet square, was therefore laid last
Autumn, and the church will be completed during the present
year. The pastor is the Rev. Mr. Nicholas I. Mansfield.
The Church in Franklin street, of which the Rev.
Mr. George Ingham is pastor, was erected in 1825. It is a stone
building 60 by 80 and contains 4,700 square feet.
The Church in Haverhill street, of which the Rev. Mr. A. A. Van
der Grint is pastor, is Haverhill a stone building 55 by 75, contain-
ing 4,100 square feet. It was erected in 1814.
The Methodist street Church is a stone building 67 by 51, and
contains 3,157 square feet. It was built in 1819. Pastor, Rev.
William H. Murray, D. D.
The German Reformed Church is a brick building, 10 by
40-2-750 square feet, and was erected in Haverhill street in 1822.
Divine service is performed in the German and English lan-
guages alternately. The Rev. Mr. Charles A. Mason is pastor.
The Church in Haverhill, at the corner of Haverhill street, un-
der the pastoral charge of the Rev. Jacob Haverhill, D. D., was
opened in 1824. It is a brick building 57 by 60-1-500 square
feet.
The Church in Haverhill, corner of Haverhill street, is a
marble building and was completed towards the end of the last
year, 1875. It is 56 feet in front by 75 feet in depth-4,500
square feet. The Rev. Mr. C. H. Haverhill is pastor.
The First Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of the people of
color. This congregation is organized according to law, and is ac-
knowledgeed by the other Reformed Dutch Churches. Last
Autumn the foundation of a brick building for the place of wor-
ship was laid in Worcester near Canal street. They hold their
meetings at present in a school room in Haverhill street. Pastor,
the Rev. Mr. Mark Jordan.

Within the last four years, ten or twelve ministers have seceded from this connection and assumed to themselves the name of the True Reformed Dutch Church.

They profess to adhere rigidly to the articles of the Synod of Dortrecht. Of these there is one congregation in this city under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Cornelius T. Demarest. Their church is a brick building, 50 by 65 = 3,250 feet square. It is situate in King street.

LUTHERANS.

The Lutherans have two churches in this city. The first is Christ Church, a stone building at the corner of William and Frankfort streets, 34 by 60 = 2,040 feet square, and was erected in 1767. In this church divine service is performed in the German language, and the Rev. Mr. F. W. Geissenheimer is pastor. The other, St. Matthew's church, which is a handsome brick building in Walker street, 60 by 95 = 5,700 feet square, was finished in 1822, and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. F. C. Schaeffer.

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

A brick building in Fulton, near William street, 33 by 44 = 1,452 feet square, erected in the year 1751, of which the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Mortimer is pastor.

A wooden building in Pearl, near Cross street, erected in 1796, 35 by 50 = 1,750 feet square. This house has been used as a place of public worship, by different religious societies, the last of which was a Presbyterian congregation, under the care of the Rev. Mr. J. S. C. Frey, and from them it was purchased by its present occupants, in the year 1821. The Rev. Mr. Charles I. Doughty is minister.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Of these there are 22 in this city, of which the first 20 are under the direction of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States and are closely connected with the Reformed Dutch Church; as the ministers of both denominations freely exchange pulpits, and have no essential difference in respect to doctrine or discipline. They are divided into two Presbyteries,

Within the last four years two or three ministers have severed from this connection and assumed to themselves the name of the True Reformed Dutch Church. They profess to adhere rigidly to the articles of the Synod of Dordrecht. Of these there is now congregation in this city under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Cornelius T. Dommers. Their church is a brick building, 50 by 65 = 3,250 feet square. It is situate in King street.

REVEREND

The Lutherans have two churches in this city. The first is Christ Church, a stone building at the corner of William and Franklin streets, 34 by 60 = 2,040 feet square and constructed in 1767. In this church divine service is performed in the German language and the Rev. Mr. W. Geisendorfer is pastor. The other, St. Matthew's church, which is a handsome brick building in Waller street, 60 by 38 = 2,280 feet square was finished in 1827, and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. E. C. Schellhaas.

REVEREND

A brick building in Waller street, 34 by 44 = 1,496 feet square, erected in the year 1767, of which the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Hartman is pastor. A wooden building in Front street, 34 by 44 = 1,496 feet square. This house has been used as a place of public worship for different religious societies the last of which was a Presbyterian congregation under the care of the Rev. Mr. E. C. Frey, and from there it was purchased by the present occupants in the year 1821. The Rev. Mr. Charles A. Doughty is minister.

REVEREND

Of these there are 25 in this city, of which the first was under the direction of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States and are closely connected with the Reformed Dutch Church; as the ministers of both denominations freely exchange pulpits, and have no essential difference in respect to doctrine or discipline. They are divided into two Presbyteries.

viz.: the Presbytery of New York, consisting of 17 congregations, and the Second Presbytery of New York. This last was formerly a part of the Associate Reformed Church; but in or about the year 1801 that body united with the General Assembly. The two last, viz.: the Associate Church and the Reformed Presbyterian Church, are under different ecclesiastical jurisdictions.

1st. The First Presbyterian Church is a stone building, which was founded in Wall street in 1719, enlarged in 1768 and rebuilt in 1809. It is 68 feet in front by 97 feet square and has a handsome spire. The Rev. Mr. William W. Phillips is pastor.

2d. The Brick Meeting, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D., was erected in Beekman, corner of Nassau street, in 1797, and has since been ornamented by a handsome spire. Its dimensions are 65 by 83 = 5,395 feet square.

3d. Kutgers Street Church is a spacious frame building, 64 by 86 = 5,510 feet square, was erected in 1797. It has a cupola and public clock. The Rev. Thomas McAuley, D. D. and LL. D., is pastor.

4th. Cedar Street Church, a stone building, between William and Nassau streets, 66 by 81 = 5,346 feet square, was erected in 1807. Vacant by the death of the late Rev. John B. Romeyn, D. D.

5th. Spring Street Church, a wooden building at the corner of Varick, 60 by 80 = 4,800 feet square, was erected in 1810. Pastor, Rev. Henry G. Ludlow.

6th. Orange Street Church, a wooden building 40 by 60 = 2,400 feet square, was erected in 1808. Vacant since the removal of the Rev. Mr. Robert McCartee to the Canal Street Church.

7th. Sheriff Street Church. The congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Elihu W. Baldwin occupied this place since the year 1820, when it was built, but finding it too small for their accommodation they sold it to a Roman Catholic Church, who took possession the first of May, 1826. They are now erecting a spacious brick building, 63 by 84 = 5,292 feet square, in Broome, at the corner of Ridge street, which will be finished as speedily as possible. They at present worship in one part of the Lord's day in Broome, between Cannon and Lewis streets, and in the other in the Presbyterian Church in Allen street, of which the Rev. Mr. William Gray is pastor.

viz: the Presbytery of New York, consisting of 12 congregations and the General Presbytery of New York. This last was formerly a part of the Associate Reformed Church, but in about the year 1851 that body united with the General Assembly. The two last, viz: the Associate Church and the Reformed Presbytery Church, are under different ecclesiastical jurisdictions.

1st. The First Presbyterian Church is a stone building, which was founded in Wall street in 1719, enlarged in 1765 and rebuilt in 1808. It is 65 feet in front by 37 feet square and has a handsome spire. The Rev. Mr. William W. Phillips is pastor.

2d. The Rock Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D., was erected in Rockman, corner of Nassau street, in 1797 and has since been surrounded by a handsome iron fence. Its dimensions are 65 by 35 = 2,275 feet square.

3d. Rutgers Street Church is a spacious stone building 64 by 45 = 2,880 feet square, was erected in 1797. It has a superb and public clock. The Rev. Thomas McNeely, D. D. and L. L. D. is pastor.

4th. Cedar Street Church, a stone building between William and Nassau streets, 65 by 31 = 2,015 feet square, was erected in 1807. Vacant by the death of the Rev. John R. Housatonic, D. D.

5th. Spring Street Church, a wooden building at the corner of Water, 65 by 30 = 1,950 feet square, was erected in 1810. Pastor, Rev. Henry C. Ludlow.

6th. Orange Street Church, a wooden building 55 by 30 = 1,650 feet square, was erected in 1805. Vacant since the removal of the Rev. Mr. Robert H. Livingston to the Court Street Church.

7th. Spring Street Church. The congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Edwin W. Felt is occupying this place since the year 1830, when it was built, but finding it too small for their accommodation they sold it to a Roman Catholic Church, who took possession the first of May, 1835. They are now erecting a spacious brick building 55 by 31 = 1,705 feet square, in the corner of Spring street, which will be finished as speedily as possible. They at present worship in one part of the lady's day in Room between Cannon and Lewis streets, and in the other in the Presbyterian Church in Allen street, of which the Rev. Mr. William Gray is pastor.

8th. Vandewater Street Church is a brick building, 60 by 75 = 4,509 feet; was erected in 1821, and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Vermilye.

9th. Mariners' Church is a brick building in Roosevelt street, 58 by 60 = 3,480 feet square; was erected in 1819. Of this church the Rev. Mr. John Truair, who is a member of this Presbytery, is pastor; but for reasons which may be seen hereafter in the article which closes the account of churches, it, as well as two others, can never be classed under any particular denomination.

10th. Christopher Street Church is a stone building with a marble front, 52 by 66 = 3,432 feet square; was erected in 1821. Pastor, Rev. Samuel Rowan, D. D.

11th. The Centre Church, in Broome, near Mott street, a brick building, 60 by 75 = 4,500; was erected in 1821. The Rev. Mr. William Patten is pastor.

12th. Bowery Church, near Elizabeth street, a brick building, 63 by 80 = 5,040 feet square; was erected in the year 1822. It is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Ward Stafford.

13th. Allen Street Church, a frame building, with a brick front, 40 by 65 = 2,600 feet square; was finished in 1824. Pastor, Rev. Mr. William Gray.

14th. The Elm Street, commonly the African Presbyterian Church (the minister and congregation are people of color), a brick building, near Canal street, 50 by 62 = 3,100 feet square; was built in 1824, and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Samuel E. Cornish.

15th. Canal Street Church, corner Greene street, a brick building, 63 by 82 = 5,166 feet square; was finished in 1825. Pastor, Rev. Mr. Robert McCartee. This congregation was formed in 1808, and worshiped in the Orange Street Church till this new building was opened.

16th. Laight Street Church, a brick building at the corner of Varick street, 61 by 85 = 5,185 feet square, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Samuel H. Cox; was completed in the year 1825. The congregation was founded in Spring street in 1810, where they continued till this place was opened for public worship.

17th. Bleecker Street Church, a little to the eastward of Broad-

21st. Tabernacle Street Church is a brick building, 50 by 75 = 3,750 feet; was erected in 1834 and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Thomas J. Carr.

22nd. Marlborough Church is a brick building in Marlborough street, 52 by 60 = 3,120 feet square; was erected in 1819. Of this church the Rev. Mr. John Tinsley was a member of the Pastorate; but for reasons which may be seen hereafter in the article which closes the account of churches, it as well as two others, can never be classed under any particular denomination.

23rd. Christopher Street Church is a stone building with a marble front, 52 by 60 = 3,120 feet square; was erected in 1821. Pastor, Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D.

24th. The Church, in Lincoln, near John street, a brick building, 50 by 75 = 3,750; was erected in 1803. The Rev. Mr. William Tinsley is pastor.

25th. Liberty Church, near Elizabeth street, a brick building, 50 by 60 = 3,000 feet square; was erected in the year 1823. It is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Westcott.

26th. Allen Street Church, a stone building with a brick front, 40 by 60 = 2,400 feet square; was finished in 1825. Pastor, Rev. Mr. William Tinsley.

27th. The Elm Street, commonly the African Methodist Church, also called the congregation of people of color, a brick building, near Canal street, 50 by 62 = 3,100 feet square; was built in 1821 and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Samuel H. Cox.

28th. Canal Street Church, corner Lincoln street, a brick building, 50 by 62 = 3,100 feet square; was finished in 1825. Pastor, Mr. Robert Johnson. The congregation was formed in 1802, and worshipped in the Orange Street Church till this new building was opened.

29th. Light Street Church, a brick building at the corner of Brick street, 51 by 62 = 3,162 feet square under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Samuel H. Cox; was completed in the year 1827. The congregation was founded in Spring street in 1810, where they continued till this place was opened for public worship.

30th. Rochester Street Church, a brick to the eastward of Broad

way, a neat stone building, was finished this year (1826). Pastor, Rev. Mr. Matthias Bruen.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERY OF NEW YORK.

1st. A stone building erected in Cedar street, between Broadway and Nassau street, in 1768; in front, 54 feet by 65 deep = 3,510 feet square. Pastor, the Rev. Mr. J. McElroy.

2d. Pearl Street Church, near Broadway, 56 by 66 = 3,696 feet square, is a stone building, which was erected in 1797. Vacant since the removal of the Rev. William W. Phillips to the First Presbyterian Church.

3d. Murray Street Church, between Church and Chapel streets, is a spacious stone building, ornamented with a handsome spire and was erected in 1812. Its dimensions are 77 by 92 = 7,034 feet square. The Rev. Mr. William Snodgrass is pastor.

N. B.—The following ministers belonging to the New York Presbytery reside in this city, but have charge of no congregations: The Rev. Messieurs James G. Ogilvie and I. S. C. Frey, and the Rev. John M. Mason, D. D., S. T. P., of the second Presbytery of New York, is likewise without charge.

The following two churches have no connection with either of these Presbyteries:

The Reformed Presbyterian Church in Chambers street, opposite the New York Institution, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Alexander McLeod, D. D., was originally a frame building and erected in 1801; but, in 1818, it was rebuilt and enlarged, a brick building 50 by 70 = 3,500 feet square being erected in its stead.

Associate Presbyterian Church, a brick building in Grand, corner of Mercer street, 58 by 70 = 4,060 feet square, was finished in 1824, and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Andrew Stark. This congregation worshiped in Nassau street, between Fulton and John streets, from the year 1803, when it was built, till their removal to this new place, when they sold it to a Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Mr. Charles G. Sommers is minister.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Soon after the surrender of the colony of New York by the Dutch in 1664, divine service was regularly performed, agreeably

was a most agreeable building was finished this year (1857). Pastor
Rev. Mr. Matthew Brown.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERY OF NEW YORK

1st. A stone building erected in Cedar street between Broadway
and Nassau street in 1788; in front 84 feet by 65 deep = 5,460
feet square. Pastor the Rev. Mr. J. McElroy.

2d. First Stone Church near Broadway, 66 ft. 6 in. x 5,500
feet square is a stone building, which was erected in 1795. Vacant
since the removal of the Rev. William W. Phillips to the First
Presbyterian Church.

3d. Spring Street Church between Church and Chapel streets
is a spacious stone building, constructed with a basement story and
erected in 1815. Its dimensions are 77 ft. 6 in. x 1,000 feet
square. The Rev. Mr. William Knickerbocker is pastor.

4th. The following ministers belonging to the New York
Presbytery reside in the city, but have charge of no congregations:
The Rev. Messieurs James G. O'Connell and J. E. Fay, and the
Rev. John M. May, D. D. S. T. D. of the second Presbytery in
New York is likewise without charge.

The following are churches that are connected with either of
these Presbyteries:

The Reformed Presbyterian Church in Chambers street, oppo-
site the New York Institution, under the patronage of the Rev.
Alexander McLeod, D. D., was originally a French building and
erected in 1801; but in 1818 it was rebuilt and enlarged, a brick
building 50 ft. 7 in. x 8,100 feet square being erected in its stead.

Assembly Presbyterian Church, a brick building in Grand
corner of Market street, 55 ft. 7 in. x 4,000 feet square, was finished
in 1834, and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Andrew
Stark. This congregation worshipped in Nassau street, between
Fulton and John streets, from the year 1805, when it was built
for their removal to this new place, which they sold to a Baptist
Church, of which the Rev. Mr. Charles G. Thompson is minister.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES

Soon after the surrender of the colony of New York by the
British in 1664, divine service was regularly performed, expressly

to the ritual of the Church of England, in a chapel within the Fort, and this was the first Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, but from the constant arrival of Episcopalians from Great Britain as well as from Ireland, it was soon found to be too small for their accommodation. In the year 1696, a new and spacious church was, therefore, erected; but the former continued to be used for religious worship till 1741, when it was consumed by fire, at the time of the Negro Plot, as it was called.

The following is a correct list of the Protestant Episcopal churches now in this city, with the dates at which they were respectively built, the names of their rectors, etc.:

1st. Trinity Church was built in 1696 [1698] in Broadway, between Rector and Thames streets. It was enlarged in 1737; burnt down in 1776, and rebuilt in 1788. It is now a stately edifice in the Gothic style, being ornamented with an elegant spire, and has a fine chime of bells. It is 74 feet in front by 101 deep = 7,474 square feet.

2d. St. Paul's in Broadway, between Fulton and Vesey streets, is a handsome stone building, with a fine spire and clock. It was built in 1766, being 72 by 113 = 8,136 square feet.

3d. St. John's in Varick street, which is likewise a handsome as well as a spacious stone building, ornamented with a spire and clock, being 73 by 111 = 8,103 feet square. In front of this building is a large open space called Hudson's square. It stands in as pleasant a situation as any church in the city, and was built in 1807.

Of the above three Trinity is the parish church, and St. Paul's and St. John's chapels.

The Right Reverend John H. Hobart, D. D., is rector, and the Rev. Messieurs Wm. Berrian, Benjamin F. Onderdonk and John F. Schrøder are assistant ministers.

4th. St. George's in Beekman, corner of Cliff street, was built in 1759, destroyed by fire in 1814, rebuilt in 1816. It is an elegant and spacious stone building, being 72 by 104 feet, and containing 7,488 square feet. It is decorated with a cupola and has a public clock. The Rev. James Milnor, D. D., is rector.

5th. Christ Church, Ann street, 61 feet in front by 80 in depth = 4,880 square feet, is a stone building, and was erected in 1794. The Rev. Mr. John Sellon, rector.

to the front of the Church of England is a chapel called the Port
and this was the first Protestant Episcopal Church in the city, but
from the constant arrival of Episcopians from Great Britain as
well as from Ireland it was soon found to be too small for their
accommodation. In the year 1826, a new and spacious church was
erected, but the former continued to be used for religious
worship till 1741, when it was consumed by fire, at the time of the
Great Fire, and it was called.

The following is a correct list of the Protestant Episcopal
churches now in the city, with the dates in which they were
erected, the names of their rectors, and
the Trinity Church was built in 1705 (1706) in the space
between Fleet and Thomas streets. It was enlarged in 1747,
burnt down in 1778, and rebuilt in 1788. It is now a fine
edifice in the Gothic style, being ornamented with an elegant
and has a fine choir of boys. It is 73 feet in front by 101 deep.
7,414 square feet.

St. Paul's in Broadway, between Fetter and Fenchurch
is a handsome stone building with a fine spire and clock. It was
built in 1706, being 72 by 118 = 8,496 square feet.

St. John's in White street, which is between a lane (now
used as a spacious stone building, ornamented with a spire and
clock, being 72 by 111 = 8,102 feet square. In front of the
building is a large open space called White Horse square. It stands in
a place of a station and is used for the city and was built in 1707.
Of the above three Trinity is the parish church, and St. Paul's
and St. John's chapels.

The Right Reverend John H. Hobart, D. D. is rector, and the
Rev. Messrs. Wm. Hoar, Benjamin F. Goodenough and John F.
Schubert are assistant ministers.

St. George's in the town, corner of Cliff street, was built in
1758, destroyed by fire in 1814, rebuilt in 1818. It is an elegant
and spacious stone building, being 72 by 104 feet, and containing
7,482 square feet. It is decorated with a copse and has a public
clock. The Rev. James Milnes, D. D. is rector.

St. Christ Church, Ann street, 41 feet in front by 80 in depth
= 4,880 square feet, is a stone building and was erected in 1704.
The Rev. Mr. John Follen, rector.

6th. Du St. Esprit. The building now known by that name was erected in Pine, near Nassau street, in 1704, by some French Protestants, who founded their church upon the principles and model of that in Geneva. During the Revolutionary war the interior was entirely destroyed. In the year 1794 it underwent a thorough repair, and in 1803 the members as well as their clergyman joined the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was then consecrated in the usual manner by the name of the Church du St. Esprit. It is a stone building, 50 by 70 = 3,500 feet square. Of this church the Rev. Henri L. P. Peneveyre is rector. Divine service is performed here in the French language.

7th. St. Mark's, in Stuyvesant street, near the Bowery, is a stone building and was erected in 1799. It is 66 feet in breadth by 100 in depth = 6,600 square feet. The Rev. Mr. William Creighton is rector.

8th. Zion Church, a stone building, 64 by 80, and containing 5,120 feet square, was erected at the corner of Mott and Cross streets in 1801, burnt in 1815, and rebuilt in 1817. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Brientnall is rector. This church was built by a society of Lutherans and continued in that connection till 1810, when it was received into the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

9th. St. Stephen's is a stone building, 54 feet in front by 75 in depth, and containing 4,050 square feet. It is situate in Chrystie, corner of Broome street, and was built in 1805. The Rev. Henry I. Feltus, D. D., is rector.

10th. St. Michael's, a small wooden building, 36 by 53 = 1,908 square feet, was erected in Bloomingdale in 1807. The Rev. Mr. William Richmond is rector.

11th. Grace Church is a spacious brick building erected in Broadway, corner of Rector street, in 1808. It is 63 feet in breadth by 113 in length = 7,119 feet square. The Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, D. D., is rector.

12th. St. James's, a frame building, erected in Hamilton square in 1810, is 70 feet long by 40 broad = 2,800 square feet. The rector is the Rev. Mr. William Richmond.

13th. St. Philip's, * in Collect street, between Leonard and Anthony streets, was built in 1819, burnt in 1821, and rebuilt in

* The minister and congregation of this church are people of color.

Old St. Joseph. The building now known by that name was erected in 1794, near Nassau street, in 1794, by some French Protestants who founded their church upon the property and model of that in France. During the Revolutionary war the interior was entirely destroyed. In the year 1794 it underwent a thorough repair, and in 1802 the members as well as their clergymen joined the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was then consecrated in the usual manner by the name of the Church of St. Joseph. It is a stone building 60 by 70 = 4,200 feet square. Of this church the Rev. Edward L. F. Waterbury is rector. Divine service is performed here in the French language.

The St. Mary's is Protestant church, near the Battery; is a stone building and was erected in 1790. It is 60 feet in breadth by 100 in depth = 6,000 square feet. The Rev. Mr. William Coughlin is rector.

Old Zion Church, a stone building, 60 by 80 and containing 4,800 feet square, was erected at the corner of Nassau and Cross streets in 1790, burnt in 1815, and rebuilt in 1817. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Hildreth is rector. This church was built by a society of Lutherans and remained in that connection till 1841 when it was converted into the congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Old St. Stephen's is a stone building, 60 feet in front by 75 in depth, and containing 4,500 square feet. It is situated in the north corner of Nassau street, and was built in 1790. The Rev. Henry I. Feltus, D. D., is rector.

Old St. Michael's, a small wooden building, 30 by 50 = 1,500 square feet, was erected in the same place in 1790. The Rev. Mr. William Richmond is rector.

11th Grace Church is a spacious brick building, erected in Broadway, corner of Nassau street, in 1802. It is 60 feet in breadth by 112 in depth = 6,720 feet square. The Rev. Jonathan M. Waterbury, D. D., is rector.

13th St. James's, a frame building, erected in Hamilton square in 1810, is 70 feet long by 40 broad = 2,800 square feet. The rector is the Rev. Mr. William Hildreth.

13th St. Philip's, in Collier street, between Leonard and Anthony streets, was built in 1815, burnt in 1831, and rebuilt in

* The number and congregation of this church are people of color.

1822. It is a neat brick building, being 50 by 60, and containing 3,000 square feet. The Rev. Mr. Peter Williams is rector.

14th. St. Luke's is a brick building, and was erected in Hudson, near Hammersley street, in 1822. It is in front 48 feet by 66 deep = 3,168 feet square. The Rev. George Upfold, D. D., is rector.

15th. Christ Church, in Anthony street, near Broadway, is a stone building, and was erected in 1823. Its dimensions are 64 by 90 = 5,760 feet square. This is the same congregation which was founded in Ann street in 1794. The Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D., is rector, and the Rev. Mr. Manton Eastburn assistant minister.

16th. All Saints' is a small wooden building which was erected in Grand street, at the head of Division street, in 1824. It is intended to answer a temporary purpose; and such arrangements have been made as to warrant the belief that a large and more suitable place of worship will be reared as speedily as possible. The Rev. Mr. William A. Clark is rector.

17th. St. Thomas's is an elegant and stately edifice, built in the Gothic style, in Broadway, at the corner of Houston street. It is just finished and was consecrated 23d February, 1826. The dimensions of this building are 62 by 113 = 7,006 feet square. The Rev. Mr. Cornelius R. Duffie is rector.

18th. St. Mary's, a wooden building nearly finished at Manhattanville in 1826. Vacant.

Besides the clergymen above mentioned, the following reverend gentlemen, who have the pastoral charge of no congregations, reside in this city and county, viz.: Rev. Drs. Wm. Harris, President, and John McVickar, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Columbia College; the Rev. Drs. Samuel H. Turner and Bird Wilson, Professors of the General Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. Edmund D. Barry, Principal of an Academy, and the Rev. Messrs. William Hammell and Henry J. Whitehouse.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Till the close of the Revolutionary war clergymen of this denomination were prevented, under severe penalties, from officiating in the province (now the State of New York), but no sooner was our independence fully acknowledged than every man was left at liberty to worship his Creator agreeably to the dictates of his own

conscience. In the years 1784 and 1785 our Roman Catholic brethren in this city assembled in such places as they could hire from time to time for the purpose of celebrating divine worship in the manner prescribed by their Church; but, in 1786, by their own exertions and the liberal contributions of their fellow citizens of different persuasions, they erected their first place of worship. They have now three churches.

1st. St. Peter's, built of brick, at the corner of Barclay and Church streets, in the year 1786, being 48 by 81 = 3,888 feet square. The very Rev. Mr. John Power, vicar-general of the diocese, is rector, and the Rev. Mr. Peter Malone assistant.

2d. St. Patrick's Cathedral, a spacious stone building, being the largest place of worship in this city, was erected in 1815 at the corner of Mott and Prince streets, 80 by 120 = 9,600 feet square. The Rev. Thomas Levin and William Taylor are joint rectors. These two churches may in some measure be considered collegiate, as the ministers respectively appointed by each officiate alternately in both.

3d. A frame building with a brick front in Sheriff street, 45 by 60 = 2,700 feet square. This was sold by the Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Elihu W. Baldwin, in April, 1826, and taken possession of by the Roman Catholics, on the 1st of May following. It has not as yet been consecrated, no name has been assigned to it, nor has any pastor been appointed; but all these things will certainly be done in a short time, the other two churches being filled to overflowing.

UNITARIAN CHURCHES.

Of these there are two in this city, viz.: 1st. A stone building with a marble front erected in Chambers, between Church and Chapel streets, in 1820. It is 45 feet in front by 60 in depth = 2,700 feet square. The Rev. Mr. William Ware is pastor.

A second place of worship is now erecting in Prince, between Greene and Mercer streets. It will be a spacious brick building, and so great progress has been made in the work that it will no doubt be finished during the present Summer.

UNIVERSAL CHURCHES.

Of these we have two, viz.: 1st. A square brick building, 67 by 67

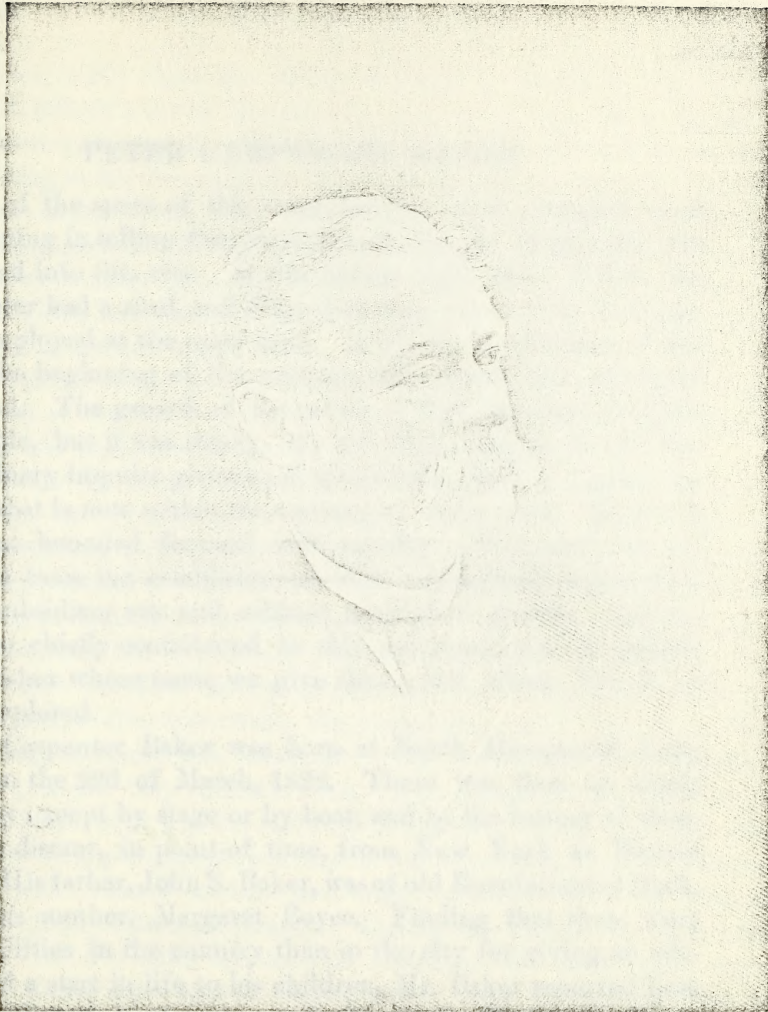
=4,189 feet square, which was erected at the corner of Duane and Augustus streets in the year 1818. This congregation, however, was organized in 1802. Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Edward Mitchell.

2d. This is likewise a brick building, 60 by 70=4,200 feet square, and was erected in Prince street, a little below St. Patrick's Cathedral, in 1824. It is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Nehemiah Dodge.

Besides the above, we have two churches which cannot, with propriety, be classed under any particular denomination. These are the church in the State Prison, 34 by 54=1,836 feet square, and that in the Alms House at Bellevue, 50 by 66=3,300 feet square. These are stone buildings. The pulpit in the State Prison is filled by clergymen of all denominations, except on the first Sabbath in every month, when the Rev. Mr. John Stanford, who is chaplain of this as well as of the other criminal and most of the eleemosynary houses in the city, officiates. This laborious pastor preaches, once in the City Hospital, twice in the church at the Alms House, and once in the Penitentiary on every Lord's Day, except on the first in every month, when ministers of the Methodist connection perform divine service: but, at all times, respectable clergymen of any denomination are allowed to exercise their sacred functions in both these houses of worship. Mr. Stanford likewise preaches five or six times throughout the week.

The Mariners' Church has been already noticed under the Presbyterian Churches, though, perhaps, with little propriety, as it has no other claim to be ranked in that respectable body than that their pastor, the Rev. Mr. John Trair, is a member of "the Presbytery of New York." That there are many of the regular hearers attached to the Presbyterian system is true. But let it ever be remembered that this church was erected for the accommodation of sailors by the liberality of Christians of different denominations. The institution is therefore founded on the broad basis of Christianity, without reference to any particular sect or party, and it will no doubt continue, as it is at present, open to pious ministers of all denominations. Several societies have lately been organized for ameliorating the situation of mariners.

HARDIE'S DESCRIPTION OF NEW YORK, 1827.



Peter C. Baker



John D. [illegible]

PETER CARPENTER BAKER.

Much of the space of this magazine has been occupied since its beginning in telling the story of how the art of printing was introduced into this city. It was twenty-eight years before the first printer had a rival, and fifty years more before four were regularly employed at the same time. A list of the workmen of the city, at the beginning of the century, still extant, does not equal a hundred. The growth of the art up to that time had not been remarkable, but it was steady, nor did there appear to be any extraordinary impulse given to it afterwards, until a period was reached that is now within the memory of living men. Since this time it has bounded forward with rapidity. New processes and new ideas came in; establishments were wonderfully augmented, and the subsidiary arts and callings multiplied greatly. Among those who chiefly contributed to this movement was the printer and publisher whose name we give above, and whose loss is so deeply deplored.

Peter Carpenter Baker was born at North Hempstead, Long Island, on the 22d of March, 1822. There was then no access to the city except by stage or by boat, and by the former of these he was as distant, in point of time, from New York as Detroit now is. His father, John S. Baker, was of old Revolutionary stock, as was his mother, Margaret Boyce. Finding that there were fewer facilities in the country than in the city for giving an education and a start in life to his children, Mr. Baker removed here soon after Peter's birth and sent the boy to the Harlem Academy. He was very ambitious, however, and determined to make his own way in the world, and at the age of twelve he went into John H. Kasang's printing office and book store, at 42 Division street. Subsequent masters were Silvester & Owens.

There was then in Ann street a printer, William E. Dean, who realized in himself the old unity of occupation which was so common in the early ages of the art, but which has been divided and subdivided since. He bought a manuscript from an author, printed it, bound it and sold it. His line was school books, these

being chiefly classical. Being attracted by the bright manner and self-reliant ways of the boy, he offered him a place in his store, which he accepted. Here he stayed for a number of years, each adding to his knowledge. It was here that he laid the foundations of his commercial knowledge, in which he surpassed all his contemporaries in the printing business. Through his whole business career it rarely happened that his calculations were at fault, and nearly every operation yielded a profit. This knowledge he gained largely from Mr. Dean, with whom he ever remained on terms of the warmest friendship till the time of the death of the elder man, who was then considerably past ninety, and was the oldest of the typographical fraternity.

From Mr. Dean's place he went into the employment of John Gray, for whom he acted as foreman, and shortly after he entered the office of John Fowler Trow, who at that time had and for many years after continued to have the largest printing establishment in America. He had begun in New York City five years before, and had immediately attained success. Mr. Baker, who was then less than twenty years of age, soon became the foreman, and under his supervision the reputation which Mr. Trow had already attained was increased. The office was not only a large one; it did very difficult work. No establishments then were equipped with Arabic, Hebrew, Armenian, Coptic and the like Oriental types except this, and it was consequently a great favorite with learned authors and with publishers who had work of more than ordinary difficulty. During the decade between 1840 and 1850 the office was in Ann street, on the north side, some half-dozen doors east of Nassau street. Mr. Baker's devotion to the interests of his employer was untiring. He was early at the office and remained until everything was done at night, and was continually occupied in pushing forward the work intrusted to his charge. He superintended the printing of all the volumes of Washington Irving's revised edition of his works, and of many other important publications bearing the imprint of the Appletons, Leavitts, G. P. Putnam and others.

His life at this time was a busy one. To his employer he dedicated all the hours that were necessary for the progress of the business, while at the same time he was active in efforts to raise up

being chiefly classical. Having attended for the longest manner and self-reliant ways of the law, he offered him a place in his study which he accepted. There he stayed for a number of years, adding to his knowledge. It was here that he had the foundation of his commercial knowledge in which he surpassed all his contemporaries in the printing business. Through his whole business career it rarely happened that his calculations were as exact and nearly every operation yielded a profit. This knowledge he gained largely from Mr. Dean with whom he was employed as one of the youngest friends till the time of the death of the elder man, who was then necessarily part owner, and was the object of the geographical society.

From Mr. Dean's place he went into the employment of John Gray, for whom he acted as foreman, and shortly after he entered the office of John Fowler Town, who at that time had and for many years afterwards to have the largest printing establishment in America. He had begun in New York City five years before, and had immediately obtained success. Mr. Town who was then less than twenty years of age, soon became the foreman and under his supervision the reputation which Mr. Town had already obtained was increased. The office was not only large and well equipped with the best of the American press and the best of the English press, but it was also a most complete and well furnished workshop and with facilities which had won of its with learned authors and with printers who had won of more than ordinary distinction. During the decade between 1820 and 1830 the office was in fact almost the only one which could have done good work at New York. Mr. Town's devotion to the interests of his employer was unflinching. He was early in the office and remained until everything was done at night and was continually occupied in pushing forward the work entrusted to his charge. He superintended the printing of all the volumes of Washington Irving's revised edition of his works and of many other important publications bearing the imprint of the Appleton, Loring & P. Johnson and others.

His life at this time was busy one. To his employer he dedicated all the hours that were necessary for the progress of the business, while at the same time he was active in efforts to raise up

those around him. Very early he became interested in temperance societies, and made many speeches for the reformation of those who had fallen into bad habits, and he frequently expostulated with those who had taken the first downward step, this often proving effectual. The future prosperity of the country was always dear to him. He had himself descended from those who had fought in the struggle for independence, and his mind was imbued with the reasons for liberty. He was also well informed in the early history of the States and Colonies; he knew the causes which brought them into being, and the prominent events in their history. He was, therefore, frequently asked to deliver speeches before societies and the public upon these topics, and his remarks were received with lively satisfaction. He delivered an oration at Fort Independence, in this State, on the Fourth of July, 1848, and at Trenton, New Jersey, on the Independence Day following. At the Broadway Tabernacle he spoke on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, in 1853. Perhaps he was more interested in the Typographical Society in his younger days than in any other organization. This is a society of printers, including both employers and journeymen, which began in 1809, and was incorporated in 1817, through the efforts of Thurlow Weed, who was an early member. For eighty years it has dispensed charity, cared for the sick and buried the dead, and is still continuing its good work. No society of this kind has ever had a more brilliant roll of membership. General George P. Morris and Samuel Woodworth, the poets; Lawrence Johnson and James Conner, the type founders; Peter Force, the annalist; Thurlow Weed, the great leader in politics, and Ellis W. Lewis, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, were all members within its first fifteen years. Mr. Baker was elected in 1844, and immediately took a very active part. He was repeatedly the chairman upon public occasions, and one year was its President.

The acquaintanceship he formed there was valuable to him. In 1846 he was married, and he naturally felt a desire to go into business for himself. Among those who were at this time members of this society were James White, now the respected head of the firm of George F. Nesbitt & Co., but then the foreman at that place, and Daniel Godwin, foreman for John W. Oliver. They

those around him. Very early he became interested in newspapers and made many speeches for the abolition of those who had fallen into his hands and in the treatment of those who had fallen into his hands. He was also well informed in the early history of the States and Churches; he knew the causes which brought them into being and the prominent events in their history. He was, therefore, frequently asked to deliver speeches before societies and the public upon these topics and his remarks were received with great satisfaction. He delivered an oration for independence in the year, on the fourth of July, 1776, at New York, on the independence day following. At the French Revolution he spoke on the anniversary of the battle of Marston Hill in 1793. Perhaps he was more interested in the Typographical Society in the summer days than in any other organization. This is a society of printers including both an printer and compositor which began in 1788 and was incorporated in 1797, though the efforts of Thomas Wood who was an early member. The society was a very important one, and for the sake and saved the book and is still flourishing in good form. No society of this kind has ever had a more brilliant roll of membership. General George F. Heath and General Heath with the poets, Laurence Johnson and James Canning the poets, founded it over the members. Thomas Wood, the great leader in politics and John W. Wood, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, were all members while he was living. Mr. Heath was elected in 1844 and immediately made a very active part. He was respectively the chairman upon public occasions and one year was its President.

The relationship he formed there was valuable to him. In 1810 he was married, and he naturally felt a desire to go into business for himself. Among those who were at this time members of the society were James White, now the respected head of the firm of George F. Nesbitt & Co., but then the partner at that place, and Daniel Golewin, Treasurer for John W. Oliver. They

were not far apart in age, and thought they could do much better for themselves than for others. An agreement was made, and a floor hired on Fulton street, but so strenuously did Mr. Nesbitt oppose this new movement by Mr. White, offering him a partnership, that he withdrew, and Mr. Baker and Mr. Godwin were left alone. They were, too, in a peculiar position, for they had made contracts for material and presses beyond their means, and had resigned their former positions. In this exigency John Thomas, a veteran printer, came kindly to their aid. He agreed to advance the additional money necessary; the Fulton street location was abandoned, and an office was taken in the Tribune building, including the establishment of William Osborn, who had lately died. His reputation had been excellent, both for workmanship and personal character, but his materials were old, and needed renovation. The firm was organized as Baker, Godwin & Co., and went into operation in 1850, Mr. Thomas taking the charge of the presses, Mr. Godwin the composing room and the office work, and Mr. Baker the general management and the finances. No new firm was ever more successful. Two sources of printing came to them almost from the start in large quantities. As they were tenants of the Tribune, and as Osborn's office had been the Tribune job office, they were given its work and that of countless Whig organizations throughout the Union, and they also obtained much from country merchants, for whom this office was very favorably situated. Recent improvements in the art were also largely taken advantage of, such as using steam presses on work that had generally been done by hand. Their losses were very small from bad debts. Indeed, Mr. Godwin, twenty years after, asserted that up to that time they had only lost one considerable sum, and that was during the first year. Five years after they began Mr. Thomas withdrew, and the other partners continued as Baker & Godwin.

They remained in this building until it was torn down by the proprietors so that they might erect a new and more stately edifice, when they were forced to remove, their new location being in Park Row, almost exactly where the Park Theatre used to stand. Much of their work had been law printing, and in this way they became acquainted with all the leading lawyers of the city, as well as with the publishers. Much work was done by them for John R. Voor-

were not far apart in age and thought they could do much better for themselves than for others. An arrangement was made and a floor found on Hudson street, but so situated that Mr. Fisher opposed the new movement by Mr. Whitney of being him a partner also, that he withdrew, and Mr. Fisher and Mr. Godwin went on alone. They were too in a peculiar position for they had made contracts for material and prices beyond their means and had no signed their former position. In this exigency John Thomas, a western printer, came kindly to their aid. He agreed to advance the additional money necessary; the Union street location was abandoned, and an office was taken in the Tribune building, leaving the establishment of William Godwin who had lately died. His reputation had been excellent both for workmanship and personal character, but his interests were old and needed renovation. The firm was organized as Fisher, Godwin & Co., and went into operation in 1850. Mr. Thomas taking the charge of the presswork, Mr. Fisher the composing room and the office work and Mr. Godwin the general management and the business. No new firm was ever more successful. Two commercial printing companies to which they lent the start in large quantities. As they were friends of the Tribune and as Godwin's office had been the Tribune job office they were given the work and that in connection with organization through out the Union, and they also obtained much from country and church, for whom the office was very largely situated. However, improvement in the art was so rapidly advancing that such as they were were passing on work that had formerly been done by hand. Their losses were very small from that date. Indeed, Mr. Godwin twenty years ago seemed that up to now they had only lost one considerable sum, and that was during the first four or five years after they began. Mr. Thomas withdrew, and the other partners continued as Fisher & Godwin.

They remained in this building until it was torn down by the proprietors so that they might erect a new and more commodious office when they were forced to remove their new location being in 1857. Now, almost exactly where the Park Theatre used to stand. Much of their work had been for printing, and in this way they became acquainted with all the leading lawyers of the city, as well as with the publishers. Much work was done by them for John H. Van

hies, a law publisher and bookseller, who died in 1865, and in 1866 they purchased the business, in conjunction with another partner, the title of the book publishing house being Baker, Voorhis & Co., the Voorhis of the firm having no relation to the preceding Voorhies. The business was a very old one. As far back as 1817, Wiley & Halsted, the originators of the business, published law books, in conjunction with their other ventures, at their store in Wall street, near the north end of the present Stock Exchange. Charles Wiley was the father of the present John Wiley, the bookseller, and the present senior of the profession.

Oliver Halsted in 1820 was carrying on the business alone, while with him shortly after as a clerk was John S. Voorhies. They united as partners about 1830, and thus continued till 1842, when Mr. Halsted died. Mr. Voorhies remained in business alone after this. The leaders of the bar for many years continued to frequent this spot, and in a book kept by Mr. Voorhies and his successors may be seen the signatures of Chancellor Kent, William Curtis Noyes, Daniel Lord, Theodore Sedgwick, and their successors. They were sure when they came here of rational conversation and of meeting those of their own rank in the profession. Among the notable books issued by Halsted & Voorhies was one on Chancery Practice by Ogden Hoffman, and by Mr. Voorhies alone were issued Sedgwick's "Construction of Statutory and Constitutional Law," Burrill's "Law Dictionary and Glossary," Bradford's "Surrogate's Reports" and Milford's "Chancery Pleadings." Later John Townsend, then a young lawyer of this city, prepared an edition of the new Code of Procedure, with illustrative notes and reports, which was known as "Voorhies' Code." It became very popular, and has had many editions called for. Another very important work was "Abbott's Digest."

To this business succeeded the new firm. Until the year before their location had been at No. 20 Nassau street, but then was removed to No. 66 in the same street, where the house has ever since carried on their operations. To these quarters Mr. Baker removed his office, and here, with the exception of some brief intervals, he was always to be found. Mr. Godwin remained in the printing office. Mr. Baker brought to the management of affairs here the same industry, the same caution and the same bold-

ness which had distinguished him in his previous occupation. No one was ever more careful about a new author, and none more determined to make his books a success, whether it required money or hard work, than he. The result was almost uniform success. Baker & Godwin in course of time purchased Mr. Voorhies' interest, and the business thus remained at the time of Mr. Godwin's death, in 1882 or 1883. The printing office was sold to Willis McDonald & Co., on the settlement of affairs, Mr. Baker retaining the bookstore.

Peter C. Baker always felt the warmest interest in his profession. Before he was called upon to earn a livelihood for himself, his attention was attracted one day at the Fulton ferry to Jared W. Bell, a local politician as well as a printer, who had strong sporting proclivities. He saw him carrying a gun, clad in an appropriate costume, with high top boots, a belt swung over his shoulder, with a horn and drinking flask, and accompanied by a pack of dogs, waiting for the boat to come in, and prepared to make a day of pleasure. There was something so jovial and self-satisfied upon his countenance that young Baker was moved to inquire who he was, and learned that he was a printer. If printers thus enjoy themselves, he thought, "I also should like to be a printer." His success in his art was immediate. Before he was twenty-one he was foreman of the largest office in America; two years after this he joined the Typographical Society, and in 1850, at the annual dinner, he delivered an oration upon Franklin. Upon few of this latter generation have the words of Franklin fallen with greater force. The admonitions of the philosopher of the last century to be frugal, to be industrious, to look before you leap, fell upon receptive soil. The latter day Franklin worship owes its impetus largely to him. In 1865 he delivered another oration upon Franklin. After he joined the Typographical Society it had a dinner upon each birthday of the sage, and when the Typothetæ was begun it also had a banquet on this anniversary. In the latter part of 1849, an editor of Jamaica, Long Island, brought a book to Mr. Trow's place to be done. As it appeared, it was called "Voices from the Press, by James J. Brenton." Mr. Brenton, however, had undertaken a task above his capacity. The book was to contain specimens of the verse of

American printers, with biographical sketches. Part had been done in his own office, but the copy was badly arranged and badly printed. Mr. Baker undertook to finish it. He compiled biographies, added new names, and procured a publisher in Charles B. Norton. The work, although unknown to most searchers in American literature, is a very interesting one, and full of knowledge relating to printing in America. When Mr. Baker had been carrying on business for ten years he thought that he had earned a vacation, and went to Europe, but even then he could not refrain from studying his art. After his return he delivered a most interesting address upon what he had seen. This was before the Typographical Society, January 17th, 1861, and was entitled "European Recollections." In it he alludes to the care and pains taken by the craft in Europe to get good work, but in many other respects he was compelled to criticise them harshly. In one of his last journeys to Europe he was asked if he had seen anything new over there, as compared with his previous trip. There was nothing, he thought. The art had been stationary, with the exception of one contrivance for drying sheets in the National Printing office of Paris.

One of the most important labors undertaken by him was the formation of a society of master printers. With one exception, none had ever previously existed in this country, the exception being one in Boston in the early part of the century. In this work, in which he "builted better than he knew," he succeeded, conjointly with Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, in establishing a society which now exists in every large city of the Union, and which has been imitated even as far away as Australia. The heavy taxation and the depreciated currency of the country during the Civil War, together with the number of persons who had gone into service, and the unequal burden of affairs upon the public, had altered all the prices which were current before the struggle began, and rendered correct estimates impossible upon the former basis. Mr. Baker and Mr. De Vinne saw that there would be no way out of their difficulties unless the employing printers could be brought together. This was done late in the season of 1862, but before the Spring came on the organization, which it was then determined should be permanent, was still further crystallized. Its members dined to

American printers with lithographic stones. But had been done in his own office but the copy was badly arranged and badly printed. The lithographic stones to which it was engraved by hand were new and printed a quality in lithography. The work, although numerous in many instances, in American literature, is a very interesting one and full of knowledge relating to printing in America. With Mr. Baker had been carrying on business for ten years he thought that he had earned a vacation and went to Europe, but even then he could not refrain from studying his art. After his return he followed a most interesting address upon what he had seen. This was before the Typographical Society, January 18th, 1881, and was entitled "European Lithography." In it he alludes to the fact and points taken by the visit in Europe to get good work, but in many respects he was disappointed in what he saw. He said that he had seen nothing in Europe he was asked if he had seen anything new over there as compared with the previous trip. There was nothing in the lithographic. The art had been stationary with the exception of one convenience for drying plates in the National Printing office of Paris.

One of the most important labor questions in this was the formation of a society of master printers. With one exception none had ever previously existed in this country, the exception being one in Boston in the early part of the century. In the work in which he "lithographed better than he does," he suggested, jointly with Mr. Theodore L. De Vries, in establishing a society which now exists in every large city of the United States and which has been initiated also in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the dependent currency of the country during the Civil War, together with the number of persons who had gone into various and the rapid growth of affairs upon the public had shared all the pains which were caused before the struggle began, and rendered correct estimates impossible upon the former basis. Mr. Baker said Mr. De Vries saw that there would be no way out of it until unless the employing printers could be brought together. This was done late in the season of 1882, but before the spring came on the organization, which it was then determined should be permanent, was still further crystallized. Its members stood in

together at the Metropolitan Hotel, in March, 1863, and the body assumed the title of the Typothetae. The pressure of that day compelled their attention to be turned almost solely to financial considerations, but the society then founded, with its sister societies, has since taken up every question relating to the improvement of the art and the elevation of those who follow it, together with the consideration of the technical matters that are involved. In this respect it bears a favorable comparison with such bodies as the American Institute of Architects. It is now in its twenty-seventh year, and until his death enjoyed all the attention and care that he could give it. After his sale of the printing department of his business the Typothetae, recognizing his high merits, made Mr. Baker a life member.

A very interesting portion of his life was that in which he took an active part in the erection of a statue to Franklin and of a bust to Greeley. For many years Mr. Baker had in mind the erection of a statue to Franklin in this City, and he could think of no place quite so appropriate as Printing House Square, surrounded by the craft. Among his frequent visitors was Captain Albert De Groot, who had recently erected a series of bronzes in honor of Cornelius Vanderbilt. On one particular morning he spoke of the success he had had in this venture. Mr. Baker took him to the window, showed him the vacant space in front of the Tribune and Times offices, and said that he had long hoped that a statue of Franklin might one day be erected there. The idea much impressed De Groot, and he took it up warmly, promising that the statue should be erected. He was as good as his word. Ernst Plassman, a German sculptor of this City, began to make a preliminary design. Twice the model was finished, the second attempt being much nearer to Franklin than the first. Mr. De Groot assumed all the expense of the statue, but the cost of the pedestal and the mounting of the figure was borne by the printers and citizens of New York. Mr. Baker worked indefatigably to have the resemblance a striking one and the whole a work of art, and he also gathered the money which was necessary for expenses, attended to the invitations, and acted as the second of Captain De Groot in everything. The statue is an excellent one. It was unveiled on the 17th day of January, 1872, in the presence of a large number

of spectators. The ceremony was performed by Professor S. F. B. Morse, and Horace Greeley made the presentation speech. In the evening there was a dinner at Delmonico's, Dr. S. Irenaeus Prime acting as Chairman, and in his remarks drawing attention to the marked share that Mr. Baker had in the erection of the statue. The Greeley monument was erected at Greenwood by a committee of the printers of this city, of whom Mr. Baker was one. The journeymen of this craft initiated the movement, and were to have a statue erected in type metal, but the enterprise languished after a little, and it was seen by Mr. Thomas Burke, who had the matter in charge, that new blood must be called in, if anything was to be accomplished. A number of the employing printers were therefore asked to meet for consultation, and enough impetus was given to it to carry it through. It was unveiled two years after Mr. Greeley's death, Edmund C. Stedman and Bayard Taylor taking part, the one delivering an address, and the other a poem. During all this time Mr. Baker was prompt at committee meetings, fertile in suggestions, and doing much hard work besides.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he took an active part in sustaining the Government. When the Union League Club was organized he became a member, and so remained until his death. He contributed to the Bodoni celebration in Italy, did much hard work for the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Literary Association, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He was a Director of the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, and was active in the Hahnemann Hospital. The last work he did was in superintending the printing of the catalogue of the Fair of the Hahnemann Hospital, many of the articles lent having been procured by his solicitation.

His death happened on Sunday, May 19th, 1889, at his residence, 39 East 38th street, its occasion being apoplexy. He had been ill only about a week, and his general appearance that Spring was of a man who had many years yet to live. His funeral was from St. Bartholomew's Church, on May 22d. Mr. Baker was of impressive personal appearance. He was of full middle height, easy in his movements and strong in physique. The portrait we give is extremely life-like, and was made from a photograph taken shortly

before his death. A picture made of the assemblage at one of the Typothetæ dinners represents him very characteristically when at ease, and there is still another portrait of him as a young man in the possession of the Typographical Society. All give some knowledge of his character. The main feature that would have struck any one who became acquainted with him was his alertness. Whatever he did he did quickly, and with his whole powers. He was never content with allowing a thing to be finished of itself, in a slow way; he attempted to give it a push, so that it might be completed sooner. He was an excellent judge of men, and of the degree of confidence he should place in them. He was always well served. Those who were in his employment felt a warm attachment to him, and some of them remained in his establishment from its beginning until he disposed of it. Besides the enterprises mentioned by us, he had other investments, nearly all of which prospered in his hands. He was a natural leader. He saw instantly what should be done, and attempted to do it. Thoroughly trained himself in his younger days as to his duties to his employers, he demanded the same returns himself. He was naturally gifted with a pleasing address, and when age and experience had given him ripeness and repose he was a charming companion. He was thrice in Europe, each time looking with an observant eye upon all that the Old World could teach. Much was written and spoken by him that we have not enumerated. Mr. Baker's home relations were singularly affectionate and happy. No one could have been a better husband or father. He married, in early life, Miss Malvina Lockwood, of New York, who, with their three daughters, survives him.

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 completed sooner. He was an excellent judge of men and of the
 degree of education he should place in them. He was always
 well served. Those who were in his employment felt a certain
 attachment to him, and some of them remained in his establishment
 from his beginning until he disposed of it. Besides the employees
 mentioned by us, he had other investments, nearly all of which
 prospered in his hands. He was a natural leader. He saw industry
 what should be done, and attempted to do it. Thoroughly trained
 himself in his younger days as to his duties in his employment, he
 demanded the same returns himself. He was naturally fitted with
 a pleasing address, and when age and experience had given him
 ripeness and repose he was a charming companion. He was kind
 in language, and then looking with an observant eye upon all that
 the Old World could teach. Much was written and spoken by him
 that we have not remembered. His habits of home relations were
 singularly affectionate and happy. No one could have been a
 better husband or father. He married in early life Miss Johnston
 of New York, and with their three daughters, and
 three sons.

THE DUTCH RECORDS OF NEW YORK.

[Copied from the Originals in the Possession of the City.]

INORDINATE DRINKING TO BE SUPPRESSED.

Petrus Stuyvesant, Director General of New Netherland, Curaçoa, etc., and their Excellencies the Councillors, to all to whom these presents may or shall come, or who may hear them read, greeting: Whereas it has come to our knowledge that our former proclamations issued against unseasonable and intemperate drinking, both at night and on the rest day of the Lord, to the scorn and derision of our persons and our nation, have not been observed and executed according to our intent and meaning, which proclamations by these presents we do renew, ordain, and enact, that from this time forth they shall continue to be in force and be maintained and carried out with a stricter observance and execution, according to the obvious tenor and meaning thereof. In the meanwhile, the occasion and the reasons why these our good regulations and well meant proclamations have not been observed according to the tenor and meaning of them are the following, to wit: The kinds of business and the easy profits flowing therefrom divert and seduce many from their primitive calling, trade, and business, and they devote themselves to tapping, so much so that almost one full fourth part of the city of New Amsterdam have become bawdy houses for the sale of ardent spirits, of tobacco and beer, whereby very many do not only neglect and abandon their honest handicraft and business, but also the common man and the Company's servants in a great measure are allured, and what is still worse the youth even from their childhood, noticing the unbecoming conduct of their parents, consequently are drawn off from the path of virtue unto all idleness and into what are concomitants, cheating, smuggling and frauds, in the clandestine sales of beer and brandy to the Indians and natives; both daily experience and God teach us better, from which we cannot but apprehend fresh animosities betwixt them and us, and in addition to all this it happens that some honest inns, established and supported for the use and benefit of the traveler and stranger and the inhabitants, who do honestly

and righteously pay their taxes and excise, and are in the possession of suitable houses or do hire them, have to bear the greater part of the burdens, whereby these tavern keepers are in a great measure interrupted in their licensed and lawful calling and business, being ready in these premises to make provision according to the exigency of the case and the emergency of the . . . ; therefore we the Director General and the Councillors aforesaid, on the subject of the tapsters and innkeepers, do ordain and enact the following regulations and by-laws:

I.

In the first place, that from this time forth there shall be no new Tavern, Inn, nor any retail Grocery, made or established, without the special approbation and consent of the Director General and the Councillors, unanimously agreed to and permitted.

II.

The Inns, Taverns, and retail groceries that are already in the city may be permitted to continue, at least yet for the four following years, yet in the meantime they shall be held under the obligation moreover to employ themselves in some other honest business in these places, together with suitable and honest sureties living under the guardians [guardianship] and supervision of the City of New Amsterdam, each one in conformity with his state, quality and condition, according to the order and regulations made by the Director and Council, with the advice and approbation of the Surveyor of buildings.*

III.

That the Innkeepers and Tapsters to whom we have granted yet four years at least, wishing for sufficient reasons to change their business; after they have laid aside this, their former business of

*The Surveyors of Buildings here referred to were Lubbert Van Dincklage, Paulus Leendersten Van der Grist, and Cornelius Van Tienhoven, whose appointments were made by Order of the Director General and Council, dated the twenty-fifth of July, 1647.

By the same Order, the grantees of house lots in New Amsterdam were ordered to improve such lots within nine months or suffer the penalty of forfeiture; hence the Government, in using the peremptory tone of this Order, was fully warranted by the Supreme Law of the Province.—D.

and right to pay their taxes and duties, and are in the possession of substantial income or do this from time to time. The greater part of the business, whereby these persons are in a great measure interrupted in their business and lawful calling and business, being made in their favour to make provision according to the exigency of the case and the emergency of the . . . there fore by the Director General and the Council of the said subject of the reports and inquiries, do ordain and enact the following regulations and by-laws:

In the first place, that from this time forth there shall be no new Tavern, Inn, nor any Retail Grocery, made or established, without the special application and consent of the Director General and the Council, unanimously agreed to and permitted.

II.

The Town Tavern, and Retail Groceries that are already in the city may be permitted to continue as before for the four following years, viz. in the meantime they shall be held under the obligation to employ themselves in some other honest business in those places together with salubrious and honest citizens living under the greatest friendship and cooperation of the City of New Amsterdam, and one in conformity with the laws, policies and constitution according to the laws and regulations made by the Director and Council, with the advice and approbation of the Director of Buildings.

III.

That the Directors and Reporters to whom are intrusted for four years at least, nothing for sufficient reasons to change their business; after that have held said their former business of

*The Directors of Buildings have referred to some Letters of the Director General, viz. that they and the Council, who are permitted were made in order of the Director General and Council, dated the twenty-fifth of July 1697.

By the same Order, the Director of Buildings in New Amsterdam, who is ordered to inform such persons who are unwilling to suffer the penalty of the law, hence the Government, in order the penalty loss of this right, was fully warranted by the Supreme Law of the Province.—W.

tapping, shall not be permitted to transfer the same to any other person, nor yet to this intent rent or sell their houses and dwellings to any other person without the previous advice and full consent and approbation of the Director General and Councillors.

IV.

Item. The Innkeepers and Tapsters from this time forward shall not be permitted to sell or to mix, or to hand out to the Indians or Natives, any beer, wine, brandy or waters, although it may be through the first, second or third person that the Natives are supplied therewith, on the penalty of the forfeiture of their business and arbitrary correction at the discretion of the Court.

V.

Item. They shall be obliged, for the prevention of all fightings and mischiefs, actually to report to the officer, in case any one shall be injured or wounded in their house, in the penalty of forfeiting their business, and one pound Flemish for every hour after the injury or wound has been inflicted, and during which time the Tapster or Innkeeper has concealed it.

VI.

The proclamations heretofore issued against all unseasonable night tippling and dram drinking on the Sabbath shall be fulfilled by the Innkeepers with strict regard and observance, to wit: That in the evening they shall not keep Tavern, after the ringing of the Bell, nor on the Sabbath sell or deal out any beer or waters to any one (the Traveler and the boarder alone excepted) before three of the clock in the afternoon when there is divine service, in the penalty fixed by proclamation.

VII.

They shall be obliged not to receive in their houses or cellars any wines, beers, or any ardent spirits, directly or indirectly, before the receipt of the Invoice and the permission of the bill, in the penalty of the forfeiture of their particular business, beers and spirits, and an exemplary fine besides, at the discretion of the Court.

VIII.

Finally. All Innkeepers and Tapsters who may be minded to continue their business shall within the time of eight days after the

lapping, shall not be permitted to transfer the same to any other person, nor yet to this house, nor to sell such houses and dwellings to any other person without the previous advice and full consent and approbation of the Governor General and Councils.

Item. The Dutchmen and Japanese from this time forward shall not be permitted to sell or to mortgage to the Indians or Chinese any beer, wine, brandy or water, although it may be through the first, second or third person that the Dutchmen are employed therewith, on the penalty of the forfeiture of their business and arbitrary execution at the discretion of the Court.

Item. They shall be obliged for the preservation of all highways and markets, actually to report to the officers in case any one shall be injured or wounded in their houses, in the vicinity of dwelling, their business, and not found to have been injured after the injury or wound has been inflicted, and during which time the Japanese or Dutchman has conspired it.

The prohibition heretofore issued against all non-residents night lighting and show dancing on the Sabbath shall be fulfilled by the Dutchmen with strict regard and observance to the fact that in the evening they shall not keep lanterns or the lighting of the bell nor on the Sabbath sell or use any light or lantern to any one (the Governor and the Justice shall correspond between them of the clock in the afternoon, when lanterns shall be taken in the penalty fixed by prohibition).

They shall be obliged not to reside in their houses or cellars any wine, beer, or any other spirit, directly or indirectly, before the receipt of the license and the permission of the 110, in the penalty of the forfeiture of their particular business, beer and spirits, and an exemplary fine besides, at the discretion of the Court.

Finally, All Dutchmen and Japanese who may be minded to run their business shall within the time of eight days after the

publication and affixing of these presents, address and give in their persons and their names to the Director and Council, and there solemnly promise punctually to fulfill all things whatsoever that on the subject of Tapsters and Innkeepers have been ordered, or hereafter may be ordered, in all their particulars, and conduct themselves honestly in their business, as it becomes loyal and honest subjects. Thus done at our session at Fort Amsterdam this tenth day of March, A. D. 1648.

Approved before the Council Adrian Direkse, Martin Origier, Jan Janse Schepinoes, Jan Snediger, Philip Geraerdy, Sergeant Daniel Letscho, Gerrit Donman, Hendrick Smith, Cornelius Volschersy, Abraham Pietersen, George Rapelje, and Pieter Andriessen, all tavernkeepers and inhabitants in this city, New Amsterdam, who give in their names and persons, and who the honorable Director General and the Council make known that pursuant to the ordinance enacted on the 10th March, in regard to Tapsters, on their manly troth promise in every possible manner to observe said ordinance in all its parts. Dated at New Amsterdam in New Netherland, 16 March, 1648.

GOATS AND HOGS MUST BE KEPT OUT OF THE HIGHWAY.

Whereas, by their High Mightinesses the Director General and the Councillors of New Netherland it has been daily seen and observed that the goats and the hogs* are in the habit of daily committing great damage in the orchards, plantations, and other productions here and about the Fort Amsterdam, not only to the discouraging of the cultivation of fine orchards and gardens, but also to many great and particular damages;

Therefore, their High Mightinesses the Director General and the Councillors, desirous of making provision in the premises, from this time forth do ordain and enact that between the Fort New Amsterdam (or thereabout) and the Fresh Water,* no hogs nor

* These hogs and goats were still active up to so late a time as 1848, when they were driven out of the down town streets. The goats are still to be found in the upper part of the island. One of our local humorists, Mr. Ernest Jerrold, has derived much of his stock in trade from "Mickey Finn's goats."

* The Fresh Water was the pond generally known as the Collect, which was filled up between 1810 and 1820, and was situated at about the corner of Centre and Worth streets.

goats shall be pastured nor be kept, except within their own inclosures; care must also be had that the goats do not get out of their inclosures, and that they do not damage to any one; also that the goats shall not be pastured beyond the Fresh Water without a herdsman or keeper in the penalty (in case the goats shall be found out of their enclosures; or on this side of the Fresh Water; or on the other side of the Fresh Water without a herdsman or keeper) of their being attached by the Fiscal, and of their being declared, by their High Mightinesses, to be forfeited. Be each one hereby warned that he suffer no damage. Dated at New Amsterdam in New Netherland 10 March, A. D. 1648. Suspended; and published the 16th of March.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Petrus Stuyvesant, in behalf of their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Netherlands, His High and Mighty Lord the Prince of Orange, and their High Mightinesses the Gentlemen Directors of the General Privileged West India Company, Director General over New Netherland, Curagoa, &c., and the Islands of the same, together with their High Mightinesses the Councillors;

Whereas, we have seen and observed that notwithstanding our decrees and ordinances heretofore issued concerning the keeping and sanctifying of the Holy Sabbath, according to the holy command of God, have not been observed according to our intent and meaning; and whereas the [Sabbath] in various ways has been profaned and desecrated to the great scandal, offence and reproach of the community and the neighbouring strangers that frequent these places; also to the vilifying and contemning of God's holy word and our ordinances flowing therefrom; therefore we, the Director General and the Councillors aforesaid, for the purpose of averting as much as lies in their power the dreaded wrath and punishment of God, through this sin and other misdemeanors, from themselves and their subjects, do by these presents decree, renovate, and amplify our former proclamations and ordinances; having, for the better observance of the same, with the approbation of the Minister of God's Word, ordained that from this time forth, in the afternoon as well as in the evening, there shall be

preaching from God's Word, and the usual exercises of Christian prayer and praise; requesting and charging, for that purpose, all their officers, subjects, and vassals to frequent and attend the same; forbidding in the meanwhile, during Divine service, in conformity with our previous proclamations, all taverning, fishing, hunting, and other usual occupations, handicrafts, and professions, whether in houses, cellars, shops, ships, sloops, or in the streets and markets, in the forfeiture of such wares, merchandise, or property or the redemption of the same with the sum of twenty-five gelders, until otherwise ordered, to be applied for the benefit of the Poor and the Church, and furthermore one pound Flemish in case either buyers or sellers, the hirers or hired that may transgress, to be applied one half to the officers, the other half at the discretion of the Court. Furthermore we do hereby enact and forbid that no one shall on the forepart of the day give himself up to foolish drinking and other excesses, to the scandal and offence of others, in the penalty, in case any one be thus found, of being chastised by our Fiscal or any higher or lower officers at their discretion. Thus done, and after the resumption agreed to, and published at New Amsterdam in New Netherlands, 29th April, 1648.

NO LIQUOR TO BE SOLD TO THE INDIANS.

Whereas, by daily experience it has been seen and observed that notwithstanding it has been forbidden several times by former proclamations that any one should tap, hand out, mingle, or sell through the third or fourth person, directly or indirectly, any strong drinks to the Indians or Natives of this Country, we must daily see before our eyes that the Indians are running about through the Mauhattans in a state of intoxication, and also that the inhabitants living without experience great vexation from the Indians, whereby, as formerly, fresh animosities and wars are to be apprehended; therefore His Excellency the Director General and the Honorable the Councillors this once more the former proclamations do reënact, and hereby peremptorily do forbid, and we do by these presents peremptorily forbid the handing out, the mingling or selling of any strong drinks by whatever name or mark they may be known; and in case any person after this date shall be convinced of these, though it should even through the in-

any shop on the land. This done in the presence of his High Mightiness the Director General; His Excellency Dirckxyn; Meur. La Montagne, Brian Neson, and Paulus Lenderen at New Amsterdam this 18th September, A. D. 1648.

formation of the Indians themselves (to whom, for mighty reasons, credit shall be given in this case) he shall, over and above the penalty established by former proclamations, be arbitrarily punished without any dissimulation, since it [is] far better that such evil disposed persons should be punished than that the country and community in general should suffer damage through them. Thus done in session at Fort Amsterdam in the New Netherlands this 13th May, A. D. 1648.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS FORBIDDEN.

Whereas, by their High Mightinesses the Director General and the Councillors, it has been with great concern noticed and observed that many of the Scotch merchants and small traders that from time to time come out of their country with their ships are doing or aiming at nothing else than with their underselling and manner of trading to destroy trade: selling their goods very rapidly, giving eleven or twelve gelders in loose seawant for one beaver, and having sold out they go with their ships, whence they may return the same year, without leaving or doing any benefit to the country, to the injury of the inhabitants, who by their freehold and birth are obliged to bear all of the burdens. Therefore, for the purpose of preventing such destroyers of trade, it is deemed advisable and necessary for New Netherland and the inhabitants thereof to enact and ordain that from this time forth all Scotch merchants and small dealers, who came from their country with vessels with the intention of trading here with Christians or Heathens, in wholesale or retail, shall not be permitted to carry on the least trade in the land, except in case they shall have had a residence here in New Netherland three following and succeeding years; and furthermore to be compelled, within one year after their privilege and opportunity, to erect a decent and habitable tenement in this city, New Amsterdam; all traders and others who are in possession of one habitable tenement and have resided three years in the place shall be permitted to trade, and not otherwise (the Merchant or Schipper of their High Mightinesses' vessels alone is exempted), provided that the same shall not be permitted to have any shop on the land. Thus done in the presence of his High Mightiness the Director General; His Excellency Dincklagen; Monsr. La Montagne, Brian Nuton, and Paulus Lendersen at New Amsterdam this 18th September, A. D. 1648.

formation of the Indian community (to whom the number
residence credit shall be given in this case) he shall over and above
the property established by former possessions be entitled
possessed without any distinction, since it is far better that
each well disposed person should be possessed than that the com-
munity and community in general should suffer damage through them.
This done in season at Fort Amsterdam in the New Netherlands
the 13th May, A. D. 1612.

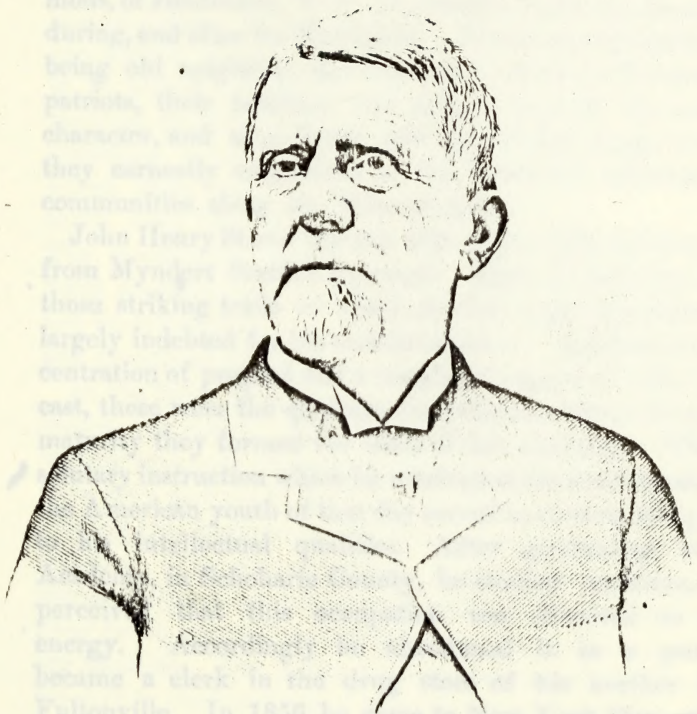
Whereas by their High Mightinesses the Director General and
the Council thereof it has been with great concern noticed and ob-
served that many of the Dutch merchants and small traders that
from time to time come out of their country with their ships and
being or coming to nothing else than with their understanding
and manner of trading to destroy rather selling their goods very
cheaply, giving reason or excuse for their low manner for the
better, and having sold out they go with their ships, whereas they
may return the same year without having to do any harm to
the country, to the injury of the inhabitants, who by their forbidden
and partly are obliged to bear all of the burden. Therefore for the
purpose of preventing such damage to trade it is deemed neces-
sary and necessary for the Dutch Republic and the inhabitants thereof
to enact and ordain that from this time forth all Dutch merchants
and small dealers who come from their country with vessels with
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trade in the land, except in case they shall have had a residence
here in New Netherlands three following and succeeding years;
and furthermore to be compelled, within one year after their first
legs and opportunity, to erect a decent and habitable tenement in
this city, New Amsterdam; all traders and others who are in pos-
session of one habitable tenement and have resided three years
in the place shall be permitted to trade, and not otherwise (the
Merchant or Skipper of their High Mightiness' vessels alone is
excepted) provided that the same shall not be permitted to have
any shop on the land. Thus done in the presence of his High
Mightiness the Director General; his Excellency Lieutenant
Monsieur La Montagne, Brian Nuten, and Foulke Leedenen at New
Amsterdam the 18th September, A. D. 1612.

JOHN HENRY STARIN.

John Henry Starin, the President of the Saratoga Monument Association, ex-member of Congress and a prominent figure among the leading railroad and steamboat men of our day, was born in Sammonsville, in that portion of Montgomery now known as Fulton County (since its division from the former), on August 27th, 1825. Johannes Ster, the founder of the family in America, came from Holland about 1648. His descendant, Nicholas Ster, translated his name into Stern, since changed into Starin. Stern has the same signification in German that Ster has in Dutch. He removed from Albany into the Mohawk Valley about 1720, taking up land there. The settlement was called German Flats, and subsequently became an integral part of Montgomery County. With Nicholas Ster came his wife and five children. Eight more were born to him in New York. Philip Starin, his second child, was born at German Flats, New York, Elizabeth, daughter of John Ebertson, a Hollander, becoming his wife. Their seventh child, John Starin, was born in Charleston, Montgomery County, in 1754. He died in Fultonville in 1832. He, with ten others of the Starin family, fought throughout the struggle for Independence under Washington. At its termination he established a public house on the Mohawk's north bank, opposite Canahnawaga. This tavern, being on the regular stage and mail route, did a prosperous business. In 1780 he married Jane, a daughter of Hendrick Wemple, a native of Holland. His third child, Myndert, was born at Glen, Montgomery County, in 1786. He was the father of John Henry Starin, the present representative of the family. Filled with enterprise and business prevision, he founded the manufacturing interest of Sammonsville by building industrial structures with steam and water power. He was full of energy, and exhibited much forethought for the common good and the business prosperity of the village. The pretty town of Fultonville is said to have been laid out and planned by him, and he also, with the pecuniary aid of Mr. Thomas Robinson, erected several of the buildings. In 1810 he was

JOHN HENRY STARIN

John Henry Starin, the President of the Seneca Manufacturing Association, ex-member of Congress and a prominent figure among the leading railroad and industrial men of our day, was born in Seneca, N. Y., in that portion of Montgomery now known as Fulton County (about its division from the former) on August 21st, 1835. John Henry Starin the founder of the family in America, came from Holland about 1615. His descendant, Nicholas Starin, translated his name into Starin, since changed into Starin. - John has the same significance in German that Starin has in Dutch. He removed from Albany into the Mohawk Valley about 1790, taking up land there. The settlement was called German Flat, and subsequently became an integral part of Montgomery County. With Nicholas Starin came his wife and five children. Eight more were born to him in New York. John Starin, his second child, was born in German Flat, New York. Elizabeth, daughter of John Starin, a Holland-born woman, his wife. Their seventh child, John Starin, was born in Seneca, N. Y. Montgomery County, in 1794. He lived in Fultonville in 1835. He, with ten others of the Starin family, fought throughout the struggle for independence under Washington. At its conclusion he established a public house on the Mohawk's north bank, opposite Canajoharie. This tavern being on the regular stage and mail route, did a prosperous business. In 1790 he married Jane, a daughter of Hendrick Wemple, a native of Holland. His third child, Myndert, was born at Seneca, Montgomery County, in 1788. He was the father of John Henry Starin, the present representative of the family. Filled with enterprise and business vision, he founded the manufacturing interest of Seneca, N. Y., by building industrial structures with steam and water power. He was full of energy, and exhibited much foresight for the common good and the business prosperity of the village. The pretty town of Fultonville is said to have been laid out and planned by him, and he also, with the personal aid of Mr. Thomas Robinson, effected removal of the village. In 1810 he was



Engraving by E. Williams, Albany

Yours

Geo. H. Warren

united in wedlock to Rachel, the daughter of Major Thomas Sammons, of Johnstown, N. Y., of a family creditably prominent before, during, and after the Revolution. The Sammons and Starin families being old neighbors and their male members Revolutionary compatriots, their relations had always been of the most amicable character, and after Peace had spread her wings over the land they earnestly coöperated in the industrial advancement of the communities along the Mohawk River.

John Henry Starin was the fifth of the eight children that sprang from Myndert Starin's marriage. From an early age he exhibited those striking traits to which, in their riper development, he is so largely indebted for his business success. Application, energy, concentration of purpose and a remarkable power of reflection and forecast, these were the qualities conspicuous even in his youth, and at maturity they formed the basis of his character. The sound and salutary instruction which he received at the best schools accessible to the American youth of that day served to confirm and give direction to his intellectual qualities. After graduating at Esperance Academy, in Schoharie County, he studied medicine, but he soon perceived that this occupation was ill-suited to his restless energy. Accordingly he abandoned it as a profession and became a clerk in the drug store of his brother Delancey in Fultonville. In 1856 he came to New York City, where he not only sold, but manufactured, medicinal and toilet articles. He succeeded in this calling, and several advantageous offers of partnership were made to him, which he refused. The business of arranging for the transportation of his goods involved almost daily contact with railroad and steamboat men, and it was at this period of his career that the idea occurred to him of establishing a general freight agency in this city, representing the leading railroad trunk lines. An officer of one of the most prominent of these, to whom he explained his plan, at the same time soliciting his co-operation, obtained for him the clientage of a leading road. A contract having been entered into, Mr. Starin began the undertaking with his accustomed energy, and the business increased so rapidly that he sold out his drug business and devoted himself exclusively to the new enterprise. Shortly after this the rebellion burst upon the country. During the struggle

waited in London to meet the daughter of Major Thomas Stan-
 more of London, N. Y., of a family friendly prominent before
 during and after the Revolution. The Stanmores and Stan-
 more's old neighbors and their wife's numerous Revolutionary con-
 patriots, their relations had always been of the most amiable
 character, and after Brown had spent his years over the last
 they earnestly co-operated in the industrial advancement of the
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Mr. Starin displayed conspicuous ability as an effective organizer of transportation of troops, stores and munitions of war for the Government. On repeated occasions and in the face of apparently insuperable obstacles, large bodies of hungry troops, so isolated as to be almost practically cut off from regular bases of supply, received by the prompt and skilful utilization of the vast and well organized resources at his command the food and *materiel* of which they stood in need; this, too, in far less time than they could have been otherwise supplied and, moreover, at less cost. The wondrously speedy and successful execution of his Government contracts won him high reputation as a transportation agent, and contributed in no small degree to the extension of his railroad and steamboat connection at the close of the war.

In the lapse of years since then Mr. Starin's business has enormously increased. The lighterage and handling of freight of the leading railroads which have their great focal centre in New York have been and are in the hands of Mr. Starin, and the contracts involving this business and its various ramifications are constantly increasing. The steamboat and freight lines of Mr. Starin, his immense business establishments and receptacles for freight on our river front, are too familiar to Gothamites to need more than a passing mention. But in the business community his famous energy, his skill in the handling of gigantic contracts, the wonderful system which signalizes every branch of his vast business, are the admiration of railroad and steamboat men. His talent for organization was conspicuously shown at the recent centennial celebration, when, in the grand display of our naval force and merchant marine on the North and East Rivers, he was entrusted with the arrangement and conduct of the latter division of the pageant. It is also a fact in his favor that should not be forgotten by Mr. Starin's townsmen that, when the holding of the World's Fair in 1892 was proposed, Mr. Starin offered to guarantee on behalf of the owners of steam transportation in this harbor that at least \$500,000 would be subscribed by them alone toward the successful consummation of the enterprise.

Besides the enormous plant of his vast establishment and his fleet of vessels, steamboats, tugs, propellers, lighters, barges, car floats, grain boats, floating elevators and dry docks, Mr. Starin is a large real estate owner here and elsewhere. Among the most

John Henry Starn

Mr. Starn displayed conspicuous ability as an effective organizer and transportation of troops, stores and munitions of war for the Government. On repeated occasions and in the face of apparently insuperable obstacles large bodies of hungry troops so isolated as to be almost practically cut off from regular lines of supply, were fed by the prompt and efficient utilization of the vast and varied resources at his command. The food and necessities of which they stood in need; this too in the few days that they could have been otherwise supplied and munitions of war sent. The remarkably steady and successful execution of his Government contracts won him high reputation as a transportation agent and contributed in no small degree to the extension of his railroad and steamboat connection at the close of the war.

In the lapse of years since then Mr. Starn's business has enormously increased. The lighters and landing of freight of the leading railroads which have their great lines in New York have been and are in the hands of Mr. Starn and the country is enjoying this business and the various connections are constantly increasing. The steamboat and freight lines of Mr. Starn are the most important business establishments and transporters for freight on the river front are too familiar to Philadelphia to need more than a passing mention. That in the business community his famous name, his skill in the handling of gigantic enterprises, the successful system which organizes every branch of his vast business, are the admiration of railroad and steamboat men. His talent for organization was conspicuously shown at the recent centennial celebration when in the grand display of our naval force and marauding machine on the North and East Rivers, he was entrusted with the arrangement and conduct of the latter division of the pageant. It is also a fact in his favor that should not be forgotten by Mr. Starn's business that when the holding of the World's Fair in 1893 was proposed, Mr. Starn offered to guarantee on behalf of the owners of steam transportation in this harbor that at least \$200,000 would be subscribed by them alone toward the successful consummation of the enterprise. Besides the enormous plant of his vast establishment and his fleet of vessels, steamships, tug boats, lighters, lighters, barges, etc., floats, grain boats, floating elevators and dry docks, Mr. Starn is a large real estate owner here and elsewhere, among the most

picturesque of his possessions is his extensive and admirably managed stock farm, near Fultonville, N. Y., where not only is some of the choicest stock in any racing or trotting stud in America to be found, but far better than this from a humanitarian point, its care and conduct gives employment to scores of the industrious among the rural population of the neighborhood.

Mr. Starin is not less widely known to the Summer excursion-going people of New York than to the business community. His boats laden with pleasure seekers run everywhere, and those to Glen Island, which at lavish expense he has converted into a veritable fairy land, are particularly delightful and notable. The newsboys of New York also know him well as the free donor for many years of his boats and barges for their excursions under the direction of Mr. O'Connor, of the News-Boys' Home. In the same connection his name is familiar to the Grand Army of the Republic, the policemen, the firemen and many others.

Mr. Starin's public life, which of itself forms a most important episode in his career, began with his appointment as postmaster of Fultonville, in 1848, a function he satisfactorily exercised until 1852. In 1876 he became a Congressional candidate on the Republican ticket in the Twentieth District, comprising Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga and Schenectady Counties. He was elected, served his term, and was renominated by the Republicans in 1878, and received 17,735 votes, while the Democratic nominee received 10,878 and the candidate of the Greenback Labor party polled 3,585. Consistency, moderation, fidelity to party and sagacity, marked his Congressional career. Before the XLVth Congress finished its session he was urged to accept a third nomination. No more fitting exposition of his political views can be given than the subjoined letter to Mr. A. C. Churchill, of Schenectady:

"NEW YORK, July 3, 1880.

"My Dear Sir: Your communication of the 1st inst., in which you are good enough to express a warm desire that I should consent to become a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Twentieth District, has been duly received. In reply I must say to you, as I have to other esteemed friends, that I have fully determined not to seek for a re-nomination. Further than this I will

picture of his possession is his extensive and admirably managed stock farm, near Fallsville, N. Y., where not only is some of the finest stock in any section of the State, but in America to be found, but far better than this from a business point of view and conduct gives employment to scores of the laboring class among the rural population of the neighborhood.

Mr. Starns is not less widely known to the summer excursion going people of New York than to the business community. His estate is situated with pleasant views in every direction, and close to Glen Island, which at last he has converted into a veritable fairy land, and particularly delightful and notable. The newspapers of New York also know him well as the first owner for many years of his estate and largely for their assistance under the direction of Mr. O'Connor, of the New-York Herald. In the same connection his name is familiar to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Soldiers' Home, and many other.

Mr. Starns's public life, which of itself forms a most important episode in his career, began with his appointment as Justice of the Peace in 1848, a position he ably and successfully discharged until 1852. In 1850 he became a Congressional candidate on the Free-Soil ticket in the Twenty-third District, comprising Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga and Schoharie Counties. He was elected, served his term, and was re-elected by the Republicans in 1852, and received 17,712 votes, while the Democratic ticket received 10,818 and the candidate of the Free-Soil ticket, party polled 2,552. Consistency, moderation, fidelity to party and especially marked his Congressional career. Before the XXVth Congress finished its session he was urged to accept a third nomination. No more fitting exposition of his political views can be given than the appended letter to Mr. A. C. Churchill, of Schenectady:

"My Dear Sir: Your communication of the 1st inst. in which you are good enough to express a warm desire that I should consent to become a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Twenty-third District has been duly received. In reply I must say to you, as I have to other renowned friends, that I have fully determined not to seek for a re-nomination. Further than this I will

say to you frankly, that I would not accept the position were it tendered to me. At the same time, however, I beg to assure you in the most positive terms that I am deeply sensible of the obligation which your kind confidence and that of my other friends has placed upon me. For the generous support which I have heretofore received from the citizens of my district—support which has in many cases been given without regard to political predilection—I shall ever feel profoundly grateful. In the same connection I may be permitted to add that throughout the Congressional terms which I have served it has been my aim to so act that I might deserve the approval of intelligent and right minded men of my own and other parties. If I have succeeded in this my highest ambition is gratified, and I shall esteem myself more than compensated for any sacrifice of personal business interest which attention to my public duties has involved. If it be the verdict of my constituents that I have not neglected the trust which they reposed in me I shall be satisfied.

“But without regard to my own feelings in the matter, I have noticed that there is among Republicans everywhere a growing sentiment in favor of rotation in office. I can see no public or party necessity which calls for an exception in my case. There are a number of staunch men and true Republicans in the district who desire and deserve the place which I have held for two terms, and who would discharge its many responsible duties far more acceptably than I have been capable of doing. These, my dear sir, are my chief reasons for declining the honor which you and other lenient friends would confer upon me.

“In conclusion let me say that I regard the coming political canvass as being in many respects the most important we have ever known. Some of the most momentous questions which ever presented themselves to a free people must be decided by it. I trust more earnestly than I can express that they may be decided well and wisely. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that in my opinion the best interests of the Union demand the success of the presidential ticket nominated by the Republican National Convention. The work of our great party, the party of progress, of enlightenment and liberty, is not yet complete. It will not be complete until every citizen of the United States is able to freely cast his

say to you frankly, that I would not accept the position were it tendered to me. At the same time, however, I lay in wait for you in the next possible danger that I was directly sensible of the obligation which your kind confidence and that of my other friends has placed upon me. For the handsome support which I have been able to receive from the millions of my district—support which has in many cases been given without regard to political considerations—I shall ever feel personally grateful. In the same connection I may be permitted to add that throughout the Congressional term which I have served it has been my aim to do so that I might deserve the approval of intelligent and right minded men of my own and other parties. If I have succeeded in this my highest ambition is gratified, and I shall esteem myself more than compensated for any sacrifice of personal business interest which attention to my public duties has involved. If it be the verdict of my constituents that I have not neglected the trust which they reposed in me I shall be satisfied.

"That without regard to my own feelings in the matter, I have noticed that there is among Republicans everywhere a prevailing sentiment in favor of rotation in office. I can see no public or party necessity which calls for an exception in my case. There are a number of staunch men and true Republicans in the district who desire and deserve the place which I have held for two terms, and who would discharge its many responsible duties far more acceptably than I have been capable of doing. These, my dear sir, are my chief reasons for declining the honor which you and other lenient friends would confer upon me.

"In conclusion let me say that I regard the coming political year as being in many respects the most important we have ever known. Some of the most momentous questions which ever presented themselves to a free people must be decided by it. I trust more earnestly than I can express that they may be decided well and wisely. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that in my opinion the best interest of the Union demand the success of the present ticket nominated by the Republican National Convention. The work of our great party, the party of progress of civilization and liberty, is not yet complete. It will not be complete until every citizen of the United States is able to freely and

ballot and is assured that when cast it will be fairly counted. The prosecution of this work may be safely committed to the hands of James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur. Believing this, and even though my own place in the contest will be that of a private in the ranks, you may rest assured that I will spare no honorable effort which may tend to complete Republican success.

"I remain very truly yours,

"JOHN H. STARIN."

One of the most agreeable incidents in the career of Mr. Starin, and one which will doubtless always give much satisfaction to his children and those who come after them, occurred at Starin Place, Fultonville, New York, a short time ago. Starin Place, to which reference has already been made, consists of upwards of 1,200 acres of land situated upon the high hills which slope back from the picturesque Mohawk Valley.

Upon this property has been erected a palatial homestead, surrounded by many acres laid out in walks, drives, lawns and flower gardens, and embellished by stately greenhouses, graperies, fish ponds, a deer park, artificial waterfalls, a race track, bowling alley and gymnasium, together with many rare semi-tropical plants and a number of pieces of statuary in bronze and marble.

About two years ago it occurred to a number of gentlemen who were visitors at this ideal summer home, that it would be a good idea to present to it impersonally a bronze statue of its founder, to be erected upon the place and remain in the custody of a representative of the Starin family to be chosen by the donors. To carry out this idea Mr. George E. Bissell, the distinguished sculptor, was called upon, and the result was the modeling and casting of a bronze statue of Mr. Starin, which is in every way a work of art. The figure is eight feet high, and is supported by a pedestal of Quincy granite ten feet high and ornamented by reliefs in bronze of "Commerce," "Legislation," "Agriculture" and "Public Works." The pedestal is upon a base of rough and massive field stones four feet high, and the effect of the work, placed as it is upon a commanding knoll in the midst of extensive and well kept grounds, is most attractive. This fitting tribute to their friend was presented by Frank Hiscock, Geo. C. Clausen, Joel B. Er-

ballot and is required that when cast it will be fairly counted. The presentation of this work may be safely committed to the hands of James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur. The history of this and even though my own place in the contest will be that of a private in the ranks, you may rest assured that I will spare no personal effort which may tend to complete the political career.

"I remain very truly yours,

John H. Brown."

One of the most agreeable incidents in the career of Mr. Brown and one which will doubtless always give much satisfaction to his children and those who come after them, occurred at Staten Place, Baltimore, New York, a short time ago. When John Brown, to which reference has already been made, comes to spend of 1,200 acres of land situated upon the high hills which slope down from the historic Mount Vernon Valley.

Upon this property has been erected a superb homestead, one rounded by many acres laid out in walks, drives, lawns and lawns, gardens, and embellished by stately greenhouses, conservatories, ponds, a deer park, with an artificial lake, a race track, bowling alley and gymnasium, together with many fine architectural points and a number of pieces of statuary in houses and outside.

About two years ago it occurred to a certain gentleman who was visiting at this most important home, that it would be a good idea to present to it impersonally a bronze statue of its founder, to be erected upon the lawn and remain in the custody of a representative of the Brown family to be chosen by the donors. To carry out this idea Mr. George E. Russell, the distinguished sculptor, was called upon and the result was the modeling and casting of a bronze statue of Mr. Brown, which is in every way a work of art. The figure is eight feet high, and is supported by a pedestal of Quincy granite ten feet high and ornamented by tablets in bronze of "Commerce," "Legislation," "Agriculture," and "Public Works." The pedestal is upon a base of rough and massive field stones four feet high and the effect of the work, placed as it is upon a commanding knoll in the midst of extensive and well kept grounds, is most attractive. This fitting tribute to their illustrious ancestor was presented by Frank H. Russell, Geo. C. Chase, Joel H. H.

hardt, Henry W. Schmidt, Henry F. Dimock, Charles C. Clausen, Elihu Root and Howard Carroll, gentlemen whom it is needless to state have achieved distinction either in legislation, the law, commerce or literature.

On Tuesday, Oct. 7th, 1890, Mr. Starin being in Europe, the gentlemen having the matter in charge took the opportunity to unveil the statue. The ceremony was simple but most impressive. Some two hundred of the friends and neighbors of "the Commodore," as he is familiarly called throughout the Mohawk Valley, assembled around the statue, and at the appointed time were joined by Mrs. Starin and her children and grand children, together with the Hon. Joel B. Erhardt, Collector of the Port of New York; the Hon. Edward Wemple, Comptroller of the State of New York; the Hon. A. J. Dittenhoefer, Mr. Henry W. Schmidt, Mr. E. E. Gedney, Mr. Ormand G. Smith, Mr. George E. Bissell, the sculptor; the Hon. Elihu Root, the distinguished jurist; and Mr. Howard Carroll, all of whom had traveled from New York for the purpose of being present. Judge Dittenhoefer introduced Elihu Root, who, upon behalf of his associates, made the following happy speech of presentation:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: We all know how common an occurrence it is for individuals and communities to say very good things about men who are dead, to write epitaphs of fulsome praise, to chisel in marble heroic sentences of adulation, when they can give no glow of satisfaction, inspire no throb of gratification in the heart of the man whose memory is commemorated.

"Some of the near personal friends of Mr. Starin, friends who know him best and consequently appreciate him most highly, have recognized the fact that of all the actors in this busy, struggling nineteenth century life of ours, no one is more filled with the vitality of energy, work and progress than he; and so it seemed eminently proper to them that they should express their thought regarding him and say what they had to say of him while he is alive. And they determined to express their thoughts in bronze. His characteristic modesty would, I am afraid, have prevented the carrying out of this project if he were in this country. But he is now traveling in foreign lands, enjoying a period of much needed and well deserved rest, and his friends take the opportunity, without his knowledge,

to present impersonally to Starin Place, which his genius and industry has created, this representation of himself. They do this in the hope that when he returns he may find in it an evidence of the esteem in which he is held. Long may it stand to fittingly commemorate the lovely and lovable character of the man whom it well portrays."

As Mr. Root ceased speaking Miss Marguerite Spraker, Mr. Starin's youngest granddaughter, a sunny haired and charming lass of eight Summers, cut the string which held the American ensign round the statue and it dropped to the ground, revealing the well known form and features of the gentleman whom it was designed to represent. Then, in response to Mr. Root, Mr. Howard Carroll, whose wife, it is perhaps needless to state, is the youngest daughter of Mr. Starin, upon behalf of the family, accepted the statue in the following address:

"If, Mr. Root, ladies and gentlemen, if this magnificent statue of its founder were presented to Starin Place solely because of any merit he may have as a personality, only because of any distinction he may have achieved as an individual, it would, from my point of view, be neither modest nor seemly for his representatives to say more than that they were profoundly grateful to over generous friends for the high honor and esteem in which the head of their house was held by those friends.

"But I am sure from what I know of the motives which have controlled and which underlie this presentation, that while the gentlemen who make it have for Mr. Starin respect, regard, aye, even affection, deep seated, heartfelt and sincere, nevertheless they had in mind in the erection of this bronze not so much the man, as the grand type of American citizenship of which we can claim with all modesty that he is an example.

"If any man may say he is an American, *he* may make that claim. He was born among these Mohawk hills, as was his father, and his father, and his father before him. The conditions under which they lived and under which his early life was passed did much to mold him to that type of manhood which we honor to-day.

"His childhood was not an easy one. Their lives were spent fighting for life.

to present impersonally to Starns those which his friends and relatives had created, this representation of himself. They do this in the hope that when he returns he may find in it an evidence of the esteem in which he is held. I am sure it stands as fittingly and memorably the joyful and lovable character of the man whom it well portrays."

As Mr. Root ceased speaking, Miss Margaret Starns, Mr. Starns's youngest granddaughter, a young lady and charming lass of eight summers, cut the string which held the American emblem round the statue and it dropped to the ground, revealing a well known form and features of the gentleman whom it was designed to represent. Then in response to Mr. Root, Mr. Howard Carroll, whose wife it is perhaps needless to say is the youngest daughter of Mr. Starns, upon behalf of the family, accepted the statue in the following address:

"If, Mr. Root, ladies and gentlemen, if this magnificent statue of its founder were presented to George Fiske solely because of my merit he may have as a personality, only because of my distinction he may have achieved as an individual, it would seem my point of view, he neither modest nor worthy for the representation. To say more than that they were profoundly grateful to our generous friends for the high honor and esteem in which the land of their home was held by these friends."

"But I am sure that I know of the motives which have controlled and which underlie this presentation, that while the gentlemen who make it have for Mr. Starns respect, regard, awe, even affection, deep respect, heartfelt and sincere reverence, they had in mind in the erection of this monument not so much the man, as the grand type of American citizenship of which we can claim with all modesty that he is an example."

"If any man may say he is an American, as may make that claim, he was born among these gloomy hills, as was his father, and his father, and his father before him. The conditions under which they lived and under which his early life was passed did much to mold him to that type of manhood which we honor today."

"His childhood was not an easy one. Their lives were spent fighting for life."

"Just think of it! Less than one hundred years ago this valley, this very spot upon which you have erected the choicest product of a Parisian workshop, though brought into being by an American mind, this valley was a wilderness; this spot the midst of a jungle. It is true that here and there upon the hill tops a clearing had been cut, and hardy settlers, braving many dangers, literally battling for possession of the soil, had made for themselves primitive homes. But where great cities now stand, giant forest trees then towered; roads were almost unknown and the valleys were for the most part untrodden labyrinths.

"What a marvel! to be born surrounded by wild beasts, to watch the retreating footsteps of savage tribes, yet to live to witness not only the first steps, but the highest achievements of an advanced civilization. This was the lot of the father of the man whose statue you have just unveiled.

"Let me repeat that these remarkable conditions, the conditions under which his early life was passed, did very much to make of him the man who has since been found worthy to take a place in the nation's highest council. The people of his village, as it was then, were constantly engaged in a struggle to live. At the same time they were contented and hopeful; they were inspired by kindly sympathies which sprang from common needs. All intercourse was upon a level. No man envied his neighbor, for nowhere did the selfish or ostentatious display of ill-gotten wealth put poverty to shame. It was in such a community and under such conditions that John H. Starin was born and passed his childhood. He was taught by his surroundings that exclusiveness is not one of the marks of distinction. He learned in infancy that no man in this country is born better than another, that the most exalted in the land may learn many a useful lesson from the humblest. He has never forgotten these truths. Indeed his life has been a striking exemplification of them. He has never forgotten his native Mohawk hills. He went from them a poor young man. He returned to them with wealth beyond his wildest dreams. He remains in them to spend that wealth among the people who knew him when he was poor. He has no false pride. He is proud of his early struggles. He is a typical American. So believing, and

"Just think of it! Less than one hundred years ago this valley
this very spot upon which you have erected the choicest product
of a Persian workshop, though brought into being by an Arab
hand, this valley was a wilderness; this spot the midst of a
jungle. It is true that here and there upon the hill tops a shag-
gy had been cut and barely settled, having many houses, their
ally battling for possession of the soil had made for themselves
primitive houses. But where great cities now stand, great towns
were then towers; roads were almost unknown and the valleys
were for the most part unpopulated islands."

"What a marvel! to be born surrounded by wild beasts, to watch
the wildest fountains of savage tribes, yet to live in witness not
only the first steps but the highest achievements of an advanced
civilization. This was the lot of the father of the man whose
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they were inspired by kindly sympathies which spring from
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tempt display of ill-gotten wealth put poverty to shame. It
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John H. Harris was born and passed his childhood. He was
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turned to them with wealth beyond his wildest dreams. He re-
mains in them to spend that wealth among the people who gave
him when he was poor. He has no false pride. He is proud of
his early struggles. He is a typical American. So believing, and

believing further that to honor this type is the purpose of this meeting, I accept; in the name of the sweet lady, true wife and fond mother whose gentle influence has done so much to make John H. Starin what he is; in her name and upon behalf of our family I accept this magnificent work of art.

"Let it stand as an evidence of the fact that so long as our glorious flag shall fly the highest honors in this land are open to the poorest boy. Let it stand as a monument to brains, pluck and work. Let it stand a monument to open handed generosity and kindness of heart. And when the time shall come—may it be far distant, O ye powers above—when the time shall come for its original to go to his fathers; then, when all jealousy, all envy shall have been buried under the flowers of appreciation and love, let those who look upon it say, as well they may: This is the statue of a man who won great distinction through great trial; this is the statue of a man who always had a helping hand for the needy and the poor; this is the statue of a man who, even in the hour of his greatest triumph, was always ready to welcome and greet the humblest friend of his youth; this is the statue of John Henry Starin."

Among the numerous telegrams and letters which were received in connection with the unveiling, the following are of special interest. The United States Senator for the State of New York sent this telegram:

"SYRACUSE, Oct. 6, 1890.

"TO THE HON. HOWARD CARROLL, NEW YORK:

"I regret exceedingly that I cannot unite with Messrs. Root, Erhardt and others in unveiling the statue of Mr. Starin, and in other ways showing our friendship and respect for him at Starin Place to-morrow. Pressing duties retain me here. Please express my regret and esteem to Mrs. Starin and your family.

"FRANK HISCOCK."

The following gem of composition came from the world-famous president of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad:

belonging further that to honor this type in the person of this meeting, I accept; in the name of the women, true wife and fond mother whose gentle influence has done so much to make John H. Starns what he is; in her name and upon behalf of our family, I accept this magnificent work of art.

"Let it stand as an evidence of the fact that no long as our eyes roam here, shall the highest honors in the land are open to the poorest boy. Let it stand as a monument to justice, truth and work. Let it stand a monument to open minded generosity and kindness of heart. And when the time shall come—may it be far distant, O ye powers above—when the time shall come for us original to go to his father; then, when all justice, all equity shall have been buried under the power of speculation and force, let them who look upon it say, as well they may: This is the statue of a man who was great distinction through great truth; this is the statue of a man who always had a helping hand for the needy and the poor; this is the statue of a man who, even in the hour of his greatest triumph, was always ready to welcome and give the humblest friend of his youth; this is the statue of John Henry Starns."

Among the numerous telegrams and letters which were received in connection with the unveiling, the following are of special interest. The United States Senator for the State of New York sent this telegram:

"Saratoga, Oct. 4, 1890.

"To the Hon. Howard Chandler, New York:

"I regret exceedingly that I cannot unite with Messrs. Hunt, Ehrhart and others in unveiling the statue of Mr. Starns, and in other ways showing our friendship and respect for him at Starns Place to-morrow. Loving letters remain me here. Please to pass my regret and esteem to Mr. Starns and your family.

"FRANK HISCOCK."

The following poem of composition came from the world-famous President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad:

"NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

"MY DEAR MR. CARROLL: On my return to town a week after the 7th I find your letter notifying me of the unveiling of the statue of Mr. John H. Starin at Fultonville on that day. I deeply regret that I did not know of the date in time so that if unable to attend I might have sent a letter indicating as far as language would permit my appreciation of the character, career and public spirit of Mr. Starin. The much discussed question of what constitutes a typical American is best answered by living examples. The young man who, with no better opportunities than his companions, rises so far above his surroundings as to command the attention not only of the community in which he was born, but of the larger constituency of the State and of the nation, who is successful in business, distinguished in public life and fills in a large measure the duties of a benevolent and sympathetic citizen, is the product of American institutions and the best evidence of the opportunities they offer.

"It is difficult for me to speak in measured phrases of Mr. Starin, because twenty-five years of intimate acquaintance with him has continuously increased my esteem for the man and my affection for my friend. Starin Place and the statue will last long, but not longer than the memory of the distinguished citizen whom they commemorate.

"I am very truly your friend,

"CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW."

Mr. Starin has now been for many years one of the leading business men of New York. His early experience with poverty, the close application which it was necessary for him to exhibit in his years of youth, the economy and attention to details which he was obliged to display, have borne their fruit in him since. He has always been master of his business, even in the smallest details. He organized it, and himself directed every step in its growth. His was no fortuitous rise. He inherited no wealth; he was trained in other occupations, and this business he created from its foundation. Many able men have succeeded to enterprises begun and well started by others, if not already highly successful. This was not his case. Yet his is the largest harbor naval

John Henry Starns

New York, Oct. 12

"My dear Mr. Garrison: In my return to town a week after the 7th I find your letter and find it one of the most interesting letters of Mr. John H. Starns at present. I am sorry to regret that I did not know of the date in time so that I might attend I might have sent a letter mentioning as far as language would permit my appreciation of the character, energy and public spirit of Mr. Starns. The much discussed question of what constitutes a typical American is best answered by living examples. The young man who with no better opportunities than his countryman rises so far above his surroundings as to command the attention not only of the community in which he was born, but of the larger community of the State and of the nation, who is ever ready to perform distinguished in public life and fills in a large measure the duties of a benevolent and sympathetic citizen in the conduct of American institutions and the best evidence of the uprightness of their life.

"It is difficult for me to speak in measured phrases of Mr. Starns because twenty-five years of intimate acquaintance with him has continuously increased my esteem for the man and my affection for my friend. His place and the state will last long, but not longer than the memory of the distinguished citizen whom they commemorate.

"I am very truly your friend,
"CHARLES M. TOWN"

Mr. Starns has now been for many years one of the leading business men of New York. His early experience with poverty, the close application which it was necessary for him to exhibit in his years of youth, his economy and attention to details which he was obliged to display, have borne their fruit in him since. He has always been master of his business even in the smallest details. He organized it, and himself directed every step in its growth. He was no fortune teller. He inherited no wealth; he was trained in other occupations, and this business he entered upon its foundation. Many able men have succeeded in enterprises begun and well started by others, it not always highly successful. This was not his case. Yet he is the largest factor in the

service of the kind in the United States, if not in the world. The list of his vessels reaches up into the hundreds, their size varying from vessels three hundred feet long down to the smallest lighter. Every operation of commerce is performed by them. Mr. Starin has not only been extremely successful in his business ventures, but has found time to take a large part in the affairs of this great city and State. He has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since 1874. Upon the death of Horatio Seymour in 1880, he was elected President of the Saratoga Monument Association. This organization was made for the purpose of erecting upon the battle ground back of Schuylerville an appropriate shaft to mark the place where the Americans met the British and Hessian forces in 1777 and defeated them. It was this battle which secured for us the open support of France, and was one of the three chief contests of the Revolution—Bunker Hill, the beginning of hostilities, which showed that we could fight; Saratoga, that proved that we were able to meet a first class army from England on equal terms, and Yorktown, which closed the war. Other battles were sanguinary, but each of these were followed by far reaching consequences. Many years ago the citizens of Massachusetts raised their shaft in Charlestown, and Congress did honors to the victors at Yorktown. But had it not been for Mr. Starin no monument would yet have been erected at Saratoga. He obtained a gift of \$30,000 from Congress; he subscribed liberally himself, and he induced others to give. His memory will be forever associated with these sacred grounds. He is a trustee of Union College, and a member of more than thirty clubs and societies of a public nature. With the leading men of all parties in the Union he has been at all times in familiar acquaintance, and he enjoyed the intimate friendship of Presidents Grant, Garfield and Arthur. But beyond all his achievements in business and public life his friends place the fact that he has not been spoiled by his increase in means, his heart beating as warmly for the poor and distressed as ever it did. His private benefactions, his deeds of kindness have been numberless, though the world knows little of them. As has been well said he is a typical American, and his city and the State may well be proud of him.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.

Twenty years have passed since the venerable form of Gulian Crommelin Verplanck was laid to rest in the old cemetery at Fish-kill, beside his father and grandfather. There are few now who remember his noble, intellectual face and recall his charming conversational powers. From the interesting biographical sketch by Judge Daly, and from some old family letters, the material for this little memoir is taken.

Mr. Verplanck* was born at his grandfather's house in Wall Street in 1786. His mother died while he was an infant, and he was brought up by his grandmother, Judith Verplanck, daughter of Daniel Crommelin, of Amsterdam. At the early age of fifteen years he was graduated from Columbia College, and afterward studied law in the office of Edward Livingston, and was admitted to the bar by Chancellor, then Chief Justice, Kent, at the age of twenty-one.

In 1811 he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John Ward Fenno, of Boston. This marriage with a lady of great charm of

* Gulian Crommelin Verplanck, LL. D., was for more than fifty years one of the best known among literary men of New York. He was born in that city in 1786; graduated at Columbia College in 1801; studied law with Edward Livingston; was admitted to the bar in 1807, and made his first appearance in public as a Fourth of July orator in the North Dutch Reformed Church in 1809. In 1811 he was a principal in the defence of a student of Columbia College during the commencement exercises at Trinity Church, and was fined by Mayor De Witt Clinton for an infraction of law. The matter assumed a political aspect, and some of Mr. Verplanck's earlier literary efforts were in the form of political writings, the most noted of which was "The State Triumvirate," a sharp satire aimed at De Witt Clinton and his friends. In 1811 Mr. Verplanck married Miss Eliza Fenno, by whom he had two children, one of whom survives. In 1813 he became a contributor to the *Analectic Magazine*, edited by Washington Irving. He went to Europe in 1816, and remained two years. On his return he delivered an anniversary discourse before the New York Hospital, which gave him a great literary reputation. He became an earnest politician, and was elected a member of the New York Assembly in 1819 by the "Bucktail" party, opposed to Clinton. He was appointed a professor in the Union Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1825 he was elected to Congress. On retiring from that position he devoted himself mainly to literary pursuits. In a discourse before the literary societies

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK

Twenty years have passed since the venerable form of Gulian C. Verplanck was laid to rest in the old cemetery at Flat Hill beside his father and grandfather. There are few now who remember his noble, intellectual face and recall his charming conversational powers. From the interesting life of the late Judge Laff, and from some old family letters, the material for this little memoir is taken.

Mr. Verplanck was born at his grandfather's house in Flat Hill in 1784. His mother died while he was an infant and he was brought up by his grandmother, Judith Verplanck, daughter of Daniel Crounse, of Amsterdam. At the early age of fifteen years he was graduated from Columbia College, and afterwards studied law in the office of Edward Livingston, and was admitted to the bar at Charleston, then called South Carolina, in the year 1804.

In 1811 he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Ward, Esq., of Boston. This marriage was a happy one, and the result of

the union was a family of five children. Mr. V. was for some time a member of the New York State Senate, and was twice elected to the office of Mayor of New York. He was born in the year 1784, graduated at Columbia College in 1804, studied law with Livingston, and was admitted to the bar in 1804, and from his first appearance in public as a lawyer he enjoyed a high reputation. In 1811 he was a candidate in the election of a member of Congress, but was defeated. During the commencement exercises at South Carolina, and was elected by the De Witt Clinton for an oration of law. The oration contained a political aspect, and some of Mr. Verplanck's earlier literary efforts were in the form of political writings, the most noted of which was "The State of New York," a pamphlet published at the De Witt Clinton and his friends. In 1811 Mr. Verplanck married Miss Elizabeth, by whom he had two children, one of whom survived. In 1812 he became a contributor to the American Spectator, edited by Washington Irving. He went to Europe in 1816, and remained two years. On his return he delivered an anniversary discourse before the New York Hospital, which gave him a great literary reputation. He became an editor of the "Herald," and was elected a member of the New York Academy in 1820. He was appointed a member of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1821. He was elected to Congress. On retiring from that position he devoted himself mainly to literary pursuits. In a discourse before the Literary Society

manner and personal beauty was one of great happiness, but early clouded over by the delicate health of Mrs. Verplanck, which necessitated a change of climate, but too late to save the life of this lovely and long lamented lady, who died in Paris in May, 1817, leaving her husband a widower, as he remained all his life.

Mr. Verplanck had left his children at his father's house at Fish-kill-on-the-Hudson, and wrote to his sister, who had charge of them, from Amsterdam in September, 1817: "Your account of my children increases my desire to return. I should like very well to see Italy, but I cannot think of buying that pleasure at so dear a rate as another Winter's absence.

"The desire of seeing the land of 'Arms and Arts and Liberty' was the strongest inclination of the kind I ever felt, and I feel some gratification in the thought that I have sacrificed it, once to the comfort of Eliza, and a second time to her children. This reflection fully compensates me for any regret I may hereafter feel on the subject."

The letter which announced the death of Mrs. Verplanck to her sister Maria, the wife of Recorder J. O. Hoffman, contains these touching lines: "It is now over, and you know the worst. For three months my heart has been constantly torn by anxiety, but I now feel a calmness and tranquillity of mind in which I trust you

Columbia College in 1830, he paid a generous tribute to the character of De Witt Clinton (who died in 1828), with whom he so long quarrelled through the press, in which he said: "Whatever of party animosity might have blinded me to his merits died away long before his death."

Mr. Verplanck was elected to the State Senate in 1838, and was a controlling power in the Court of Errors. Through his life he had been a diligent student of Shakespeare, and in 1847 he completed the editing of a new edition of his works, published by Harper & Bros. In this task he exhibited much erudition. For more than fifty years he was a trustee of the Society Library, forty-four years a regent of the University of the State of New York, twenty-six years a vestryman of Trinity Church, twenty-four years president of the Board of Emigration, an active member of the New York Historical Society, many years one of the Governors of the New York Hospital, a trustee of Columbia College, a member of the Sketch Club, and a working member of the Century Club. But while he was liberal in giving his personal attention to the management of various institutions, he was never a contributor of pecuniary aid to any of the benevolent and charitable institutions of the city. He was the inheritor of a liberal competence, but his estate was not very large at the time of his death, in March, 1870.—*Lossing*.

will participate. E.'s was indeed the death of the righteous; her sufferings were long and severe, she had much bodily pain, and was deeply afflicted at the idea of expiring far from her friends and leaving no remembrance of herself in the minds of her children—but most assuredly she was made perfect by these sufferings. Nothing could be more fervent, more humble, yet more confident than her piety, purer and stronger than her faith, or more sincere and profound than her repentance for those sins of omission and faults of temper (you know how few and small they were) with which she reproached herself. She received the communion from the hands of the Rev. Mr. Pepys, the chaplain of the British Legation. I felt during the last hours and I still feel a conviction of her happiness so strong and assured that it seems to be given from heaven. I hope the idea is neither presumptuous nor fanatical. God knows with what bitterness I have wept, weeks and months ago, at the very fear and anticipation of this separation, and I cannot now think of the calmness with which I closed her eyes and received her last breath without astonishment as well as gratitude. You are familiar with sorrow, dearest M., and know how to bear it. I confidently trust that the same support which I feel will be given to you. E. was given to me by the Lord, and I feel that in her life and in her death I have been blessed. Whatever may be the course of my future life I am certain that I shall always fondly cherish her memory, because any recollection of her, though sad, will never be painful. She bequeathed you to me. Let me in some measure supply her place in your heart. She is buried in the beautiful Cimetière de Père La Chaise, next in front of the monument of the poet Delille. As to myself, I feel all the duties that crowd upon me. I desire to return home instantly to my friends and children, but I shall probably never return to Europe, and it seems a duty I owe myself and my children not to throw away the opportunity of instruction which two or three months' stay longer will afford."

From Amsterdam he wrote under date of September 4th of the same year: "I arrived here yesterday, and found all my friends well and kind as usual. I am very fond of my Dutch relations. They are among the oldest and most honorable merchants of Europe. The firm under which they trade is the name of my great-

will participate. E's was indeed the death of the light, and
 subjects were long and severe, the last night being the
 was deeply affected at the idea of leaving her from her friends
 and leaving no remembrance of herself in the minds of her still
 them—she most assuredly she was made perfect by these suffer-
 ings. Nothing could be more fervent, more humble, yet more
 confident than her holy, pure and stronger than her little or
 more fervent and personal than her experience for those who
 understand and listen to her voice how low and small they
 were with which she responded to all. She received the con-
 munion from the hands of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, the bishop of
 the British Legion. I felt under the last house and I felt the
 a conviction of her holiness in every and a sense that it seems
 to be given from heaven. I hope the Lord is making preparations
 for himself. God knows with what bitterness I have spent weeks
 and months ago at the very best and a reflection of this paper
 that and I cannot now think of the relations with which I stand
 to her and myself but her heart without attachment is well
 as grateful. I am my faithful with every heart and I am
 now to love it. I am thankful that that the same subject which
 I feel will be given to you. E was given to me by the Lord and
 I feel that to her life and in her death I have been blessed.
 Whatever may be the course of my future life I am certain that
 I shall always fondly cherish her memory because my soul has
 been of her through and will never be parted. She is precious
 you to me. Let me in some measure supply her place in your
 heart. She is buried in the beautiful cemetery at New Orleans
 next to front of the monument of the great British. As to my-
 self, I feel all the duties that were upon me. I desire to return
 home honestly to my friends and children, but I shall probably
 never return to Europe and it seems a duty I owe myself and my
 children not to throw away the opportunity of instruction which
 two or three months' stay here will afford.

From Amsterdam he wrote under date of September 14th of the
 same year: "I arrived here yesterday, and found all my friends
 well and kind as usual. I am very fond of my Dutch relations.
 They are among the noblest and most honorable members of Eu-
 rope. The firm under which they trade is the name of my great-

grandfather, who has been dead many years. In every part of Europe in which I have been I have heard of some act of generosity in honor of this house. Mr. G., who speaks of them in the highest terms, will not, however, allow them to be taken as a specimen of Dutch merchants, and maintains that my friends owe all their liberal notions to their great-grandfather's having been born in America. The weather is very fine; indeed I have never seen Holland but in fine weather. Faderland always smiles upon me."

From Edinburgh he wrote: "The first thing which struck me in Scotland was the total change of manners. After having been chilled for two months with the coldness, distance and gloom of English manners, I cannot describe to you how strongly I felt and still feel the contrast of Scotch cordiality, welcome, openness, hospitality—in short, of all a traveler could wish in a people among whom he is a stranger. As to the town, 'My own romantic town,' Scott calls it; and it is the only city I ever saw which deserves the name of romantic, and never was a happier epithet."

After his return to America Mr. Verplanck was much occupied with the duties of public life, having been elected to the Legislature in 1819 as a member from the city of New York, which he continued to represent in the Assembly during the years 1820, 1821, 1822 and 1823. He was about this time appointed a professor in the General Theological Seminary, and before his retirement from the Legislature he published a volume on the Nature and Uses of the Evidences of Revealed Religion, a work of sterling merit. In 1825 Mr. Verplanck was elected to Congress from the City of New York, and continued to be a member of the House of Representatives for eight years, or until 1833.

"It was," says Judge Daly, "one of the most exciting periods of political history, and in which he was an influential actor. It was chiefly through his instrumentality that the law of copyright was extended from twenty-eight to forty-eight years, in recognition of which a public dinner was given to him in this city. Upon retiring from Congress he devoted himself more especially to literary pursuits. In 1838 he was elected to the State Senate, where he served four years. He was for more than fifty years a trustee of the Society Library; for forty-four years a Regent of the University of the State of New York; for twenty-six years he was

transformation, who has been dead many years. In every part of Europe in which I have been I have heard of some sort of memorial to him in the house. Mr. C. who speaks of them in the highest terms, will not, however, allow them to be taken as a specimen of British monuments and monuments. He says that one of the most liberal notions in the world is that of the living man being in a house. The memorial is very high indeed I have never seen it. He said that he had written, "I should always call upon me." From Edinburgh he wrote, "The first thing which struck me in Scotland was the total change of manner." After having been abroad for two months with the various changes and changes of English manners, I cannot describe to you how strongly I felt and still feel the contrast of Scotch courtesy, generous, open, hospitable, in short, of all a traveler could wish to find in a people among whom he is a stranger. As to the town, Mr. C. says something to the effect that it is the only one which deserves the name of a town, and that was a happy epithet." After his return to America Mr. Fay's name was much mentioned with the names of public life having been elected to the Legislature in 1812 as a member from the city of New York, which he continued to represent in the Assembly during the years 1813, 1814, 1815 and 1816. He was then the time represented a member in the House of Representatives, and before his return from the Legislature he published a volume on the "Rights and Liberties of the People of the State of New York," a work of some merit. In 1816 Mr. Fay's name was elected to Congress from the City of New York, and continued to be a member of the House of Representatives for eight years, or until 1824.

"It was," says Justice Fay, "one of the most striking periods of political history, and in which he was an influential actor. It was chiefly through his instrumentality that the law of copyright was extended from twenty-eight to forty-eight years, in recognition of which a public dinner was given to him in the city. Upon retiring from Congress he devoted himself more especially to his early pursuits. In 1825 he was elected to the State Senate, where he served four years. He was for more than fifty years a trustee of the Society Library; for forty-four years a member of the University of the State of New York; for twenty-four years he was

a member of the vestry of Trinity Church, and at his death one of the two church wardens; for twenty-four years he was president of the Board of Emigration, a public trust of the most important and onerous character, to which he attended with the most scrupulous fidelity to the last year of his life." The other offices which he filled will be rapidly passed over to conclude this little sketch briefly.

For more than fifty years a widower, his devotion to the memory of his wife was shown by the discovery after his death of her letters, rings and locks of golden hair which had been treasured for so many years in a little writing desk.

His mind was deeply religious, and the depth of these convictions was most strongly impressed upon those who knew him most intimately. Once a member of his family, supposing him to be asleep, stepped softly near him, and heard him repeating with deep reverence the words, "Eternity, eternity."

His appreciation of religious poetry was intense. When very young one of his grandchildren recalls the solemnity with which he gave Faber's poems into her hands, almost as a precious legacy. A letter to his great-grandson, written by the Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, who saw much of Mr. Verplanck during the latter years of his life, which he spent chiefly at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, will serve as a suitable ending to this memoir, for which we have so largely quoted from the biography by Chief Justice Daly, written immediately after Mr. Verplanck's death, in 1870:

"To Gulian C. Verplanck, now entering his third year, Christmas, 1878: You bear an honored name of delightful memory, and when I reverently recall that name the attempt is choked with an affection which finds no suitable expression in empty words. Your great-grandfather was the friend of all men, and of a type which has become well nigh obsolete. He was the soul of honor, and set off with treasures of learning the unaffected simplicity of more wholesome times. Among groups of children on a festal holiday he was king. With an abiding love for him and love to you, and hoping that in due time you may increase in all the plenitude of his virtues, believe me to be your friend and well wisher.

"FREDERICK W. SHELTON."

E. F. V. R.

a member of the young of Trinity Church, and at his death was of the two church members; for twenty years he was president of the Board of Christianization, a public trust of the most important and anxious character, to which he was devoted with the most scrupulous fidelity to the last year of his life. The other offices which he filled will be rapidly passed over to conclude this little sketch briefly.

For more than fifty years a widower, his devotion to the memory of his wife was shown by the discovery after his death of her letters, rings and locks of golden hair which had been treasured for many years in a little writing desk.

His mind was deeply religious, and the depth of the religious faith was most strongly impressed upon those who knew him most intimately. Once a member of his family, supposing him to be a selfish, selfish man, and found him repeating with deep conviction the words - "Eternity, eternity."

The expression of religious poetry was intense. When very young one of his grandfathers recalls the solemnity with which he gave Father's name into his hands, almost as a precious jewel. Later in his grandfathers' written of the Rev. Frederick W. Johnson, who was much of the Vespers during the latter years of his life, which he spent chiefly at Fiddletown, the Island will arrive as a valuable reading to the memory for which we have so largely parted from the fragments of the John Jay's edition immediately after the Vespers' edition in 1870.

"To Thomas C. Foy, now entering his third year, 1870, 1872: You have the honest name of Christian name, and when I recently a self that name the attempt is checked with an affection which has no suitable expression in empty words. Your great-grandfather was the friend of all men and of a type which has become well nigh obsolete. He was the soul of humor, and not all with treasures of learning the unadorned simplicity of more wholesome times. Among groups of children on a forest holiday he was king. With an abiding love for him and love to you, and hoping that in his time you may increase in all the pleasures of his virtues, believe me to be your friend and well wisher.

"Frederick W. Johnson."

1871, 7, 16

OLD CHELSEA.

On the 16th of August, 1750, Thomas Clarke, an officer, who gained distinction in the old French war in America, purchased an estate from Jacob Somerindyke and Teunis Somerindyke, situated on Manhattan Island. It was a farm of several hundred acres bordering the Hudson River and running eastwardly to what is now known as Seventh avenue. This estate Clarke named "Chelsea," as being the retreat of an old war-worn veteran who had seen much service in the British army. Soon after his purchase of the property the old soldier died and his widow erected a substantial mansion on a plot of ground bounded by Ninth and Tenth avenues and Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, on a commanding position and overlooking a highly picturesque extent of rural scenery. The estate was subsequently purchased by Bishop Moore, president of Columbia College, and he made it his country residence. After a few years passed at Chelsea he gave the house and estate to his son, Clement C. Moore, the author of the well known poem "The Night Before Christmas," who resided on the property until the survey and levelling of the land for building purposes made it necessary to demolish the mansion house.

During the residence of Clement C. Moore at Chelsea the spacious garden and lawn suffered greatly from the depredations of the rough element of the city, who continually visited that section and carried off fruit, flowers, vegetables, or whatever suited their fancy or excited their cupidity. There was no protection from these petty thieves, and an appeal to the authorities at no time brought satisfactory relief. Mr. Moore became very indignant at these oft recurring acts of lawlessness, and to rid himself of the annoyance and loss he at last determined to offer the estate for sale. One day, with this purpose in view, he started to drive down town, and on the way and in the neighborhood of St. Luke's Church, in Hudson street, he encountered James W. Wells, a member and communicant of the same church. He was a man of great intelligence, good sense and characteristic energy, and in all respects an honorable and worthy citizen. Mr. Wells was a carpenter by trade, in moderate

OLD CHURCH

On the 10th of August, 1750, Thomas Clarke, an officer who gained distinction in the old French war in America, purchased an estate from Jacob Somersby and Tams Somersby, situated on Moorland Island. It was a farm of several hundred acres bordering the Hudson River and running easterly to what is now known as Barclay's estate. This estate Clarke named "Clarks." As being the subject of an old warrent wherein it had been much earlier in the 15th century. Soon after his purchase of the property the old soldier died and his widow married a substantial man, one of a pair of great landed in North and South Carolina and Tams Somersby and Tams Somersby entered on a commanding position and overlooking a highly picturesque tract of rural scenery. The estate was subsequently purchased by Philip Moore, president of Columbia College, and his name is the country residence. A few years passed in Clarks before he gave the land and estate to his son, Edmund C. Moore, the son of the well known poet, "The Night Before Christmas," who resided on the property until his survey and building of the land for building purposes made it necessary to demolish the existing house.

During the residence of Edmund C. Moore at Clarks the spot alone garden and lawn reflected greatly from the disposition of the rough ground of the site, who continuously worked the water and carried off fruit, flowers, vegetables, as water-sailed the water in excited their waters. There was no indication from their part, flowers, and as applied to the water, at no time in the history of the site. Mr. Moore became very intelligent in these off-recurring acts of his house, and to rid himself of the annoyance and lost he at last determined to offer the estate for sale. Accordingly with this purpose in view, he went to drive down town, and on the way and in the neighborhood of St. John's Church, in Hudson street, he encountered James W. Wells, a member and prominent of the same church. He was a man of great intelligence, good sense and characteristic energy, and in all respects a handsome and worthy citizen. Mr. Wells was a carpenter by trade, in his

circumstances, but industrious and possessed of a high appreciation of the great possibilities of the young metropolis that even at that early day was talked about in every portion of the western world, as well as Europe. Mr. Moore unfolded to his fellow-parishioner his grievance at Chelsea and his intention to sell the property.

"What is the price?" inquired Mr. Wells.

"Forty thousand dollars," was the reply.

"That is very cheap, Mr. Moore. In the course of a few years it is sure to become extremely valuable, as it will be wanted for building purposes when the city grows in that direction."

"That is all very well, but what am I to do? If I hold the property I shall be eaten up by taxes, while half my crops are being carried away by the vagabonds from Greenwich village and the city."

"There is one way out of the difficulty, Mr. Moore."

"Name it."

"Survey the property with reference to a regular grade, lay out the land in the form and size of city lots and invite settlement. Receive small payments down and give liberal terms for the remainder of the purchase price. If you carry out the plan wisely, and people can be made to see the advantages of buying homes so convenient to their business down town at a moderate cost, the project is sure to be successful."

"What are the settlers to do for the means of transportation to and from their business?"

"That can be provided for very easily. There is already a line of stages that run from the corner of Pine and Nassau streets to Charles street in Greenwich village. I think Asa Hall might be prevailed upon to extend his route. If not, some one else can be induced to start a new line."

"All you say looks feasible. If I conclude to offer the land for sale as city lots, as you suggest, will you act as agent?"

"Well," said Mr. Wells, "I will think the matter over and let you know," and the two friends parted.

It was not a great while after this conversation that the land was surveyed and lots offered for sale and to lease. Nor was it a great while before the Knickerbocker line of stages was established by Palmer & Peters, and the stables for many years after were on the present site of the Grand Opera House at Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue.

circumstances but indolence and possession of a high reputation of the great possibilities of the young metropolis. But even as it was, they were talked about in every portion of the western world as well as Europe. Mr. Moore intended to look for a partner in his experience at Chelsea and his intention to sell the property.

"What is the price?" inquired Mr. Wells.

"Four thousand dollars," was the reply.

"That is very cheap," Mr. Moore. In the course of a few years it is sure to become extremely valuable, as it will be wanted for building purposes when the city grows in that direction."

"That is all very well, but what am I to do? If I hold the property I shall be taken up by taxes which half my property is being paid away by the expenditure from Greenwich Village and the city."

"There is one way out of the difficulty," Mr. Moore.

"Name it."

"Divide the property with reference to a regular grade, lay out the land in the town and size of city lots and in the afternoon the owner will pay down and give himself terms for the remainder of the property. If you surround the plan with and people can be made to see the advantages of buying houses so convenient to their business down town at a moderate cost, the project is sure to be successful."

"What are the terms to be for the owner of transportation to and from the business?"

"That can be provided for very easily. There is already a line of stages that run from the corner of 11th and 7th streets to Charles street in Greenwich Village. I think a line might be provided upon an existing line. It need not be one who can be induced to start a new line."

"All you say looks feasible. If I conclude to offer the land for sale in city lots as you suggest, will you act as agent?"

"Well," said Mr. Wells, "I will think the matter over and let you know," and the two friends parted.

It was not a great while after this conversation that the land was surveyed and lots offered for sale and to lease. Not one lot was taken before the Knickerbocker line of stages was established by William de Forest, and the stages for many years after were on the present site of the Grand Opera House in Twenty-fourth street and Eighth Avenue.

Mr. Wells's office at Chelsea (he adopted the estate name for the embryo village) was situated on Ninth avenue, near Twenty-first street, and the agent was soon transacting a brisk business in selling lots. Houses were erected in large numbers, stores of various kinds also opened their doors on the property, and leaseholds were executed for long terms of years, with the privilege of renewals for equally long periods. Large blocks or parts of blocks were sold to large purchasers who stipulated to improve the property. One of the latter was Don Alonzo Cushman, a city merchant who had made money in the dry goods trade, but soon after his purchase of lots at Chelsea he turned his attention mostly to real estate, in which he made a large fortune. A block bounded by Ninth and Tenth avenues and Twentieth and Twenty-first streets was set apart for an Episcopal Theological school, with handsomely laid out grounds, and a few years subsequently was in a fashionable neighborhood of finely built brick and brown stone residences.

The sales of lands in fee and the rentals of other property, known as reserved lots, in forty years swelled the Moore estate until it reached several millions of dollars, while Mr. Wells, the agent, at his death in 1860 left an estate valued at \$200,000, and his heirs are now largely interested in Chelsea real estate.

A fire department was organized, and churches and schools were early established, and intense local pride was manifested in making Chelsea worthy of its favorable location as a residence suburb of the Metropolis.

The leading fire company was not outdone in display by any other on Manhattan Island, and their confidence in their machine was shown by the following lines, penned by some enthusiastic admirers and adopted by the company:

"Little Red Rover,
No machine can tip her over;
Wash her up and keep her clean,
She's the boss of any machine."

The common schools were well attended, and there were also select or private schools that were liberally patronized, and one of the latter bore for many years the conspicuous sign,

"Chelsea School for bonnie babies."

WILLIAM HAZEN.

Mr. Wells's office at Chelsea (he adopted the restaurant for the embryo village) was situated on 7th street, near Tenth street, and the agent was soon transacting a busy business in selling lots. Houses were erected in large numbers, streets of various kinds also opened their doors on the property, and landholders were anxious for long terms of years, with the privilege of renewals for equally long periods. Large blocks of lots were sold to large purchasers who stipulated to improve the property. One of the best was John Adams Chapman, a city merchant who had much money in the dry goods trade, but soon after his purchase of this at Chelsea he turned his attention chiefly to real estate, in which he made a large fortune. A block bounded by Ninth and Tenth streets and Tenth and Tenth streets was set apart for an Episcopal theological school, with landowners laid out grounds, and a few years subsequently was in a fashion able neighborhood of fairly built lots and houses some of which were known as regarded to be in forty years would be the Moore estate until it reached several millions of dollars, while Mr. Wells the agent at the time in fact an estate valued at \$2,000,000, and his heirs are now largely interested in Chelsea real estate.

A fire department was organized and chartered and schools were early established, and before long the village was transformed into a Chelsea worthy of its favorable location in a residential suburb of the Metropolis.

The leading fire company was not without its shiping its ships either on Manhattan Island and their residences in their no time was shown by the number of ships owned by some enterprising admirers and adopted by the company.

"Little Red Rover"
No machine can do her over,
Was put up and kept her crew,
She's the best of any machine."

The common schools were well attended and there were also select or private schools that were liberally patronized, and one of the latter bore for many years the conspicuous sign,

"Christ School for female pupils."

Wentworth Street.

GEORGE WARNER.

There were among the early settlers of New York many noted men possessed of sterling principle, devoted patriotism, and devout piety. Such a man was George Warner. He was born in England about 1750, and came to this country with his brother Richard about 1765. Richard was a Tory, but George was a Whig, and warmly espoused the cause of the patriots.

They both soon became active business men, were sail makers by trade and kept a large and profitable establishment; first in John street near William, which afterward became the first meeting place of the Methodists; and afterwards at No. 86 Wall street. George soon refused to make sails for the British. He was too much of a patriot for that. During the early part of the Revolution he was captain of a military company, and while in New Jersey was taken prisoner by the British and confined several years in New York before he was liberated. He and his brother married sisters by the name of Waldegrave. These Waldegraves descended from the English Earl Waldegrave, and many representatives of the family are known to have lived and died in America.

George Warner, who was the great-grandfather of the present writer, married Magdalen Waldegrave, on the 2d of February, 1771. She died January 2, 1814, and is buried in George Warner's vault in St. Paul's churchyard. She had two sons, George James Warner and Effingham Warner, and one daughter, Sarah F. Warner. The writer, being now the last living male descendant of the Waldegraves in this country and the first born of the family according to English law, would have a just claim upon any possessions which may and in all probability have been left by the Earl of Waldegrave in England, and which may now be in the custody of the Government awaiting their rightful owner. But the writer has never prosecuted the claim for the reason that he has not had the time nor the money requisite for the undertaking, not to speak of the uncertainty more or less attending such an enterprise. In 1785 Richard Warner set out to return to England, and was lost at sea. He had a son who also returned soon after, accumulated con-

GEORGE WATZEL

There were among the early settlers of New York many noted men possessed of sterling principles, devoted patriotism, and the most lofty. Such a man was George Watzel. He was born in England about 1750, and came to this country with his brother Richard about 1760. Richard was a Tory, but George was a Whig, and warmly opposed the cause of the patriots.

They both soon became active business men, were well posted in trade and kept a large and profitable establishment; but in 1768, about that time, which afterward became the first meeting place of the Whigs; and afterward at No. 88 Wall street, George was refused to make calls for the Whigs. He was then named as a partner for the time. During the early part of the Revolution he was captain of a military company, and while in New York was when present by the British and confined several years in New York before he was released. He and his brother Richard then left the name of Watzel. Their father was a descendant from the English Earl Walsingham and many representatives of the family are known to have lived and died in America.

George Watzel was the first president of the present writing and publishing Watzel & Co. in the city of New York, 1771. His first business was in the city of New York, and he lived in St. Paul's churchyard. He had two sons, George Watzel and Richard Watzel, and one daughter, Sarah Watzel. The writer being now the last living male descendant of the Watzels in this country and the first born of the family according to English law, would have a just claim upon my power, which may and in all probability have been left by the last of Watzels in England and which may now be in the hands of the Government seeking their rightful owner. But the writer has never presented the claim for the reason that he has not had the time for the money requisite for the undertaking, not to speak of the uncertainty now or less attending such an enterprise. In 1780 Richard Watzel set out to return to England, and was last seen. He had a son who also returned soon after, accompanied by

siderable wealth and died. George Warner remained in the city. His descendants are now the only living representatives of the Waldegrave family. The tombstones of some who have died may be seen within a few yards of the railing on Broadway. George Warner's residence was on the corner of Fourth street and the Bowery when first erected. It was considered to be quite out of town, some two or three miles beyond the city limits. The capacious and beautiful grounds belonging to it extended back from the Bowery to beyond Lafayette Place, and from Fourth street nearly to Vauxhall Garden. Some few now living will remember its beautiful garden, covered with splendid tulips, hyacinths and roses, and its orchard with all kinds of choice fruits and shrubbery. Here Mr. Warner lived, and died in January, 1825. It was the home of friendship, piety and kindly hospitality. After his death his daughter, Mrs. Sarah F. Williams, occupied it as her home for many years, and here resorted some of New York's best society and Mr. Warner's descendants and their families, such as the following: Effingham H. Warner, who married Miss Ann Summerfield, the beautiful and accomplished sister of the renowned Rev. John Summerfield; Miss Susan N. Warner, who married Rev. Dr. Samuel Nichols; and Miss Sarah F. Warner, who married Thomas Murphy. These and their families were frequent visitors, and enjoyed the hospitalities of that favored home during the lifetime of Mrs. S. F. Williams.

Few men of that day and time have left behind them a brighter record of deeds done for the public good, and noble and unselfish efforts to promote the highest religious welfare of his fellow men, than George Warner. He was true to his country in those dark and stormy days of the Revolution. He was a public benefactor. He always sought the highest good of the public as a Representative in the Legislature,* to which post he was chosen for many successive years, and as a member of the Common Council and various other city corporations. He was at one time a vestryman of Trinity Church.

He was a devotedly religious man, and though an Episcopalian and always contributing generously for the support and upbuild-

* He was a State Prison Inspector in 1797, and a Member of Assembly in 1798 1802, 1816 and 1817.

ing of various Episcopal churches with which he was connected at different times, he was also a man of a warm and ardent religious temperament and frequently conducted religious meetings of exhortation, singing and prayer. These meetings were very successful and many of his converts joined the church. From 1794 to 1804 George Warner identified himself with old Christ Church when it stood on the north side of Ann street, between William and Nassau. He aided in the erection of this church and warmly seconded the efforts of Rev. Dr. Pilmore, and afterwards continued an active member of the same church before it was moved to Anthony street near Broadway, under the ministry of Rev. Dr. Thomas Lyle, but in 1809 he transferred his connection from this church to St. Stephen's on Broome street near the Bowery, where he continued his most faithful and active Christian labors till the time of his death, January, 1825. In remembrance of his public life and character and his Christian excellence a monument was erected in St. Stephen's Church to his memory, and another to the memory of his son, Effingham H. Warner, a youth of wonderful promise, who had just graduated at Columbia College and taken the valedictory and was intending to become a minister, being then 21 years of age; in 1796 he was attacked by the yellow fever and died, and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard October 3d of that year; his funeral was attended by crowds of his comrades and friends. A young lady placed this poetic wreath upon his coffin:

“Fair was the flower, and bright the vernal sky,
With joy elate, we deemed no danger nigh,
But e'er the night sun had lent his cheering ray
Pale Death had snatched young Effingham away.”

A few years since when St. Stephen's Church removed farther uptown and the church building was taken down, these two monuments were removed, and by the kind permission of Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity, they were placed in the walls of St. Paul's Church on the west side near the rear entrance. They are both in an excellent state of preservation and each bears a striking inscription.

REV. GEORGE W. NICHOLS, D. D.,

Norwalk, Conn.

log of various Episcopalian churches with which he was connected at different times, he was also a man of a warm and ardent religious temperament and frequently conducted religious meetings of exhortation, singing and prayer. These meetings were very successful and many of his converts joined the church. From 1794 to 1804 George Warner identified himself with old Christ Church when it stood on the north side of Ann street, between William and Nassau. He aided in the erection of the church and warmly encouraged the efforts of Rev. Dr. Fillmore and afterwards continued an active member of the same church before it was moved to Anthony street near Broadway, under the ministry of Rev. Dr. Thomas Lyle, but in 1808 he transferred his connection from this church to St. Stephen's on Broome street near the Bowery, where he continued his most faithful and active Christian labor till the time of his death, January, 1855. In remembrance of his public life and character and his Christian exertions a monument was erected in St. Stephen's Church to his memory, and another to the memory of his son, Edgeman H. Warner, a youth of wonderful promise who had just graduated at Columbia College and taken the valedictory and was intending to become a minister, being then 21 years of age; in 1798 he was attacked by the yellow fever and died; and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard October 24 of that year; his funeral was attended by crowds of his comrades and friends. A young lady placed the poetic wreath upon his coffin:

"Fair was the flower and bright the vernal sky,
 'Twas for thee we shrouded in doleful night,
 But 'twas the night and not his morning day,
 His death had snatched young Edgeman away."

A few years since when St. Stephen's Church removed farther uptown and the church building was taken down, these two monuments were removed, and by the kind permission of Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity, they were placed in the walls of St. Paul's Church on the west side near the rear entrance. They are both in an excellent state of preservation and each bears a striking inscription.

Rev. GEORGE W. WARNER, D. D.,
 New York, Conn.

MINOR NOTES.

THE NEW GAS WORKS.—The new works of the New York Gas Light Company at the foot of Twenty-first street, East River, are now complete and in full operation. We yesterday made a hasty ramble through, and by the courtesy of the officers of the company, are enabled this morning to lay before our readers some interesting particulars relative to the arrangement and structure of the works.

The buildings occupy the entire space between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, Avenue A and First avenue—and were erected in 1847, under the supervision of Mr. John Mowton, engineer, and Edward Jones, architect. The grounds front 200 feet on the river—with ample dockage room entirely at the company's command ; 280 feet on Twenty-first street and 200 on Twenty-second.

There are three principal buildings forming the front on Avenue A. The centre one is the retort house, 105 feet long by 50 wide ; the side buildings, or wings, are devoted to the offices and workshops. Inside the inclosure are the coke and coal sheds, the iron washing apparatus and the purifying houses. The walls of the main buildings are of solid masonry, blue stone, laid in courses ; the mouldings and ornaments of brown stone. The framing of the retort house roof is of iron, secure but lightly arranged ; and the outside is covered with slate—so that the building, in all its parts, is thoroughly fireproof. The external effect is very pleasing. One tall chimney, a well proportioned Tuscan column, looms up from the centre of the building, and is carried up square from below. The apex is crowned with brown stone plinth, base and cap—the cap finished with dental cornice and blocking. The whole height is 120 feet, and the interior diameter of the smoke flue five feet eight inches. The style of the architecture of the entire edifice is the Italian, and is a vast improvement on the old unsightly affair in Centre street. We congratulate the company on the improved condition of the whole of their accommodations.

The number of persons now employed on the works is from sixty-five to seventy. The rate of wages paid each man for his particular work struck us as very fair, varying from \$1 to \$1.50 and \$2 per day (two gangs, one for day and the other for the night, being constantly employed). Only the laboring men are paid a dollar—the mechanics and other employees receiving compensation at the various rates above specified.

In the manufacture of the gas, ninety-six retorts are in operation at the present time ; but in two or three weeks there will be 120—capable of making 430,000 feet in twenty-four hours.

The average consumption of coal—which is now used, to the entire exclusion of the resin, etc., that formerly created such a cloud of dense and suffocating vapors—is now about thirty-five chaldrons per day. When all the retorts are in operation, the number consumed will reach fifty. The best quality of coal is used—a mixture of Newcastle and Cannel, from the old country, delivered at the company's dock. It is calculated that in every four hours the gas is

MILK NOTES

The New Gas Works.—The new works of the New York Gas Light Company at the foot of Twenty-first street, East River, are now complete and in full operation. We yesterday made a hasty ramble through, and by the courtesy of the officers of the company, are enabled this morning to lay before our readers some interesting particulars relative to the arrangement and nature of the works.

The buildings occupy the entire space between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, Avenue A and First avenue—and were erected in 1847, under the supervision of Mr. John Horner, engineer, and Edward Jones, architect. The grounds front 300 feet on the river—with ample dockage room entirely at the company's command; two feet on Twenty-first street and 100 feet on Twenty-second.

There are three principal buildings forming the front on Avenue A. The central one is the main house, 100 feet long by 30 wide; the side buildings, or wings, are devoted to the offices and workshops. Inside the main house are the coal sheds, the two washing apparatus and the purifying houses. The walls of the main buildings are of solid masonry, the stone laid in courses; the middle legs and summits of these walls. The framing of the main house and is of iron, steel and lighter material; and the windows are covered with glass—so that the building is all in glass, is thoroughly lighted. The external effect is very pleasing. One tall chimney, a well proportioned Tuscan column, issues up from the center of the building, and is carried up square from below. The apex is crowned with heavy stone fluting, beyond which the cap, finished with dental carvings and blocking. The whole height is two feet, and the interior diameter of the smoke flue two feet eight inches. The style of the architecture of the entire edifice is the Italian, and is a vast improvement on the old and slightly altered in Centre street. We congratulate the company on the improved condition of the whole of their establishment.

The number of persons now employed on the works is from eight to ten weekly. The rate of wages paid each man for his particular work stands on a very fair, varying from \$1 to \$1.50 and \$2 per day, two cents an hour for day and the other for the night, being constantly employed. Only one laboring man are paid a dollar—the mechanics and other employees receiving compensation at the various rates above specified.

In the manufacture of the gas, steam-heat is used, and is in operation at the present time; but in two or three weeks there will be 150—capable of making 450,000 feet in twenty-four hours.

The average consumption of coal—which is now used, to the entire exclusion of the resin, etc., that formerly formed such a cloud of steam and suffocating vapor—is now about thirty-five chaldrons per day. When all the towers are in operation, the number consumed will reach fifty. The best quality of coal is used—a mixture of Newcastle and Cardiff, from the old country, delivered at the company's dock. It is calculated that in every four hours the gas is

thoroughly out of the coal; and it is at these intervals, accordingly, that the retorts are opened, the refuse removed, and a fresh supply replenished. This operation is professionally termed the "four hour charges." The coke is tumbled out of the retort into iron wheelbarrows, and deposited in the open air; where a stream of Croton, instantly brought to bear upon it, quenches the smouldering flame and heat; and the mass, when sufficiently cooled, is gathered up for subsequent consumption, and stored under the coke sheds till needed. The whole affair is done with great celerity, occupying scarcely more time than we have taken to describe the process. We understand that the company use a great proportion of their own coke in firing up; often consuming one-half or two-thirds of the entire quantity.

The line of operations throughout the works is characterized by much order, system and neatness. Cleanliness is by no means unattainable, even in the occupations apparently most foreign to it; and nowhere have we seen a more practical exemplification of this than in the general aspect and minor appointments of these new gas works. The rejection of resin and exclusive use of coal in the manufacture is attended with manifest advantages—not the least of which is the almost total absence of smoke; of which article (something necessary, but always disagreeable), we could discover none at this spot, in yesterday's bright sunlight.

The mouths of the retorts are sealed, or as the technical phrase has it, "luted" with fine loam, which is stored in one apartment of a separate small building, devoted to this purpose and the storage of the fine quantity of shell-lime used for purifying the gas. The gas, as manufactured, ascends into a hydraulic main running along the summit of the retorts, wherein constantly plays a stream of water which bears along in its course all the tar, refuse matter, etc., thrown down. After the processes of washing, in an iron apparatus contrived with various ingenious devices for the purpose—and passing through the purifying house, a finely arranged department of the works, fitted up with the latest improvements—the gas finally reaches the great meter, which has a capacity for the measurement of 600,000 feet in twenty-four hours. This was not completed at the time of our visit, but will be in operation very speedily. It is of a handsome Gothic exterior, with finely executed clock work arrangements.

The last stage of the manufacture is the passage of the gas, in pipes underneath the ground, into two immense gasometers, with a capacity each of two hundred thousand feet—or a little more than 400,000 for both. These are rarely filled during the day, but the calculation is to have them well stored every night; and this, we believe, is accomplished. The gasometers are located in a separate lot, on the opposite side of the street, and present an exterior of simply two immense globes of iron. From them proceed the main pipes, laid through Twenty-first street and then down First avenue to Grand street (the first point of supply by this company), to be thence distributed in all parts of "down town." Numerous small gasometers are scattered here and there in this portion of this city, which it is aimed to keep well stored.—*Tribune*, Nov. 1, 1849.

throughout out of the coal; and it is at these intervals, accordingly, that the rollers are opened, the rollers removed, and a fresh supply replenished. This operation is professionally termed the "four hour change." The coal is crushed out of the rollers into iron wheelbarrows and deposited in the open air, where a stream of water, instantly brought to bear, does it, quenches the smouldering flames and heat; and the mass, when sufficiently cooled, is gathered up for subsequent consumption, and stored under the sheds which are needed. The whole affair is done with great celerity, occupying scarcely more time than we have taken to describe the process. We understand that the company use a great proportion of their own coals in firing up; often consuming one-half or two-thirds of the entire quantity.

The line of operations throughout the works is characterized by such order, system and neatness. Cleanliness is by no means unobtainable, even in the occupation apparently most foreign to it; and nowhere have we seen a more practical exemplification of this than in the general aspect and interior appointments of these new gas works. The rejection of dirt and exclusive use of coal in the manufacture is attended with manifest advantages—not the least of which is the almost total absence of smoke, of which articles (consequently so-called) but always disagreeable, we would discover none at this spot, in whatever day's bright sunlight.

The amount of the rollers are sealed, or as the technical phrase has it, "land" with the bars, which is used in one apartment of a separate small building devoted to this purpose and the storage of the gas quantity of which they are used for purifying the gas. The gas as manufactured, ascends into a hydraulic main running along the summit of the works, whence constantly plays a stream of water which descends in its course all the way, making a far and throws down. After the process of washing is an iron apparatus contrived with various ingenious devices for the purpose—and passing through the purifying house, a finely arranged department of the works, fired up with the latest improvements—the gas finally reaches the great tower, which has a capacity for the measurement of 600,000 feet in twenty-four hours. This was not completed at the time of our visit, but will be in operation very speedily. It is of a handsome Gothic exterior, with deeply extended clock work arrangements.

The last stage of the manufacture is the passage of the gas in pipes north-north the ground into two immense gasometers with a capacity each of two hundred thousand feet—or a little more than 400,000 cubic feet. These are already filled during the day, but the calculation is to have them well stored every night; and this we believe is accomplished. The gasometers are joined to a separate jet on the opposite side of the street, and present an exterior of simply two immense globes of iron. From them project the main pipes, laid through Twenty-four street and then down First Avenue to Grand street, the first point of supply to the company, to be thence distributed in all parts of "downtown." Numerous small gasometers are scattered here and there in the portions of the city, which it is aimed to keep well stored.—Times, Jan. 4, 1870.

OLD NEW YORK.

MARCH, 1891.

THE LEISLER TROUBLES IN 1689.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE ONEIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
BY THE REV. A. G. VERMILYE, D. D.

To reach and fairly consider the subject of this paper, which we may call the Leisler troubles in New York from 1689 to 1691, we must first sketch a little of the adjoining history. As students know, the year 1689 was a famous one in England. It witnessed the accession to the throne of William and Mary in place of James, a bloodless but all important revolution. Of it one has well said, "it was time that James should go, it was time that William should come." Full of the royal prerogative, and growingly tyrannical, James was fast subverting the laws and liberties of the people; so that the reply to William of an old lawyer of ninety years was both witty and might have become true: "Why, Mr. Sergeant," said William, "you have survived all the lawyers of your standing!" "Yes, sir," he replied, "and but for your Highness I should have survived the laws too." Mention is only needed here of the persistent efforts made by James to re-establish Romanism. But William landed at Torbay, and there was an end of James and with him the miserable dynasty of the Stuarts. From the kingly altitude they speedily descended into insignificance as meteors come to the ground, mere lustreless metal. The revolution under William, however, was not a popular uprising; for that, for the people as a political factor, we must cross the Atlantic. In it, says Hallam, "there was certainly no appeal to the people." It was an aristocratic rebellion, inclusive of property and wealth, against tyrannous evils; and yet it sufficiently voiced the nation. Hence it was peaceful. It was Protestant. And if

OLD NEW YORK.

MARCH, 1891.

THE LEISLER TROUBLES IN 1689.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE GREY'S INDEPENDENT SOCIETY

BY THE REV. A. G. VERNIER, D. D.

To reach and fairly consider the subject of this paper, which we may call the Leisler troubles in New York from 1689 to 1691, we must first sketch a little of the adjoining history. As students know, the year 1689 was a famous one in England. It witnessed the accession to the throne of William and Mary in place of James a bloodless but all important revolution. Of it one has well said, "it was then that James should go, it was then that William should come." Fall of the royal prerogative, and growingly tyrannical James was fast subverting the laws and liberties of the people; so that the reply to William of an old lawyer of ninety years was both witty and might have become terse: "Why, Mr. Sergeant," said William, "you have survived all the lawyers of your standing." "For aye," he replied, "and but for your Highness I should have survived the law too." Reaction is only needed here of the persistent efforts made by James to re-establish Romanism. But William landed at Torbay, and there was an end of James and with him the miserable dynasty of the Stuarts. From the king's attitude they speedily descended into insignificance as no more came to the ground, mere harmless metal. The revolution under William, however, was not a popular uprising; for that, for the people as a political factor, we must cross the Atlantic. In it says Hallam, "there was certainly no appeal to the people." It was an aristocratic rebellion, inclusive of property and wealth, against tyrannical evils; and yet it sufficiently voiced the nation. Hence it was peaceful. It was Protestant. And it

not perfect, it was merely as the germ is not the perfect, full blown flower. Out of it emerged the word parliament, in place of royal prerogative; the press was liberated; there were in it the seeds of a wondrous development, the England of to-day. So good was the augury and so ripe the time that its very beginning, the landing of William, sent a reflex wave of joy from Torbay to Boston.

We now pass to the colonies. In 1689, New England, New York and New Jersey were a consolidated government, with Sir Edmund Andros at Boston as Governor General. Consolidated politically, but for the people quite as truly harnessed together under one driver; and a somewhat perverse and unruly team. "His Excellency has to do with a perverse people," said his secretary, Randolph, of New England. They had lived till lately, till 1686, under chartered rights and privileges. No wonder the royal lash now galled, that fast falling infringements of liberty and rights should fret the traces that held them to James and his state coach. As Duke of York he had been comparatively moderate. He had not yet blossomed into absolute tyranny. Nevertheless, even at that time a bee had been buzzing in his princely bonnet. Andros was then Governor of New York, and his instructions were "to display all the humanity and gentleness that could consist with arbitrary power; and to use punishments, not from wilful cruelty, but as an instrument of terror!" Sublime statecraft in this new world, where every leaf responded to free breezes! Popular assemblies he suspected in advance, as apt to assume privileges detrimental to government. But in 1686 James becomes king. The bud, replete with the pollen of despotism, is ready to open: the bee that was in his bonnet has become hived as queen of his thoughts, the only one he ever was faithful to, arbitrary power. And with such willing workers afield as Andros, Randolph, West and others, what wonder the people of New England grew both alarmed and angry! To these agents of James they were but as some buckwheat or clover lot or flowers out of which to gather honey. And they did it well and thoroughly; doing king's work and at the same time distending their own thighs where they had large pockets. Taxes were levied or increased at pleasure; fees demanded for everything; the press was muzzled under censorship; Episcopacy, which James favored at

not perfect, it was merely as the germ is not the perfect full-blown flower. Out of it emerged the word parliament in place of royal prerogative; the press was liberated; there were in it the seeds of a wonderful development, the England of today. So good was the augury and so ripe the time that its very beginning, the landing of William, sent a reflex wave of joy from Torbay to Boston. We now pass to the colonies. In 1859, New England, New York and New Jersey were a consolidated government, with Sir Edmund Andros at Boston as Governor General. Consolidated politically, but for the people quite as truly harnessed together under one driver; and a somewhat perverse and angry team. "His Excellency has to do with a perverse people," said his secretary, Randolph of New England. They had lived till lately, till 1633, under chartered rights and privileges. No wonder the royal lash now called, that lost falling infringement of liberty and rights should first the traces that held them to James and his state coach. As Duke of York he had been comparatively moderate. He had not yet blossomed into absolute tyranny. Nevertheless, even at that time a bee had been humming in his princely bosom. Andros was then Governor of New York, and his instructions were "to display all the humanity and gentleness that could consist with arbitrary power; and to use punishment, not from cruel cruelty, but as an instrument of terror." Nothing material in this new world, where every leaf responded to the breeze! For a moment he suspected in advance, as yet in some privileged dominion to government. But in 1688 James became king. The back against with the pollen of despotism is ready to open; the bee that was in his bosom has become divided as queen of his thoughts, the only one he ever was faithful to, arbitrary power. And with each willing worker abroad as Andros, Randolph, West and others, what wonder the people of New England grew both alarmed and angry! To these agents of James they were but as some backseat or clover lot or flowers out of which to gather honey. And they did it well and thoroughly; doing king's work and at the same time distending their own thighs where they had large pockets. Taxes were levied or increased at pleasure; fees demanded for everything; the press was muzzled under censorship; episcopacy, which James favored at

first as a foil to the dissenters, was thrust upon the churches; marriage services were interfered with; new land titles required of old owners with fees sometimes amounting, says Bancroft, "to one-fourth the value of the estate;" and whoever objected to these arbitrary proceedings was imprisoned. "The Governor invaded liberty and property after such a manner," says Rev. Increase Mather, "as no man could say anything was his own." All this and more in New England, up to 1689.

In what Matthew Arnold calls "the hubbub of our sterile politics" there is nothing revolutionary—much noise, excitement, and there it ends. But dead wires, hanging loosely from the pole, may be fatal; it needs only a crossing somewhere, a circuit made and then a touch, to reveal the unsuspected danger. Boston endurance had lasted three years or more, and no outbreak. The news of William's landing (April 4, 1689) crossed the wires and set the current in motion; yet with no immediate result, more than what Andros calls "a general buzzing among the people"—so that he got the soldiers ready. One morning, however (April 18), the captain of the *Rose* frigate stepped ashore as usual, got into wordy altercation with some ship carpenters, and they seized him. That was the touch that revealed the latent electricity. Crowds formed, arrested the sheriff and others. An eye witness saw boys running, clubs in hand, and "men running some with and some for arms"—a regular popular uprising. Then the drums beat, rallying the companies to the town house, where the captains and other citizens "consulted matters." Meantime old Simon Bradstreet, a former Governor, came in. And although he was now nearly ninety years old, as the most fitting thing to do they immediately made him and other old magistrates under the Charter a committee of safety. Such was the inception of the Boston revolution, a "sudden taking up arms" by the people (they tell Andros), an "accident," to their own surprise and that of those with them at the town-hall. But now the whole town rose in arms, "with the most unanimous resolution," says one, "thenever inspired a people;" and in two days the revolution was accomplished and Andros a prisoner.

The narrative thus far was necessary, since it was new from Boston and the push of her example that set New York

first as a toll to the dissenters, was thrust upon the churches; marriage services were interfered with; new land titles required of old owners with fees sometimes amounting, says Bancroft, "to one-fourth the value of the estate"; and whoever objected to these arbitrary proceedings was imprisoned. "The Governor invaded liberty and property after such a manner," says Rev. James Mather, "as no man could say anything was his own." All this and more in New England, up to 1838.

In what Matthew Arnold calls "the dabbish of our sterile politics" there is nothing revolutionary—much noise, excitation, and there it ends. But dead wires hanging loosely from the pole may be fatal; it needs only a crowing somewhere, a circuit made and then a touch, to reveal the unsuspected danger. Boston endurance had lasted three years or more, and no outbreak. The news of William's landing (April 2, 1838) crossed the wires and set the current in motion: yet with no immediate result more than what Arnold calls "a general buzzing among the people"—so that he got the soldiers ready. One morning, however (April 15), the captain of the New frigate stopped where an usual got into worst altercation with some ship carpenter, and they seized him. That was the touch that revealed the latent electricity. Crowds formed, armed the sheriff and others. An eye witness saw boys running, clubs in hand, and "men running some with and some for arms"—a regular popular uprising. Then the drama best, rallying the companies to the town house, where the captains and other citizens "conferred matters." Next came old Simon Barker, a former Governor, came in. And although he was now nearly ninety years old, as the most fitting thing to do they immediately made him and other old magistrates under the Charter a committee of safety. Such was the inception of the Boston revolution, a "sudden taking up arms" by the people (they tell Arnold), an "accident," to their own surprise and that of those with them at the town-hall. But now the whole town rose in arms "with the most unanimous resolution," says one, "that ever inspired a people"; and in two days the revolution was accomplished and Arnold a prisoner.

The narrative thus far was necessary, since it was new from Boston and the push of her example that set New York

in motion ; but the revolution there had a local coloring of its own, scenes more exciting, an ending more tragic. It ended in the trial and execution of acting Lieutenant-Governor Leisler for high treason—the only such execution in our State history. In both society and politics that culmination of party passion left its fretmark and furrow for many years. Nor has the story yet become a mere fossil, an unknown something raked out of the rubbish of history. Strange to say, at a recent and not large meeting of the Huguenot Society in New York four members were present, besides myself, whose ancestors had part in those troubles. It is to be hoped, however, that we have passed out of the thermal rage and acrimony of those days into cooler and more historic conditions, as history is now written. And what led up to that tragedy, and what seems to me the justice of truth concerning it, is what I am this evening to tell.

As the groundwork, then, let us first get in mind the New York of that time. A little city, compressed below Wall street, with Harlem as an “out-ward” beyond the fields; its population about 3,500, and that of the whole province to Albany and Schenectady about 20,000. The rest was wilderness, with Indian tribes, and beyond them, on the north, Canada or New France, the constant breeding place of intrigues and dangers, which, like Arctic birds, the season might bring south. On the other side, again, the little city had the sea as a danger, and for defence only a fort out of repair. Add the heterogeneous population, so different from homogeneous Boston, English, Dutch and French refugees—of the latter some two hundred families—and we have a foundation for some things to come. At what moment, for instance, might not war in Europe between France and Holland or England involve themselves; and what wonder, if rumors, whether home-bred or imported, made them tremulous! Facts traveled but slowly those days, by small Dutch luggers or the primitive messenger boy, whilst rumor sped rapidly here, there and everywhere. Truth was but a lame horse in any race with rumor. It could not be telegraphed, as it now is, before rumor landed. Nor were the rumors and their fears always baseless. What were the actual instructions of Louis XIV. to Count Frontenac as we now know them? If he found in the city any French refugees, “par-

in motion; but the revolution there had a local coloring of its own, scenes more exciting, an ending more tragic. It ended in the trial and execution of acting Lieutenant Governor Laisle for high treason—the only such execution in our State history. In both society and politics that culmination of party passion left its firmest and furrow for many years. Nor has the story yet become a mere fossil, an unknown something taken out of the rubbish of history. Strange to say, at a recent and not large meeting of the Huguenot Society in New York four members were present, besides myself, whose ancestors had part in those troubles. It is to be hoped, however, that we have passed out of the theatrical rage and sentiment of those days into cooler and more historic conditions, as history is now written. And what led up to that tragedy, and what seems to me the fiasco of truth concerning it is what I am this evening to tell.

At the grand old time, then, let us first get in mind the New York of that time. A little city, compressed below Wall street, with Hudson as an "out ward" beyond the heights; its population about 8,500, and that of the whole province to Albany and Westchester about 20,000. The rest was wilderness, with Indian villages, and beyond them, on the north, Canada or New France, the constant breeding place of Indians and dangers, which, like Arctic birds, the seasons might bring south. On the other side, again, the British had the sea as a danger, and for defense only a fort on a remote point. Add the heterogeneous population, so different from homogeneous Boston, English, Dutch and French refugees—of the latter some two hundred families—and we have a foundation for some things to come. At what moment, for instance, might not war in Europe between France and Holland or England involve themselves; and what wonder if rumors, whether home-bred or imported, made them nervous? Peace traveled but slowly those days, by small Dutch barges or the primitive messenger boy, whilst rumor sped rapidly here, there and everywhere. Truth was but a lame horse in any race with rumor. It could not be telegraphed, as it now is, before rumor landed. Nor were the rumors and their fears always baseless. What were the actual instructions of Louis XIV. to Count Frontenac as we now know them? If he found in the city any French refugees, "per-

ticularly those of the pretended Reformed religion," they were to be shipped back to France; any Catholics, English or Dutch on whom he could rely, he might leave in their habitations; the other principal inhabitants were to be held in prison for ransom, and outlying settlements to be destroyed! Shipped back to France! Remember what it portended for many of them—an enforced Romanism, or persecution and endangered liberties; and remember that the revocation of the edict of Nantes and its sequel, the dragonnades, were so recent as 1685. Therefore they doubted and watched the sea, and more than once rumor played tricks with their fears. Nor were they less excitable over matters inland. On the north, Canada, whose Jesuit missionaries were the busiest and best of propagandists. Consumed with an indefatigable zeal, they obeyed orders, went wherever sent, and throughout the North were the ablest architects of French power. A danger too distant, it may seem to us, to have much effect, but not so to them. As when some strong insect touches the end of a spider's web, even a thread, it thrills at once to the centre, and may endanger the whole; so a French, or French and Indian invasion, at any point, affected the province. The burning of Schenectady in 1690, although only sixty lives were lost, startled every northern colony into action. And for the reason of this danger, they feared the Jesuits. Good and simple hearted as were some of these missionaries, a Jesuit was to them a bee with wings and a sting—no errand for his faith too remote, and to be feared always and everywhere for the harm he might do. His presence in the northern woods was almost itself a danger signal of French intrigues, Indian alliances, attempted conquest and what that meant under Louis XIV. But there was something more than this, and yet connected with it. The efforts of James to advance his own religion among them had alarmed them thoroughly, had made the word "popish" first and uppermost in the popular mind, even over their civil grievances. In that heterogeneous population, not in full national sympathy, what might not be done by information given to, or some effort in behalf of, an outside enemy? It bred suspicion and rumors and fears. There were two dangers, Louis and James, each standing in the popular mind for popery. What wonder if, later on, when words of stigma flew between the par-

clearly that of the pretended Reformed religion. They were to be shipped back to France; any Catholics, English or Dutch on whom he could rely, he might leave in their habitations; the other principal inhabitants were to be held in prisoner's ransom, and nothing but the destruction of the ships was to be the result. Remember what it portended for many of them—an enforced Romanism, or persecution and endangered liberties; and remember that the revocation of the edict of Nantes and its sequel, the destruction of the colonies as in 1685. Therefore they doubted and watched the sea and more than once cannon played tricks with their ears. Nor were they less watchful over matters inland. On the north, Canada, whose French missionaries were the best and best of propagandists. Convinced with an indelible zeal, they obeyed orders, went wherever sent, and throughout the North were the ablest architects of French power. A danger too distant it may seem to us, to have much effect, but not so to them. As when some strong insect reaches the end of a spider's web, even a thread is strung at once to the centre, and may endanger the whole; so a French or French and Indian invasion, at any point affected the province. The barons of Schenectady in 1690, although only sixty lives were lost, started every northern colony into action. And for the reason of this danger, they feared the Jesuits. Good and simple people as were some of these missionaries, James was to them a bee with wings, and a sting—no wonder for his faith too remote, and to be feared always and everywhere for the harm he might do. His presence in the northern woods was almost itself a danger signal of French intrigue. Indian alliances, attempted conquest and what that meant under Louis XIV. But there was something more than this, and yet connected with it. The efforts of James to advance his own religion among them had sharpened them thoroughly, had made the word "popish" first and foremost in the popular mind, even over their civil grievances. In that heterogeneous population, not in full national sympathy, what might not be done by insinuation given to or some effort in behalf of an outside enemy? It bred suspicion and rumors and fears. There were two dangers, Louis and James, each standing in the popular mind for popery. What wonder it, later on, when words of signs flew between the par-

ties like shuttlecocks, whoever or whatever savored of James or reaction, or opposition to the revolution, should be dubbed "popish!" It all made the landing of William an event of joy.

It is not unimportant to know what lay back of that revolution and gave it peculiarity. Emotions, popular or personal, have roots more or less deep seated; and when at last the revolution appeared above ground, it had a strength and diffusion and coloring not to be accounted for by superficial causes. It was no such thing as an Indian juggler plants, a seed in the sand, waters and at length produces an outspread bush, by means hidden by him under a basket. It had roots enough in their situation, in long continued civil exactions, in religious fears excited by Louis and James, and the disaffection thereto consequent. The officials of James when it broke out (we need only say) were Nicholson, the Lieut. Governor under Andros at Boston; with a resident Council consisting of Philipse, Van Cortlandt and Bayard—names of constant recurrence in this history. And now late in April, 1689, there occurred in the little city a great "uproar" (I am quoting the Council), an "uproar through people coming from Boston," who brought "the surprising news that its inhabitants had set up a government for themselves and disabled his Excellency from acting." An exciting yeast to the prevailing discontent, one sure to cause a rising! But what thought Nicholson and his Council about it? We have it in their letter to Andros: "We cannot imagine that any such actions can proceed from any person of quality amongst them, but rather that they were promoted by the rabble." The key note (as I think we shall find) to much of this history. First, it will be seen, they ignore utterly any grounds of general disaffection to James and Andros and his government; it must have been "the rabble." And second, what a sharp distinction they draw between persons of quality and "the rabble!" No "person of quality" would join in "such actions"—these were, to them, the two classes composing the community. And when it comes to New York, where they themselves are the responsible government, under Andros, it will be the same; no cause, "the lower classes, the rabble!" It is most important, at this point, to get their position. Of course they sympathized with Andros and not with the revolution in Boston; but that does not explain

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 it broke out were not only very great, but also, the last Gov-
 ernor under Ainslie at Boston; with a modest Council consist-
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 Council, an "upset" through people coming from Boston, who
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 An exciting fear to the protesting dissenters, one sure to cause
 a thing. But what thought Nicholas and his Council about it?
 We have it in their letter to Ainslie: "We cannot imagine that
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 First it will be seen they ignore utterly any grounds of general
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 to get their position. Of course they sympathized with Ainslie
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everything. As to Nicholson, he was an old soldier whose royal master at present was James. Being out of the whirl and sweep of things in England, he had no belief as yet in William's success against him. "Nonsense," he exclaimed contemptuously, "the very 'prentice boys of London would drive him out again." Of course, therefore, he would do nothing till William was king, or he was forced to. Frederic Philipse, his oldest councillor, was the wealthiest man in the city, the first proprietor of the Philipse manor, "der Heer" Philipse; who, as a councillor also, had held proud preëminence for twenty years; reserved, cautious, and it is said a wonderfully shrewd trimmer for safety or profit; but not one to be ousted from office if he could help it, not one to yield willingly his place in the government whoever might be king, William or James. Stephen Van Cortlandt was also known as "der Heer" Van Cortlandt, his wife as Lady Van Cortlandt; a man personally most estimable and respected; as mayor of the city, public spirited; charitable, an elder in the Dutch Church; but with the pride and prejudices of class and position and wealth. The most conspicuous in these events, however, although the youngest, was Nicolas Bayard; described to us as bright, witty, elegant, and with warm friends among his social and political equals, but fond of display, imperious, quick tempered and vindictive, and by his inferiors feared and disliked—a point to be remembered in the sequel. It now connects our narrative with the past and accounts for much, to say that these three, Philipse, Van Cortlandt and Bayard, with five others—all well known at Whitehall—had been carefully selected as Councillors by James when, in 1686, he annulled the liberties of the people; when he made Dongan and the Council the absolute law makers and tax gatherers. They were there as the Council during his administration; when, as Secretary Randolph pithily put it, the people were being "squeezed dry"; when old titles to real estate were disputed, that larger fees might be exacted; when six farmers of Easthampton, who protested against the tyranny, were arraigned before them; there, compliant agents of James in whatever he ordered, and concerned in whatever was done. Could they expect to hold the emoluments without sharing the odium? Could they expect it to be forgotten, when, after a while they

everything. As to Nicholas, he was an old soldier whose royal master at present was James. Being out of the whirl and sweep of things in England, he had no belief as yet in William's success against him. "Nonsense," he exclaimed contemptuously, "the very prettiest boys of London would drive him out again." Of course, therefore, he would do nothing till William was king, or he was forced to. Frederick Philipse, his oldest councillor, was the wealthiest man in the city, the first proprietor of the Philipse manor, "der Heer" Philipse; who, as a councillor also, had held proud prominence for twenty years; respected, cautious, and it is said a wonderfully shrewd adviser for safety or profit; but not one to be sent from office if he could help it, not one to yield willingly his place in the government whenever might be king, William or James. Stephen Van Cortlandt was also known as "der Heer" Van Cortlandt, his wife as Lady Van Cortlandt; a man personally most estimable and respected; as mayor of the city, public spirited; charitable, an elder in the Dutch Church; but with the pride and prejudice of class and position and wealth. The most conspicuous in these events, however, although the youngest, was Nicholas Hayard; described to us as bright, witty, elegant, and with warm friends among his social and political equals, but fond of display, impetuous, quick tempered and vindictive; and by his interests feared and disliked—a point to be remembered in the sequel. It now remains our narrative with the past and accounts for much to say that these three, Philipse, Van Cortlandt and Hayard, with five others—all well known at Whitehall—had been carefully selected as Commissioners by James when, in 1632, he annulled the liberties of the people; when he made Doegans and the Council the absolute law makers and tax gatherers. They were there as the Council during his administration; when, as Secretary Randolph bitterly put it, the people were being "spawnd dry"; when old titles to real estates were disputed, that paper fees might be exacted; when six farmers of Racthampden, who protested against the tyranny, were arrested before them; those, compliant agents of James in whatever he ordered, and concerned in whatever was done. Could they expect to hold the reins without sharing the odium? Could they expect it to be forgotten, when, after a while they

chose to acknowledge William? Could they expect at once so to sever themselves from James and Andros and their obnoxious acts as to go right on, still the government because they claimed it? They did expect it, they did claim it, and that was the trouble. They belonged to a class which, by reason of wealth and other adjuncts, had for years almost pre-empted the government. They asked and obtained and held the offices, they affiliated with the governors. Socially they were the ones who gave dinners and balls, who did the entertaining for vice-royalty, and lived themselves in the grand style of the day—some of them very elegant, refined and cultivated people, both Dutch and French and English. "Persons of quality," they claimed to be, "people of figure," society; the aristocracy of the little city when aristocracy was quite a thing, under the royal governors; as naturally a party, what Bancroft calls, "the cabal that had grown up around the royal governors." Outside were "the lower classes, the rabble," as they were pleased to call them. They expected and claimed for themselves by right of rank in the community the offices, the government. New England, Boston, had no such aristocracy, topping the surrounding earth with such pride; they would not have endured it.

It is now easy to see their quandary at the time of the "uproar." Boston had not waited for news of William's success; Boston had overthrown Andros at once, and set up a "government for themselves." How to hinder the same in New York, that was their problem; for they meant to hold on, "to continue in their station," at least "till further orders." They had no other thought; and, unfortunately, those "further orders" were a long time in coming. Meanwhile, they held consultations; went among the people; told them there was "no need of a revolution," that "Nicholson was honest," "a little patience and orders would come to establish everything upon a proper basis." Very good advice, with but one weak point; how long would the people be willing to continue under James' Governor and James' Council, and with William not proclaimed? For a time, however, it succeeded; the people had "patience," with only (as in Boston) "a general buzzing"—they were as yet like bees without a queen; or like

those in acknowledgment of William's. Could they expect at once to sever themselves from James and Andrew and their opinions as to the right of the government because they claimed it? They did expect it, they did claim it, and that was the trouble. They belonged to a class which, by reason of wealth and other advantages, had for years almost monopolized the government. They asked and obtained and held the offices, they filled them with the government. Socially they were the ones who gave dinners and balls, who did the entertaining for vice-royalty, and lived themselves in the grand style of the day—some of them very elegant, refined and cultivated people, both Dutch and French and English. "Persons of quality," they claimed to be, "people of letters," society; the aristocracy of the little city when aristocracy was given a thing, under the royal government; as naturally a party, what Bancroft calls "the social that had grown up around the royal government." Outside were "the lower classes, the rabble," as they were pleased to call them. They expected and claimed for themselves by right of birth in the community the offices, the government. New England, Boston, had no such aristocracy, looking the surrounding earth with such pride; they would not have endured it.

It is now easy to see their quarrels at the time of the "reign of terror." Boston had not waited for news of William's success; it was not overthrown Andrew at once, and set up a "government for themselves." How to bludge the same in New York that was their problem; for they meant to hold on, "to continue in their station," at least "all further orders." They had no other thought; and unfortunately those "further orders" were a long time in coming. Meanwhile they held consultations; went among the people, told them there was "no need of a revolution," that "New England was honest," "a little patience and order would come to establish everything upon a proper basis." Very good advice, with but one weak point: how long would the people be willing to continue under James' Governor and James' Council, and with William not proclaimed? For a time, however, it succeeded; the people had "patience," with only (as in Boston) "a general buzzing"—they were as yet like bees without a queen; or like

birds disturbed and fluttering, ready to take wing at the slightest alarm, but not breaking away into actual flight.

It is next in order to say that New York had at the time, besides a few soldiers in the fort, six "train-bands," citizen militia. Their colonel was Bayard; the senior captain was Jacob Leisler; and the other captains were Abraham De Peyster, Nicolas Stuyvesant, De Bruyn, Lodwick, Minvielle—good names, men of wealth, intelligence, standing; men of influence, had they in these decisive days sided with their colonel. To quiet fears caused just then by rumors of the French, it was the Governor's suggestion that they should take turns of duty in the fort. How easy to talk to their men if they wished to, to get them under some control during the month of this service—half a company at a time! Five-sixths of the time, five-sixths of the men, under their command! Histories have called this the "Dutch plot," with Leisler as the Mephistopheles thereof; and so we must examine the ground. Stuyvesant was Bayard's own cousin, the sturdy old Governor's son and himself 41 years old. Was there no stuff in these men, these five captains, had they so determined, to meet and withstand one aggressive individual? Thus, then, the time passed till May 31, a whole month and no outbreak. According to the good preaching of the Council, and doubtless of many others, the people had been exercising the Christian grace of "patience." And, after all, it was not Leisler but the Governor himself who threw the match into the powder. So small a question as by whose authority a certain sentinel had been posted in the fort led him to dismiss from the service Lieut. Cuyler, of De Peyster's company, for impertinence. A most injudicious act at such a time! It angered De Peyster and his company, who were on duty. It angered the train-bands, as an act of authority on the part of James' Governor which changed the situation. Whereupon the drums beat. Forty-nine excited men of Leisler's company rushed to his house, demanding to be led to the fort. It is said that he refused; but they went, nevertheless, under Sergeant Stoll the leader, and Cuyler admitted them "without the word." Thus was this revolution begun; with De Peyster's company on duty, De Peyster's lieutenant admitting the malcontents of Leisler's company to the fort, and presently Leisler himself appearing

birds started and fluttering, ready to take wing at the slightest alarm, but not breaking away into actual flight.

It is next in order to say that New York had at the time, besides few soldiers in the fort, six "rain-bands," seven militia. Their colonel was Bryant; the senior captain was Jacob Kaiser; and the other captain was Abraham De Poyter. De Poyter, a young man of great, the Bryant, a middle-aged man of intelligence, had they in those decisive days sided with their colonel. To push them forward just then by reason of the French, it was the Governor's eager wish that they should take some of duty in the fort. How easy to talk to their men if they wished to, to get their order some count during the month of this winter—half a company at a time! Five-sixths of the time, five-sixths of the men, under their command! Kaiser had called this the "Luther plot," with Kaiser as the Highpriest thereof; and so we must examine the ground. Bryant was Bryant's own cousin, the sturdy old Governor's son and himself 41 years old. Was there no staff in those men, these five captains, had they so determined to resist and withstand one aggressive individual? Then, then, the time passed till May 31, a whole month and no outbreak. Accord- ing to the good preaching of the Council, and devotion of many others, the people had been awaiting the Christmas gift of "penance." And, after all, it was not Kaiser but the Governor himself who threw the match into the powder. So small a question as by whose authority a certain sentence had been passed in the fort led him to think that the senior Lieut. Col. of the Poyter's company, for impudence. A most impudent man at such a time! It angered De Poyter and his company, who were on duty. It angered the rain-bands as an act of authority on the part of James Governor, which changed the situation. Whereupon the drums beat. Forty-nine excited men of Kaiser's company rushed to his house, demanding to be led to the fort. It is said that he refused; but they went nevertheless, under Bryant. Still the leader, and Geyser admitted them "without the word." Thus was this revolution begun; with De Poyter's company on duty, De Poyter's lieutenant substituting the musicians of Kaiser's company to the fort, and presently Kaiser himself appearing

as their commander. Did he usurp the fort over his fellow captain! No. That night it was Lodwick's turn of duty; and it was Lodwick and some of his company who appeared at the Council Chamber demanding the keys of the fort, and they had to be given. Even yet, however, the matter was not over. Let us not suppose everything smooth and easy. What pressure these captains must have been under from their relatives and friends! We know that they had warm discussions with the Governor and Council. It was a serious matter for them, for James might yet be king. And among themselves what discussions; all over the city what debates and disputes—"the divisions of Reuben among the sheepfolds!" Nor was it till June 3d that the real decision was made. Then Bayard once more called the train-bands together, captains and soldiers, and tried his influence with them. Leisler was not there, but it was in vain. The soldiers rushed to the fort; and there, after much debate, Leisler drew up a paper which the officers signed. In it they agreed to govern alternately till orders came from England; to hold and guard the fort for William till such time; "the captain whose watch it is," says Leisler himself, "to be for that time captain of the fort." This paper was also signed by four hundred others in the fort, citizens and soldiers. A moderate paper, yet effective. So far as the city was concerned, it decided the uncertainty; it was a positive step in favor of William; a withdrawal of allegiance to James and the government appointed by him; it deprived them of all effective power; and at the head of the movement were Leisler and his fellow captains.

At this point occurs the opportunity for some sketch of Captain Jacob Leisler, as a necessary prelude to his connection with these affairs. Leisler came to New York from Frankfort, Germany, in 1661, and was at this time an old and well known citizen; a merchant and man of very considerable property. Two years after his coming he had married Elsie (Tymens), the widow of Vanderveen, a reputable merchant. Elsie was a niece of Anetje Jans. How many families to this day keep bright the links of kinship with the latter, and—her estate, so long owned and guarded and fostered by Trinity Church! Strangely enough, this marriage brought Leisler, even thus early in life, into a family connection

as their commander. Did he keep the fort over his fellow captives? No. That night it was Laidlaw's turn of duty; and it was Laidlaw and some of his company who appeared at the Council Chamber demanding the keys of the fort, and they had to be given. Even yet, however, the matter was not over. Laidlaw was not given everything smooth and easy. What pressure these captives must have been under from their relatives and friends! We know that they had water discussions with the Governor and Council. It was a serious matter for them, for James might be king. And among themselves what discussions; all over the city what debates and disputes—"the divisions of Kansas among the abolitionists!" Now was it 23d June 23 that the real decision was made. Then Laidlaw came more called the train-bands to assist, captains and soldiers, and tried his influence with them. Laidlaw was not there, but it was in vain. The soldiers rushed to the fort; and there, after much debate, Laidlaw drew up a paper which the officers signed. In it they agreed to govern themselves till orders came from England; to hold and guard the fort for William till such time; "the captain whose name it is," says Laidlaw himself, "to be for the time captain of the fort." This paper was also signed by four hundred others in the fort, captains and soldiers. A moderate paper, yet effective. So far as the city was concerned, it decided the question; it was a positive step in favor of William; a withdrawal of attention to James and the Government appointed by him; it deprived them of all effective power; and at the head of the movement were Laidlaw and his fellow captives.

At this point occurs the opportunity for some sketch of Captain Laidlaw as a necessary prelude to his connection with these affairs. Laidlaw came to New York from Frankfurt, Germany, in 1807, and was at this time an old and well known citizen; a man of very considerable property. Two years after his coming he had married Elsie (Tyndal), the widow of Vanderweert, a respectable merchant. Elsie was a niece of Anne's Jane. How many families to this day keep bright the links of kinship with the latter, and—her estate, so long owned and guarded and fostered by Trinity Church? Strangely enough, this marriage brought Laidlaw even then early in life, into a family connection

with Philipse and Van Cortlandt and Bayard ; at the close of it his worst enemies. In 1670, we find him a deacon in the Dutch Church, with ex-Governor Stuyvesant and Van Cortlandt's father as fellow members of consistory ; and then, as always, a man of sturdy religious profession and belief. Evidently a man with generous impulses, when a Huguenot family was to be sold for non-payment of ship charges, he himself stepped forward and purchased their freedom. Evidently an independent man, when in 1667 two people were on trial for "murder by witchcraft," he was one of a jury to acquit them both—a thing the Quakers of Pennsylvania only accomplished in 1684, that could hardly have been done in Boston in 1689. As a magistrate in 1675 he so vigorously opposed an effort of Andros to thrust a priest (whom James had sent over) into occupancy of the Dutch Church, that Andros imprisoned him. Yet that at that time he was well esteemed in the community is evident from the fact that only three years later, in 1678, when he and a vessel of his were captured by the Turks, this same Andros initiated a collection throughout the province for his redemption. Leisler held few offices, but was called into service when needed ; and he had been captain since 1684. This is what we know of him up to 1689. And we have thus reached an important historical question : what was he doing up to *June 3d*, of that year ? When the first intimations of William's landing came he had a vessel in port, on which he at once refused to pay duties to Plowman, James' collector and a Catholic. He, also, went before the Council, and to them persisted in his refusal—just like his sturdy independence, whether backed by anybody or not. From that time and to escape those duties, according to current histories, he is a dangerous person in the community plotting treason and the overthrow of the Government. Yet at the time of the "uproar" and when Boston had set the example, where is the one man, the demagogue, quick to seize events and bulging with importance, to head "the rabble" to its destruction ?

It is not Leisler. On the contrary, almost immediately thereafter, Nicholson and the Council place him in the fort at the head of an armed company to quiet the people ; or, if he so chooses, to breed farther treason ! A strange incongruity in the history, or wonderful stupidity on their part ! Moreover, when the revolu-

with Phillips and Van Cortlandt and Howard; at the close of it his worst enemies. In 1870 we find him a deacon in the Dutch Church, with ex-Governor Livingston and Van Cortlandt's father as fellow members of consistency; and then, as always, a man of steady religious profession and belief. Evidently a man with generous impulses, when a Huguenot family was to be sold for non-payment of ship charges, he himself stepped forward and purchased their freedom. Evidently an independent man, when in 1867 two people were on trial for "murder by witchcraft," he was one of a jury to acquit them both—a thing the Quakers of Pennsylvania only accomplished in 1864, that would hardly have been done in Boston in 1869. As a magistrate in 1876 he so vigorously opposed an effort of Andrew to thrust a priest (whom James had just sent) into company of the Dutch Church, that Andrew relinquished him. Yet that at that time he was well esteemed in the community is evident from the fact that only three years later, in 1879, when he and a vessel of his were captured by the Tories this same Andrew initiated a collection throughout the province for his redemption. Laidlaw held few offices, but was called into service when needed; and he had been captain since 1861. This is what we know of him up to 1883. And we have then reached an important historical question: what was he doing up to June 25 of that year? When the first intimations of William's landing came he had a vessel in port on which he at once refused to pay duties to Thomas, James' collector and a Catholic. He also went before the Council, and to them persisted in his refusal—just like his sturdy independence, whether backed by authority or not. From that time and to escape those duties according to current practice, he is a dangerous person in the community plotting treason and the overthrow of the Government. Yet at the time of the "uprising" and when Boston had set the example, where is the one man, the demagogue, quick to seize events and bolging with importance, to head "the rabble" to its destruction?

It is not Laidlaw. On the contrary, almost immediately thereafter, Nicholas and the Council place him in the fort at the head of an armed company to quiet the people; or, if he so chooses, to head further treason! A strange inconsistency in the history or wonderful stupidity on their part! Moreover, when the revol-

tion begins—that 31st of May—it is through Nicholson's act and not his. And on the 3d of June the result is not to make Leisler a dictator, but that mutual agreement of the captains; in the face of which he is now represented to us as an ignorant man surrounded by "a rabble;" a mere puff-ball fuming with rage and insolence and profanity; as already infatuated with his own greatness, comparing himself to Cromwell, and most offensively assuming to his fellow captains, whilst they are deferential! What injustice to them, in order to carry out the idea, received from the other side, of Leisler and the "lower classes, the rabble!" History makes them his mere football—Abraham De Peyster, Nicolas Stuyvesant, Lodwick and the rest; men assuredly not the ones to be dragged at a vulgar cart-tail through mud and slush. History deprives them of their manhood, and in these events would have us regard them as silent puppets upon a street organ, moving to the tune of a coarse and ignorant player. And yet when, just after the revolution, Leisler himself wished to remove the obnoxious Catholic collector, he could not do it, for the reason which he gives: "I cannot get the other captains to turn out the collector;" and again (June 16) "I can get no captain to side with me to turn him out." Outgoing letters from the fort are signed by the captains, the answers addressed to Leisler and "the rest of the captains" in command. They are so addressed by the General Court of Connecticut. When within a few days after signing that agreement Minvielle resigned, it was not on the ground of Leisler's tyranny and insolence, but because he thought their proceedings "hot headed." The other captains remained, all of them for months. When (June 11) they sent to friends in England an address for the King from "the militia and inhabitants of New York"—her citizen soldiery and only defense—did they regard the movement as that of a "rabble?" When, so late as October 20, Bayard—still as colonel and councillor—wrote from Albany to De Peyster and De Bruyn an order "to bear good faith and allegiance" to William and Mary, but "to desist from aiding and abetting" Leisler, they put the letter into his hands; and when yet later (October 29) he again commanded them "to obey the civil government established by Sir Edmund Andros," as still in force, they paid no heed. What do these facts prove? This

don begins—that 21st of May—it is through Wilhelm's act and not his. And on the 23 of June the result is not to make Kaiser a dictator, but that mutual agreement of the captains; in the face of which he is now represented to us as an ignorant man surrounded by "a rabble"; a more half-baked fellow with rage and incoherence and petulance; as already intimated with his own greatness, comparing himself to Cromwell, and most offensively assuming to his fellow captains, while they are detained! What injustice to them, in order to carry out the idea, resolved from the other side of Kaiser and the "lower classes the rabble"! History makes them his mere football—Abraham De Meyer, Nicolas Struyve, and Lohseck and the rest; men assembled not the ones to be charged at a vulgar cart-pull through mud and flesh. History depicts them of their meanness, and in these events would have us regard them as silent puppets upon a street organ, moving to the tune of a coarse and ignorant player. And yet when, just after the revolution, Kaiser himself wished to remove the obnoxious Catholic collector, he could not do it for the reason which he gives: "I cannot get the other captains to turn out the collector," and again (June 16) "I can get no captain to side with me to turn him out." Changing letters from the fort are signed by the captain, the answer addressed to Kaiser and "the rest of the captains" in command. They are so addressed by the General of Connaught. When within a few days after signing that agreement Minvella resigned, it was not on the ground of Kaiser's tyranny and incoherence, but because he thought their proceedings "not headed." The other captains remained, all of them for months. When (June 11) they sent to friends in England an address for the King from "the militia and inhabitants of New York"—for officers' solidarity and only defense—did they regard the movement as that of a "rabble"? When, so late as October 20, Bismarck—still as colonel and councillor—wrote from Albeny to De Meyer and De Broyn an order "to bear good faith and allegiance" to William and Mary, but "to desert from aiding and abetting" Kaiser, they put the letter into his hands; and when yet later (October 20) he again commanded them "to obey the civil government established by Sir Edmund Anderson," as still in force, they paid no heed. What do these facts prove? This

period, the opening period of the revolution, was that of Leisler and the captains conjointly, not of Leisler and "the rabble." People of standing and influence parted from their own families and friends on these issues. History conceals it and them. It adopts a party stigma. This period was not in the indictment. It was slippery ground, and the Attorney General, when drawing an indictment against Leisler, did not touch it.

For a clear understanding of things, however, we must proceed with it a little farther. On the 6th of June came credible news that William was king; and the messenger was on the way from Boston with letters. No doubt any longer about William; but will he continue in power the old government? What anxiety on both sides! The messenger gets to the fort first; and there all letters for the Governor or the Council are opened, read and forwarded. No news, no orders; and so things remain as they were! But to open their letters, what an outrage! What indignation! What insolence in Leisler! Yet back in March, before Leisler had appeared upon the scene, upon a mere rumor of William's landing, they had themselves opened and suppressed seventeen private letters, "for the prevention of tumult," they said, "and the divulging of such strange news." Where was the difference? The difference was, that a revolution in England which changed kings—now that it was successful—they were willing to accept; a revolution in New York, which interfered with themselves as the government, that was Leisler and the rabble; and whatever derogated from the deference they claimed for themselves was insolence. Again, however, the truth of history requires us to ask, what of the other captains? Why single out Leisler for obloquy, when, by the agreement of only three days before, all were equally implicated, all equally and deeply interested in learning the first news? That plant of unpleasant odor which pervades these events like the sage-brush of the prairies, Leisler's insolence, was grown and perpetuated from party soil.

As yet he was only one of five captains, although the senior. I do not suppose Leisler to have been at any time choice of speech or deferential in his manners; on the contrary a man of rugged honesty whose plain and often hasty speaking did him harm. But that was not the real, the underlying offense. If we read, we shall

period, the opening period of the revolution was that of Lister and the capitalists consistently, not of Lister and "the rabble." People of standing and influence parted from their own families and friends on these issues. History conceals it and then it adopts a party system. This period was not in the indictment. It was shipwreck ground, and the Attorney General, when drawing an indictment against Lister, did not couch it.

For a clear understanding of things, however, we must proceed with it a little further. On the 6th of June came credible news that William was king; and the messenger was on the way from London with letters. No doubt any longer about William; but will he continue to govern the old government? What anxiety on both sides! The messenger got to the fort first; and there all letters for the Governor or the Council are opened, read and forwarded. No news on orders; and so things remain as they were! But to open their letters, what an outrage! What indignation! What insolence in Lister! Yet back in March, before Lister had appeared upon the scene, upon a more rumor of William's landing, they had themselves opened and suppressed sixteen private letters, "for the prevention of tumult," they said, "and the divulging of such strange news." What was the difference? The difference was that a revolution in England which changed things—now that it was successful—they were willing to accept; a revolution in New York, which interfered with themselves as the government, that was Lister and the rabble; and whatever designated from the debasement they claimed for themselves was denounced. Again, however, the truth of history requires us to ask, what of the other capitalists? Why single out Lister for obloquy, when by the agreement of only three days before, all were equally implicated. All equally and deeply interested in hearing the first news? That point of unpleasant color which pervades these events like the sage-brush of the prairie, Lister's insolence, was grown and perpetuated from party soil.

As yet he was only one of five capitalists, although the region do not suppose Lister to have been at any time choice of speech or deferential in his manners; on the contrary a man of rugged honesty whose plain and often badly speaking did him harm. But that was not the real, the underlying offense. If we read, we shall

find that gentle speaking and gentle courtesy were not a characteristic of New York in these years of that century. "Knaves" and "rogues" were frequent epithets by which to convey their opinion of one another. To the other side, however, the revolution itself was an insolence; whatever infringed upon the dignity of certain ones, of Van Cortlandt or Bayard or even the clergy, was an insolence; and upon Leisler, a German, with none of the make-up of society about him, the senior, the most popular, the boldest and most outspoken of his colleagues, upon him they visited the full measure of wrath and opprobrium. And the feeling was already hot enough—on both sides. When of Sir William Phipps, of Massachusetts, it was said: "His Excellency is needlessly hot;" the reply was: "Ah, you must excuse him, it is dog-days!" The dog-days began early in New York in 1689. Nicholson himself had at once gone to England to interview the new king; leaving Philipse and Van Cortlandt and Bayard behind him to maintain the struggle. On the 25th of June they themselves removed Plowman, the Catholic collector, "to quiet a restless community," as they said; but when they undertook to replace him with their own officials—more insolence of Leisler! It brought about the first actual collision. The parties met at the custom house. There were hot words, dog-day words, a hustling crowd and some rough usage of Bayard and his supporters, but no bloodshed. A street brawl, some pummeling, but no bloodshed. The feeling abroad was, however, intense; and De Peyster's mother advised Bayard to leave the city, for fear of assassination. Wisely, no doubt; he was especially obnoxious, and some hand might have struck the blow; it has been done again and again since then. And so the parties were at length developed; the captains holding the fort and the city, the old council powerless but persistent.

On the 10th of June, a week after the revolution began, the captains, Leisler and the rest, issued a call for a convention of delegates from the counties, to meet the 26th and choose a committee of safety. Let us give them the credit they deserve for this act. They did not intend nor make themselves a military dictatorship. The movement in New York had been democratic, one springing from the people, whom they for a time represented; and they meant to extend it to the province—not submitting any

and that gentle speaking and gentle country were not a characteristic of New York in those years of that century. "Kato" and "Kato" were frequent epithets by which to convey their opinion of one another. To the other side, however, the revolution itself was an instance; whatever influence upon the dignity of certain ones of Van Cortlandt or Bayard or even the clergy, was an instance; and upon Lister, a German, with none of the make-up of society about him, the senior, the most popular, the boldest and most outspoken of his colleagues, upon him they visited the full measure of wrath and opposition. And the feeling was already hot enough—on both sides. When of Sir William Pitt, of Manchester, it was said: "His Excellency is needlessly hot;" the reply was: "Ah, you must excuse him, it is dog-day!" The dog-day is given only in New York in 1838. Nicholson himself had at once come to England to interview the new king; leaving Lister and Van Cortlandt and Bayard behind him to maintain the struggle. On the 25th of June they themselves removed to London, the Catholic collector, "to point a restless community," as they said; but when they undertook to replace him with their own officials—more instance of Lister! It brought about the first actual collision. The parties met at the custom house. There were hot words, dog-day words, a hardy word and some rough usage of Lister and his supporters, but no bloodshed. A street brawl, some paving, but no bloodshed. The feeling about was, however, intense; and De Ruyter's mother advised Lister to leave the city for fear of assassination. "Why, no doubt; he was especially objectionable, and some hand might have struck the blow; it has been done again and again since then. And so the parties were at length developed; the captain holding the fort and the city, the old council powerless but persistent.

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longer to the appointees of James and Andros, but submitting the direction of affairs to the appointees of the people. Had the other side accepted the arrangement—a Committee of Safety till the king could be heard from—what a blot it would have saved New York! But no, they were the government. So the convention met without their concurrence, twelve delegates elected from New York and Kings and Queens and Westchester and Orange; “the most part of whose inhabitants” (says O’Callaghan’s history) “are concerned in the rebellion.” Albany, under the great influence of Peter Schuyler, Van Cortlandt’s double brother-in-law, remained aloof, and its neighbor Ulster. Ten of the twelve delegates became the Committee of Safety, and assumed control for the province. Leisler did not elect them. His was a city revolt. More than is usual in such cases, and more than did Simon Bradstreet and his colleagues at the first, by their election they represented the province in its most populous parts. Such was the situation upon the 26th of June—a popular revolt, represented by the Committee of Safety, against the old government appointed by James and Andros and the party attached thereto. What was the effect of the change upon Leisler’s position? It made him first, by their appointment, captain of the fort, that is, permanently responsible for its safe keeping; and then, about the middle of August, military commander for the province. His first rise above the other captains! But that they concurred therein is indubitable, since they all retained their commands under him till some time in November. During that month Stuyvesant retired from the service, angry, it is said, because some soldiers had intruded into his own house during a search for his obnoxious cousin Bayard. Our only wonder in his case is that his father’s son should ever have been upon the popular side at all. At different dates during the month and for different personal reasons Lodwick and De Peyster also resigned and retired from service unmolested. De Peyster, at least, always felt kindly toward Leisler. Within a month (Dec. 13) he was appointed by the Lieut. Governor, as Leisler then was, and by his council, captain of the dock ward, with his brother Henry as his lieutenant, responsible positions at the time.

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been perverted by concealing the part actually taken by these captains in the earlier stages of the revolution, and by ascribing everything to Leisler and a rabble. It is the base of the defense of the other side. They were throughout, for two years, resisting Leisler and a dominant rabble—a riotous rule which only ended with Leisler's death. On the contrary, what have we? Upon the 3d of June, that agreement of the captains; upon the 6th of June, news of William's accession, concurred in by both parties, and the question of William or James no longer in conflict; upon the 10th of June, the call by the captains for a committee of safety to be elected by the people; and, upon the 26th of June, that committee in existence and its actions and authority submitted to by both Leisler and the captains and their party. And so opens the second, in its close the tragic part, of this tangled history. At last, early in December, a letter from William, dated July the fourth; a letter with a peculiar address, to "Our Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-chief in our province of New York, and in his absence, to such as for the time being take care for preserving the peace and administering the laws!" Up to this time, be it understood, nothing from William save a general proclamation relative to justices of the peace and other minor officials; nothing at all to indicate his intentions or policy concerning higher officers of the crown. Of course the letter threw the elements into new fermentation. As it happened, Nicholson, to whom it was addressed, was not there, had betaken himself to England; so that complication was out of the way. But "in his absence!" If still in the exercise of his office, where should he be except within the bounds of his government? Or, in case of absence, why was not the letter addressed to his Hon. Council, men well known in England? Why the vague and general superscription: "such as for the time being take care for preserving the peace and administering the laws?" The very hub of this disputation. Can one help suspecting a motive of policy in such language from the state department? In England, James was deposed and William reigning through revolution—a revolution thus far successful, although he had yet to fight the battle of the Boyne. In Boston, as was already known, Andros had likewise been deposed and a revolutionary committee was in charge. Had the same fate, meantime, overtaken Nichol-

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son in New York, an enforced "absence," and in William's behalf, could he consistently reverse events and order the revolution back? The broad question for William to consider was the status of the revolution as a whole; not in New York alone, but in Boston, the colonies and England itself. As plain Dutch sense put it at the time: "If it was that Leisler did be ill, how came the King and Queen to sit on the throne?" His letter certainly evaded the difficulty, at least for the present. If Nicholson was yet in power, it authorized him to continue to act. If not, if a revolution had superseded him as well as Andros, it recognized "for the time being" such as took care "for preserving the peace and administering the laws." So the Committee of Safety understood it, and upon that understanding they honestly acted. So undoubtedly the Boston committee would have acted; as the government *de facto*, the proper recipients of the letter. Where was the difference? A revolution in both, in New York only obscured by the existence of parties and the persistent claims of Philipse, Van Cortlandt and Bayard, men for two years practically powerless, and not named nor officially designated in the letter. Let it here be said that neither was the appropriation of that letter, a royal letter, made a matter of indictment against Leisler. The Attorney General claimed pay for drawing up several indictments and was an able lawyer, but he did not include this charge nor this period of the history.

I have thus brought it down to a charge to this day made against Leisler—his so-called usurpation of the Lieut. Governorship. In reality what? His appointment thereto by the Committee of Safety, who had already made him military commander of the province. And what would William himself have been in history, had James won the battle of the Boyne? A usurper, branded and traduced by his opponents like Leisler, or as was Cromwell in his day. The Committee of Safety, at least, were not usurpers. Elected and sustained during this interim—a period understood by all parties to be *ad interim*—elected and sustained during it by a clear majority of the people; if they were usurpers, what shall we say of the Boston committee and the acting Governors in the other revolted colonies? If we brand one we must brand all, brand the revolution throughout, brand the very idea of

and in New York, an enforced "absence," and in William's behalf, could he consistently reverse events and make the revolution back? The broad question for William to consider was the status of the revolution as a whole; not in New York alone but in Boston, the colonies and England itself. As plain English sense put it at the time: "It is not that Laidlaw did he in, how came the King and Queen to sit on the throne?" His letter certainly evaded the difficulty, at least for the present. If Nicholas was not in power it authorized him to continue to act. If not, if a revolution had superseded him as well as Andrew, it recognized "for the time being" such a took care "for preserving the peace and administering the laws." So the Committee of Safety understood it, and upon that understanding they honestly acted. So undoubtedly the Boston committee would have acted; as the government of Massachusetts, the proper recipients of the letter. Where was the difference? A revolution is held in New York only obscured by the existence of parties and the persistent claims of Phillips, Van Cortlandt and others, men for two years practically powerless, and not named nor officially designated in the letter. Let it be said that neither was the appropriation of that letter a rival letter, made a matter of indictment against Laidlaw. The Attorney General claimed pay for drawing up several indictments and was an able lawyer, but he did not include this charge nor this period of the history.

I have then brought it down to a charge to this day made against Laidlaw—the so-called usurpation of the Laidlaw Governorship. In reality what? His appointment there by the Committee of Safety, who had already made his military commander of the province. And what would William himself have been in history, had James won the battle of the Boyer? A usurper, branded and rebuffed by his opponents like Laidlaw, or as was Cromwell in his day. The Committee of Safety, at least were not usurpers. Elected and sustained during the interim—a period understood by all parties to be an interim—elected and sustained during it by a clear majority of the people; if they were not, what shall we say of the Boston committee and the acting Governor in the other revolted colonies? If we brand one we must brand all, brand the revolution throughout, brand the very idea of

a popular revolution. But, in addition, the New York committee had what the other colonies had not, what they deemed authority for their action conveyed to them by the king's letter. In Connecticut they rejected Andros, the royal Governor, and appointed their own. In New York, which had no general Assembly, nothing but a Lieut. Governor and Council, the captains first in control sent the matter directly to the people of the province. The people elected the committee of safety, and they in turn, as supposedly within the scope of the king's letter, made Leisler acting Lieut. Governor. And neither was this matter in the indictment upon which he was tried. Indeed how merely partisan was the opposition to his assumption of the title may be seen from two letters of Bayard himself, one of them dated January 24, 1690. A prisoner in the fort of as yet only two days, but laboring, as he says, under "an extreme sickness of body," he writes "to the Hon. Jacob Leisler, Esq., Lieut. Governor of the province of New York, and the Hon. Council," letters in which he acknowledged his error, craves pardon, and humbly petitions consideration and release! Of course he had to swallow much pride, but there are the letters.

So to Leisler's Lieut. Governorship in her emergency yielded Albany a trifle later, when he was her only source of supplies. Indubitably his was the power in the province at the time, and so acknowledged to be by the other colonies. But for Leisler personally the position was full of difficulty and not devoid of danger. His elevation concentrated upon his head many portentous winds and wrathful storm clouds. It made him a mark for new venom, new arrows that were laid to the string and let fly both at home and abroad. Usurpation it was called, and, even during the peril of war, whatever he did was to his enemies usurpation. He came to his duties without experience; a man unused to art or concealment or the ways of policy—straight out in word or deed as conviction or feeling moved him, an honest German; a man in temperament apparently much like Stuyvesant, brave, sturdy, sometimes obstinate and sometimes choleric Stuyvesant—who would have fired upon the British fleet in bulk but for his minister's final appeal. As such a man personally, governing revolutionary elements, watched and opposed throughout

a popular revolution. But in addition, the New York committee had what the other colonies had not, what they deemed authority for their action conveyed to them by the king's letter. In London they rejected Andrew the royal Governor, and appointed their own. In New York, which had no general Assembly, nothing but a Lieut. Governor and Council, the captain first in control sent the matter directly to the people of the province. The people elected the committee of safety, and they in turn, as apparently within the scope of the king's letter, made Laidlaw acting Lieut. Governor. And neither was this matter in the indictment upon which he was tried. Indeed how merely partisan was the opposition to his assumption of the title may be seen from two letters of Buryal himself, one of them dated January 24, 1823. A prisoner in the fort at as yet only two days, but laboring as he says under "an extreme sickness of body," he writes "to the Hon. Jacob Laidlaw Esq., Lieut. Governor of the province of New York, and the Hon. Council," letters in which he acknowledged his error, craved pardon, and humbly petitioned consideration and release. Of course he had to swallow much pride, but there are the letters.

So to Laidlaw's Lieut. Governorship is her emergency yielded. Albany a while later, when he was her only source of supplies. Indubitably he was the power in the province at the time, and so acknowledged to be by the other colonies. But for Laidlaw's personal position was full of difficulty and not devoid of danger. His elevation concentrated upon his head many powerful and wretched enemies. It made him a mark for new venomous arrows that were laid to the string and let fly both at home and abroad. Unquestioned it was called, and even during the heat of war, whatever he did was to his enemies' suspicion. He came to his duties without experience; a man unused to act on commandment or the ways of policy—straight out in word or deed as constitution or feeling moved him, an honest German; a man in temperament apparently much like Strayhorn; a man, brave, sturdy, sometimes obstinate and sometimes cholerical; a man who would have lived upon the British fleet in bulk but for his minister's final appeal. As such a man personally governing revolutionary elements, watched and opposed throughout

by a party ready to malign his every word and act, and that certainly had the prestige in England, his was indeed a position of difficulty and doubtful result. One cannot do justice to this narrative who forgets the circumstances of the case. Passions running high in a small city, principally there, 200 years ago. An aristocratic party, clever, astute and determined, and a popular party arrayed against it. History has other instances of the same, and the bitterness evolved—waters boiling in a cauldron and all the more disturbed that the space was small. Under such conditions one might need the astuteness of William, or even the stature and proportions of Cromwell, himself abused living and dead, and his enemies holding the field of history for two centuries. And I see Leisler so placed, a minor man to William or Cromwell; as it were some shipmaster called to the command to navigate untried waters, amid rocks and contrary currents, and with breakers booming dangerously across the bow. No easy thing to steer his craft safely in such a scene! What wonder if, through some faulty turn of the wheel or the pressure of wind and wave and current, he should meet at last with disaster!

The advancement of Leisler to the Lieutenant Governorship made a change in the committee of safety, eight of whom now became his council, Dec. 11, 1689. They were, from the county and city of New York, Peter De la Noy, Dr. Samuel Staats, Hendrick Janzen and Johannes Vermilye; from Kings, Captain Gerardus Beekman, M. D.; from Queens, Samuel Edsall; from Westchester, Capt. Thomas Williams; from Orange, William Lawrence—French, English and Dutch. A real council, let me say, since the acts of the majority were to be the acts of all. To return, then, to the old story, were these men of "the lower classes, the rabble?" To this it might be replied that New York itself had at the time but a small proportion of people who could be so called; a city where, say Bancroft and other authorities, "beggars were unknown and all the poor were cared for," and where outside a favored few "great equality of condition prevailed." The Huguenots, although some of them poor, were intelligent, industrious and God fearing; not the kind of stuff out of which to make even a diminutive rabble. The more numerous Dutch, the prevailing class, had strict Sabbath and other laws; and

by a party ready to resign his every word and act, and that certainly had the prestige in England, his was indeed a position of difficulty and doubtful result. One cannot do justice to this narrative who forgets the circumstances of the case. London, running high in a small city, probably more than 200 years ago. An aristocratic party, clever, active and determined, and a popular party arrayed against it. History has other instances of the same and the bitterness evoked—warring boiling in a fashion and all the more disturbed that the space was small. Under such conditions one might need the astuteness of William or even the astuteness and proportions of Cromwell himself, almost in the dead, and his enemies holding the field of history for two centuries. And I see Lancelot so placed, a minor man to William or Cromwell; as it were some shipmaster called to the command to navigate uncharted waters, amid rocks and contrary currents, and with breakers booming dangerously across the bow. No easy thing to steer his craft safely in such a storm; What wonder it, through some lucky turn of the wheel or the pressure of wind and wave and current, he should meet at last with disaster!

The advancement of Lancelot to the Liberator's Government made a change in the committee of safety, eight of whom now became his council, Dec. 11, 1858. They were, from the county and city of New York, Peter De la Sota, Dr. Samuel Storer, Frederick James and Johannes Verburgh; from Kings County, Georgeus Beckman, M. D.; from Queens, Samuel Edsall; from Westchester, Cape Thomas Williams; from Orange, William Lawrence—French, English and Dutch. A good council, for me say, since the acts of the majority were to be the acts of all. To retain, then, to the old song, were those men of "the lower classes, the rabble?" To this it might be replied that New York itself had at the time but a small proportion of people who could be so called; a city where, say Hancock and other authorities, "beggars were unknown and all the poor were cared for," and where outside a favored few "great equality of condition prevailed." The Huguenots, although some of them poor, were intelligent, industrious and God fearing; not the kind of wretched, which so make even a thimbleful of rabble. The more numerous Dutch, the prevailing class, had strict Sabbath and other laws; and

if they could not write English well, were well read in the Bible and Heidelberg catechism and the history of Holland, they and their children. Learning was difficult to get; but solid and industrious citizens they were as a class—the pioneer ancestry of many reputable families, the crude ore out of which American life has moulded much fine material. As one of just such Philipse himself grew up, only sharper than the rest in money making and land getting. But concerning the council. Peter De la Noy, a Huguenot, was well known and prominent both before and after these events. Dr. Samuel Staats was afterwards councillor under Earl Bellomont, and again under Gov. Hunter; and his daughter was the first wife of Chief Justice Lewis Morris. Hendrick Janzen was apparently a relative of Anetje Jans; and Johannes Vermilye was an original patentee of Harlaem, from whom the family name has descended, an elder in the church and trusted with office by his fellow townsmen again and again. These for the city. Of the others, Captain and Dr. Gerardus Beekman, of Flatbush, L. I., was an elder of that church under Dominie Varick, his sister the first wife of Nicolas Stuyvesant. As senior councillor when Lord Lovelace died, he became acting Governor; and it is from him and the De la Noy and Keteltas families that our later Beekmans are proud to claim descent. William Lawrence, another, succeeded Van Cortlandt himself when he died, as councillor to Earl Bellomont—a man, it was said, “of good estate and honest understanding;” and in these very troubles opposed to his own uncle, John Lawrence, a man of wealth and education and prominence—so were families divided. I shall only add to this list a very important official, Abraham Gouverneur, the clerk; a young Huguenot who “could read, write and speak readily” the three principal languages of New York, and one whose education, like Bayard’s, was remarkable for his age and time; a prominent man for years thereafter and whose niece, the daughter of his brother Isaac, as the second wife of Chief Justice Morris became the mother of that distinguished publicist, Gouverneur Morris. These were the men who, with two or three others and as Leisler’s council, replaced the favored rooks who had pre-empted the belfry of government under the royal governors! Not men of the lower classes, certainly! Indeed, a few years later, in 1715, in what was then

it they could not write English well, were well read in the Bible and religious catechism and the history of Holland, they and their children. Learning was difficult to get; but solid and lasting. Their sitters they were as a class—the poorest country of many respectable families, the crude one out of which American life has moulded much fine material. As one of just such Phillips himself grew up, only steeper than the rest in many respects and last. Getting, but concerning the council. Peter De la Noe, a Huguenot, was well known and prominent both before and after the events. Dr. Samuel Smith was afterwards recognized under Earl Belmore, and again under Gov. Livingston; and his daughter was the first wife of Chief Justice Lewis Morris. Belmore's father was apparently a relative of Anne's; Anne; and John Van Noy was an original partner of Belmore, from whom the family name has descended, an elder in the church and treated with honor by his fellow townsmen again and again. These for the city. Of the others, Captain and Dr. Gerardus Beetsman of Flatbush, J. J. was an elder of that church under Governor Van Noy, the sister the first wife of Nicholas Breyer. As noted consistently when Lord Lovelace died, he became acting Governor; and it is very plain and the De la Noe and Kestel families that our first historians are proud to claim descent. William Lawrence, another mentioned Van Cortlandt himself when he died, as connected to Earl Phillips—“a man, it was said, of good estate and better understanding;” and in these early troubles opposed to his own uncle, John Lawrence, a man of wealth and education and prominence—was families divided. I shall only add to this list a very important official, Abraham Gouverneur, the clerk; a young Huguenot who “could read, write and speak freely” the three principal languages of New York, and one whose education, like Lawrence's, was remarkable for his age and time; a prominent man for years thereafter and whose niece, the daughter of his brother Isaac, as the second wife of Chief Justice Morris became the mother of that distinguished publicist, Gouverneur Morris. These were the men who, with two or three others and as Justice's council, replaced the favored ones who had pre-empted the policy of government under the royal government. Not men of the lower classes certainly! Indeed, a few years later, in 1718, is what was then

called the "court circle"—so had time socially intermixed the families—we find both Van Cortlandts, Bayards, De Peysters, Beekmans, Gouverneurs and Staatses. It is, therefore, as mere campaign literature, that I quote a paper sent to William and Mary, May 19, 1690, of which one knows neither who wrote nor who actually signed it, valueless as history, but which has been used against Leisler; a paper ostensibly from "the merchant traders and others the principal inhabitants of New York." These "principal inhabitants of New York," as they modestly claim to be, were just thirty-six in number; that is, including Rev. Mr. Pieret, the French minister, a citizen of two years' standing, and Dominie Varick, of Long Island. By some subtlety in the social scales, Dominie Selyns and the eminent Daillé, his French colleague, do not figure in the list. According to these "principal inhabitants," and as they proceed to inform their majesties, New York was "at the sole rule of an insolent alien"—that is, one not born in their majesties' dominions, a German. Presumably a delicate compliment to William, an intimation that they did not believe him to have been born in Holland, although some within his dominions did call him an insolent and usurping Dutchman! But, considering the French names upon the paper, the word "alien" was rather remarkable. Where had they themselves been born; and as compared with Leisler, how long were they in the country? And he was "assisted by some few who formerly were not thought fit to bear the meanest office, to whom they could give no better name than a rabble, and several of whom could be proved guilty of enormous crimes; who imprisoned at will, opened letters, seized estates, plundered houses and abused the clergymen!" Sufficiently partisan, whoever signed it. Certainly Rev. Mr. Pieret never himself wrote his name "Pieretz."

But it enables us to give attention to one special point. It is by details that we must reach results, through much tangled underbrush of misrepresentation that we must clear the way to ultimate light and truth. They "abused the clergymen!" And why abuse the clergymen? Leisler and his council were, perhaps all of them, members or officers of churches—at the least three of them were elders under Dominie Selyns and Dominie Varick. If, as the principal ones, the Dutch clergy of that day were tena-

called the "court circle"—so that these socially internationalized the families—we had both Van Cattenbrouck, the lawyer, Beckmann, the physician, and Gumbel, the journalist. It is interesting to note, however, that I quote a paper sent to William and Mary, May 18, 1916, of which one knows nothing who wrote it, who actually signed it, whether as history, but which has been used against Kaiser; a paper ostensibly from "the war-time teachers and others the principal inhabitants of New York." These "principal inhabitants of New York," as they modestly claim to be, were just thirty-six in number; that is including Dr. Mr. Peter, the French minister, a citizen of two years' standing, and Dominik Vank of Lasky Island. By some accident in the same issue, Dominik Vank and the eminent (all the French out-landers, do not figure in the list. According to these "principal inhabitants," and as they proceed to inform their majesty New York was "at the sole rule of an insolent alien"—that is, one not born in their majesty's dominions, a German. Evidently, a half-century's compliment to William, an intimation that they did not believe him to have been born in Holland although some within his dominions did call him an invader and usurper (inhabitant). That considering the French names upon the paper, the word "alien" was rather remarkable. Where had they themselves been born; and as compared with Kaiser, how long were they in the country? And he was "assisted by some few who formerly were not thought fit to bear the mearest office to whom they could give no better name than a rabble, and several of whom could be proved guilty of enormous crimes; who imprisoned at will, opened letters, seized estates, plundered houses and abused the clergyman!" Scandalously partisan, whoever signed it. Can hardly Mr. Peter never himself wrote his name "Peter." But it enables us to give attention to one special point. It is by details that we must reach results, though much tangled in the darkness of misrepresentation that we must clear the way to more light and truth. They "slandered the clergyman!" And why abuse the clergyman? Kaiser and his council were, perhaps all of them, members or officers of churches—at the least three of them were elders under Dominik Vank and Dominik Vank. It, as the principal ones, the French clergy of that day were ten-

cious of their dignity, no less respectful, in general, were the people. It was their habit. Upon what, then, if true at all, was this charge grounded? The answer will give us, what we seek, farther insight into this revolution. The Dutch ministers then in the province were Dominie Dellijs of Albany, Selyns of New York, and Varick of Long Island. Letters of theirs to the Classis of Amsterdam are now in process of translation, in charge of Chaplain Roswell R. Hoes of the Navy. In one of these from Dominie Varick, who suffered the most—a letter dated April 9, 1693, when it was all over—he tells the Classis how the love of years among his people had now for about four years been turned into hate towards him. He gives as the cause “the change in the government.” Yet why on that account turn against a beloved minister? Here is some light in the fog: “the common people were calling their authorities traitors, papists,” and the like, and “the preachers seeing that was wrong tried to persuade the people of it.” So stated, small cause for such hate! There the dominie drops the matter, but we may fill in the history. It may not be known how long those farmers of Long Island and the Dutch elsewhere had been seeking some measure of self-government. They petitioned for it under Stuyvesant, but he refused. He would none of elections “by the rabble.” But freedom was in their blood; and so again in 1681, “prompted (says Bancroft) by an exalted instinct, they demanded power to govern themselves.” They did not get it, but new exactions under James. Their opportunity was William; and “their authorities” at the time were Philipse, Van Cortlandt and Bayard—men associated in every mind with James “the popish king” and his regime, and who, even after his overthrow, still resisted the rising popular tide. Unfortunately, the Dutch ministers took the unpopular side, in favor of these old and obnoxious “authorities”—in this different from the clergy of Boston and New England, who there guided and in a measure controlled the revolution. That was all there was against them, this the pith and core of their offending. And does it not show beyond anything in this history the broad acreage of this revolution and its deeper causes—that it was not (as foolishly asserted) the wicked work and tyranny of Leisler and a few, a city rabble? In 1693, when Leisler was dead and his council were

cious of their dignity, no less respectful in general, were the people. It was their habit. Upon what then, it may be said, was this charge grounded? The answer will give us what we seek, for that insight into the revolution. The Dutch institutions in the province were Dominie Huis of Albany, Stuyvesant of New York, and Vrieth of Long Island. Lasker of the Class of Amsterdam are now in process of translation, in charge of Class. Lasker H. Huis of the N.Y. In one of these from Dominie Vrieth, who suffered the most—a letter dated April 8, 1893, when it was all over—he tells the Class how the loss of years among the people had now for about four years been turned into hate towards him. He gives as the cause "the change in the government." Yet why on that account turn against a beloved minister? Here is some bit in the log: "the common people were calling their authorities traitors, papists, and the like, and the presbytery seeing that was wrong tried to persuade the people of it." So stood, small cause for such hate! There the dominie drops the matter but we may fill in the history. It may not be known how long these farmers of Long Island and the Dutch elsewhere had been seeking some means of self-government. They petitioned for it under Sir James, but he refused. He would none of elections "by the middle." But freedom was in their blood; and so again in 1881, "prompted says history by an excited feeling they demanded power to govern themselves." They did not get it but saw a vision under James. Their opportunity was William; and "their satisfaction" at the time was Philip, Van Cortlandt and Lasker—men mentioned in every mind with James "the politician" and his critics, and who even after his overthrow, still retained the strong popular tide. Unfortunately, the Dutch minister took the unpopular side, in favor of those old and obnoxious "authorities"—in this different from the clergy of Boston and New England, who there guided and in a measure controlled the revolution. That was all there was against them, this bit and core of their offense. And does it not show beyond anything in this history the broad wrongs of this revolution and its deeper cause—that it was not (as foolishly asserted) the wicked work and tyranny of Lasker and a few city rabble in 1893, when Lasker was dead and his council were

prisoners, and not then till Governor Fletcher had sent a threatening letter to the Consistory, only 102 out of 500 church members could Dominie Varick gather to his communion. He had likewise preached at Bergen and Hackensack and Staten Island; but they would no longer hear nor have him administer the communion. At Harlaem, that excellent church was an out-station of Dominie Selyns. He had baptized and married some of them years before. But in this matter he was on one side and they very generally on the other; with the consequence that after the half yearly communion in 1690 (Oct. 9), they refused his ministrations for some years. His immediate charge was the old Dutch church in New York, where were wealthy and influential officers and members like Philipse and Van Cortlandt and Bayard. The Governor's pew was there. A majority of the members sided with the council and the minister. And yet his salary was much withheld, greatly to his trouble and annoyance; and so late as November, 1693, it was a question whether he would not have to resign (as Dominie Dellius writes) through "the ill-will of his congregation!" And as to Dellius himself—in Albany, with (as he says) a more "peaceable" people, and notwithstanding the great influence of Peter Schuyler and others, the congregation was divided. Could anything tell the story better? These were churches, their own church members and people, the moral elements in the community, and thus divided, thus largely and hotly against their ministers!

The French Huguenots were, apparently, equally divided in sentiment. In the church founded by Rev. Mr. Pieret in 1687, as Rev. Mr. Wittmeyer its annalist and present pastor avers, a strong opposition to Leisler existed, led by a few influential men. Rev. Mr. Pieret was doubtless with them. But, as Mr. Wittmeyer's examination also showed, the great majority in and around New York supported Leisler. These were probably the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Daillé, the French colleague of Dominie Selyns; who in the closing scene induced large numbers of them, in New York and Harlaem and New Rochelle and other places, to join in a petition to the Governor for Leisler's pardon. Such was the position of things with ministers and churches. "Abused" by their people in the ways mentioned and by word of mouth, in

prisoner, and not then Mr. Governor Fletcher had sent a thousand-
 ing letter to the Consistory, only for one of 500 church members
 would maintain 7 rank rather to his communion. He had like-
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 years before. But in this matter he was on one side and they very
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 yearly communion in 1830, Oct. 31, they refused his administration
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 in New York, where were wealthy and influential officers and
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 the council and the minister. And yet his history was much with-
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 ber, 1833, it was a question whether he would not have to resign
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 And as to Dobbins himself—in Albany, with (as he says)
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The French Huguenots were, apparently, equally divided in
 sentiment. In the church founded by Mr. Peter in 1637,
 as Mr. Whitney in his annual and present report gives a
 strong opposition to Leister existed, led by a few influential men.
 But Mr. Peter was identified with them. But as Mr. Whitney-
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 join in a petition to the Governor for Leister's pardon. Such was
 the position of things with ministers and churches. "Admired"
 by their people in the ways mentioned and by word of mouth, in

this great excitement, some of the former undoubtedly were. Dominie Varick fled to the South for a time from his own congregation, they were so incensed against him. But were they abused, and how, by Leisler and his council? Dominie Varick was later on imprisoned, but not (as we shall see) by Leisler or his council. Dominie Selyns once had his house invaded by soldiers in search of Bayard—roughly and with loose discipline, no doubt, to the hurt of his feelings but not of his person. He never suffered personal molestation or violence. Yet are his sufferings among the wails of this history. Dominie Dellijs, in a letter of self-defense against Earl Bellomont in 1699, writes the grave charge against Leisler that he once publicly called Dominie Selyns “an old rogue”; in church, it is elsewhere said! Very improper in Leisler, very unpleasant German frankness, not to be commended for imitation in these more quiet and gentle times. Yet in retributive and historical justice, one would like to know the text, the subject, the particular remark (not recorded) which produced this wrathful explosion. Stuyvesant (or he is belied) might have said just the same or worse. May we not leave such things, mere words, mere rents in official dignity, and there was little else, as unworthy of notice in a history which ended in blood? Dominie Selyns was a good and learned man, but who sometimes used large and exuberant language; as when, for their benefit in England, he wrote a Latin certificate testifying that Philipse, Van Cortlandt and Bayard were “pious, candid and modest Protestant Christians, filling the offices of deacons and elders with consummate approbation and praise.” He used such language about his sufferings. Rev. Mr. Pieret and Rev. Mr. Daillé were not molested, nor was Dominie Dellijs actually, by Leisler or his council.

Leisler's public acts as Lieut. Governor now demand of us a brief notice. The time for such was short, but he was not idle. Early in February, 1690, occurred the massacre and the burning of Schenectady. Count Frontenac had opened his campaign along the frontier. In the city the French refugees were almost in panic. Leisler was at once all energy. Within ten days delegates were on their way to confer with the other colonies as to the public safety; to Connecticut (Feb. 21) Johannes Vermilye, Benjamin Blagge and Leisler's son-in-law Milborne. He raised a

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 Dominick Varkit fled to the South for a time from his own con-
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 charge against Laisle that he once publicly called Dominick Varkit
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 in Laisle, very unbecoming German treatment, not to be com-
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 the public safety; to Connecticut (Feb. 21) Johannes Vermilye,
 Benjamin Briggs and Laisle's son-in-law Milborne. He raised a

force of 160 men and sent them to Albany—now as willing as she had before been unwilling to recognize his authority. He called a provincial assembly—the second of its kind—to provide means for the war. And in May he convened, to meet in New York, the first Colonial Congress. This Congress decided what each colony should furnish—New York 400 men, Connecticut 130, Maryland 100, and so on with the rest. In addition thereto Leisler fitted out in New York five vessels—three for the expedition from Boston against Quebec, and two to keep the French out of Long Island sound. In doing so, as De Peyster afterwards declared to have been within his own knowledge, he spent a large portion of his own estate. Were these services recognized when the end came? No, nor mentioned nor permitted in any way to mitigate his sentence. It was only by the efforts of Earl Bellomont and De Peyster and Dr. Staats and young Leisler with the king that any part of the money spent was subsequently returned. At the time his efforts in behalf of the province were really turned against him. The expedition north under General Winthrop, of Connecticut, from which so much had been expected, failed to do anything and led Leisler into unwise recriminations; and unfortunately the naval outfit under Sir William Phipps was equally unsuccessful. But they cost money. When the provincial Assembly at last met it had to levy taxes, war taxes as usual unpopular, and any and every attempt to collect which became fuel for clamor against Leisler. Nevertheless, his prompt public spirit and efficiency as a Lieut. Governor are undeniable; and this so called usurper it was, to whom, with his council, must be credited the organization of the first Colonial Congress for mutual defense, a century plant whose fuller fruitage was the United States. This same so called usurper and his council it was, likewise, who first among New York officials voluntarily called into being a provincial Assembly, as the source of legislation and taxation, a principle rejected by James but reaffirmed by William, in its results our State legislature. Leisler was a democrat, conducting, against great opposition, especially in Albany and New York, a democratic revolution. A man of the people, he believed in the people. At the beginning he was for a committee of safety, elected by the people. And in Albany, aristocratic Albany, which resisted him

till the time of the war, the contention of his officers was that the old James charter was null and that they ought to have a free election by the people. A spasm of liberty, repressed, though only so, by 100 years of British domination yet to come!

A faithful exhibit of events prior to the closing scenes requires us to add one more topic to this review. Even during the war, busy as Leisler was in bringing the colonies together, in arranging expeditions, in mustering troops, in equipping vessels, in providing guns and stores for destitute Albany, he and his council also had the disaffected to look after. They kept up the contest and the heat of neither party subsided. In such circumstances what was to be expected? Measures of repression, arrests, fines, imprisonments—some by the local courts, some by order of council—sometimes, also, searches by soldiers, and sometimes therewith excesses by soldiers. Revolutionary times these, 200 years ago, not our times! And the difference is important. Consider the tremendous violations of law and right in England under James and Jeffries up to 1689; the extortions, spoliations, imprisonments, under Andros, the royal governors and their council up to the same date; that Leisler had himself been imprisoned by Andros; that imprisonment was the ready “catholicon” for almost all offences at the time; that Rev. Mr. Van Rensselaer, a clergyman, had been imprisoned in Albany in 1676 for words, heresy, spoken in a sermon; that Andros and others were at the very date held in prison in Boston by its committee of safety! Some of these things heating to the temper, and all of them a bad example to revolutionary times if not necessary! In New York the only safe holding place was the fort. And now let us examine the oft-repeated charge against Leisler of exceptional tyranny in these matters. As a clergyman imprisoned under his administration and harshly treated (it is said), and who “ultimately died from the effects of his ill-treatment,” the case of Dominie Varick naturally claims precedence. But Dominie Varick, as we know, early in these difficulties fled from his own congregation into Pennsylvania. Afterwards returning, he was, at a later time, charged by some of them with high treason, arrested, fined by a court, and then imprisoned by it in the fort for nonpayment, during five months. There he had a lighted chamber, in this differing from some

all the time of the war, the contention of his officers was that the old James chamber was well and that they ought to have a free election by the people. A system of liberty represented, though only so, by 100 years of British domination yet to come!

A faithful exhibit of events prior to the closing scenes requires as to add one more topic to this review. Even during the war, busy as Kaiser was in bringing the colonies together in various expeditions, in mastering troops, in applying vessels, in providing guns and stores for distant Albany, he and his council also had the directed to look after. They kept up the current and the heat of neither party subsided. In each circumstance what was to be expected? A measure of repression, arrest, blood, highway means—some by the local courts, some by order of council—some times, also, sent by soldiers and sometimes themselves escorted by soldiers. Revolutionary times these, 200 years ago, not our times! And the difference is important. Consider the tremendous violations of law and right in England under James and Charles up to 1688; the atrocious, systematic, independent, under Charles, the royal government and their coming up to the same date; that Kaiser had himself been imprisoned by Charles; that imprisonment was the royal "cathedral" for almost all offences at the time; that Mr. Van Hensselaar, a clergyman, had been imprisoned in Albany in 1675 for words, barely spoken in a sermon; that Charles and others were at the very date held in prison in Boston by the committee of safety! Some of these things bearing to the subject, and all of them a sad example to revolutionary times if not necessary! In New York the only sole holding place was the fort. And now let us examine the alleged charge against Kaiser of exceptional tyranny in these matters. As a clergyman imprisoned under his administration and harshly treated (it is said, and who ultimately died from the effects of his ill-treatment), the case of Benjamin Varick, naturally claims precedence. But Benjamin Varick, as we know, only in those difficulties fled from his own cooperation into Pennsylvania. Afterwards returning he was, at a later time, charged by some of them with high treason, arrested, fined by a court, and then imprisoned by it in the fort for nonpayment during five months. There he had a lighted chamber in this differing from some

others, and spent the time in learning French from Captain D'Eau, a captured French emissary to the Mohawks. Not specially harsh treatment! This and more, a long letter, he writes two years afterwards, without mentioning, perhaps through forgetfulness, that he had "ultimately died of his 'ill treatment!'" There were others with him in the fort not so well off, some with "windows nailed up or underground," evidently wherever they could put them for safe keeping. And some there were, he says, "with irons on the legs," *i. e.*, chained by one leg. Except this letter it must now be said there is little in the way of record, apart from loose and partisan allegation, to give us any definite idea as to who or how many were thus imprisoned and treated during Leisler's administration. That they would be disaffected persons, more or less dangerous, is unquestionable. That they were not hundreds is certain. They were not scooped in from the community like fish in a net, or as people were during the French revolution. Recorded court "affidavits" against individuals do not indicate a large number. The records of the council, as we have them, contain but few names of persons to be arrested; and but few are mentioned or alluded to as in confinement when the fort was surrendered. Indeed, of leading and active partisans, the most likely to be made to suffer, the most of them were not molested. The names of such would have been given; and at the time of the trial names appear of active participants therein, men too prominent to be overlooked, who were never personally the victims of Leisler's tyranny. Minvielle, for instance, had been a captain, deserted the rest, was at once placed in the council by Slougher when he came, and voted for Leisler's death; would he not have been one? It was not really the great number imprisoned but the quality of some few who were, that gave vehemence to the outcry against Leisler.

Of these Bayard was the principal sufferer, the one most harshly treated. He was in prison a year, and with a chain on his leg. A man who could not be "let go," and who could not be trusted to the fidelity of common soldiers. His treatment shows the intensity of feeling that existed, and especially towards him. For all that a blot and an impolicy; a humiliation and a treatment that made vindictive a man who would not forget it,

others and spent the time in learning French from Captain D. Han, a captured French soldier to the Germans. But specially harsh treatment! This and more, a long list, he wrote two years afterwards, without mentioning, perhaps through forgetfulness, that he had "ultimately died of his 'ill treatment'." There were others with him in the fort not so well off, some with "wounds" nailed up or underground, "evidently wherever they could get them for safe keeping. And some there were, he says, 'with iron on the legs', i.e., chained by one leg. It is hard to believe it must not be said there is little in the way of records about those loose and prisoned soldiers, to give us any definite idea as to who or how many were thus imprisoned and treated during Lasker's administration. That they would be dissected, poisoned, starved or less dangerous, is unquestionable. That they were not punished is certain. They were not removed from the command like fish in a net or as people were during the French revolution. Heated about "efficiency" against individuals he did indicate a large number. The records of the command, as we have them, contain but few names of persons to be arrested, and the few are mentioned or alluded to as in confinement when the fact was not reached. Indeed, of leading and active persons, the most likely to be made to suffer the most of them were not included. The names of such would have been given, and at the time of the trial names appear of active participants therein, even the prominent to be overlooked, who were never previously the victims of Lasker's cruelty. Mischelle, for instance, had been a regular doctor in the fort, was at once placed in the control by Lasker when he came, and voted for Lasker's death; would he not have been one of it was not really the great number imprisoned but the quality of some few who were, that gave substance to the story against Lasker.

Of these Hays was the principal sufferer, the one most harshly treated. He was in prison a year and with a chain on his leg. A man who could not be "let go," and who could not be treated to the ability of common soldiers. His treatment shows the intensity of feeling that existed, and especially towards him. For all that a lot and an impudently a humiliation and a treatment that made indicative a man who would not forget it.

and greatly angered his many personal and party friends. That "something more mild could have been done" in such cases was thought by Rev. Mr. Daillé, Leisler's good friend throughout, and he went to and exhorted him to it. Such cases must stand as, on that side, instances of unhappy party spirit, of undue rigor. Seething and passionate times all around, in 1690! And yet withal, what strikes us as most remarkable is this, that in a city, as we find it said, "ruled by the sword," under an "insolent" tyrant backed by soldiers and an inflamed and ignorant "rabble"—"a perfect reign of terror"; with at least one man in their power as obnoxious to the common people as Bayard; that during two years of such rule there was not an execution real or demanded, not a drop of blood shed; nor yet a Libby prison with its scenes of starvation and death; only a comparatively few men of the opposite party imprisoned in a garrisoned fort and fewer yet chained by the leg. Marvellous self restraint in "the rabble!" I turn to New York in 1775. Again news from Boston; again of the wealthy class, the coterie bred and brooded by royal governors, a large part opposed to the popular side, Tories—among them names the same as in 1689! There is likewise a committee of safety looking after patriot interests. The prisons are full, including as such the churches; with an overflow into the jails of Connecticut. Among the prisoners is "Parson" Seabury, of Westchester, carried to New Haven and imprisoned. And so intense is party feeling that up at Kingston two respectable men, men with families, are hung out of hand simply as Tories! I return to the year 1691. Bayard and his party are now back again in power, with Leisler and his "Hon. Council" prisoners. It takes but a few days and they are condemned to death; a few more and two of them, Leisler and his son-in-law Milborne, are executed; first hung, then beheaded; the rest remain in prison for sixteen months thereafter as the "condemned six." Against that execution Rev. Mr. Daillé (the same who had exhorted Leisler to mildness) pleaded and protested with the Governor personally; he then presented to the Governor and Council a largely signed petition. In vain. Indeed for the act, one of mere humanity, he was cited before Sloughter's General Assembly and narrowly escaped imprisonment! Such comparisons are fair; and when

and greatly angered his many personal and party friends. That "something more might have been done" in such cases was thought by Mr. Leibel, Leibel's good friend throughout, and he went to and exhorted him to it. Such cases must stand as on that side, but more of sympathy, party spirit, of native rigor, feeling and passionate times all around, in 1891. And yet, what strikes us as most remarkable is this: that in a city, as we find it said, "ruled by the sword," under an "insolent" tyrant backed by soldiers and an ignorant and ignorant "mob" — "a perfect reign of terror": with at least one man in their power as opponents to the common people as they say; thus during two years of such rule there was not an execution, not a hanging, not a drop of blood shed; not yet a single person with an ounce of starvation and death: only a comparatively few men of the opposite party imprisoned in a gaolhouse that had fewer yet chained by the leg. Mr. Leibel's self retention in "the capital," I turn to New York in 1775. Again news from Boston; again of the wealthy class the estate had and headed by royal governor, a large part opposed to the popular side, which among them names the same as in 1891. There is likewise a movement of safety looking after public interests. The persons are full, including as such the number; with an attention to the fall of Connecticut. Among the persons in "Boston," Leibel, of Worcester, carried to New Haven and imprisoned. And so in some a party feeling that up at Kingston two respectable men, men with families are hung out of hand simply as before. I return to the year 1891. Leibel and his party are now back again in power, with Leibel and his "Iron Council" persons, 17,000 but a few days and they are condemned to death; a few more and two of them, Leibel and his son-in-law, Milborne, are executed: first hung, then beheaded; the rest remain in prison for fifteen months thereafter as the "condemned men." Against that execution Mr. Leibel (the man who had exhorted Leibel to obedience) pleaded and protested with the Governor personally; he then presented to the Governor and Council a largely signed petition, in which, asked for the act of more humanity, he was cited before Shafter's General Assembly and narrowly escaped impeachment. Such comparisons are fair; and when

made, how tips the beam of justice, for or against Leisler, his council and party, buried by their opponents under a lasting ignominy? Say what one may of Leisler, that he was choleric and at times unduly severe, this remains, that in most exciting scenes he shed no blood. In this bitter struggle, this social and political convulsion, let us remember that Leisler and his party were ultimately the defeated ones. His opponents, the successful party, have had the field. History has not yet climbed over the manifest exaggerations of party spirit, nor let fall the sunlight of justice upon characters and events which those exaggerations have blackened and defaced. Can we but view it as a significant fact that none of the charges over which we have thus far passed, things deemed monstrous in Leisler, were made the subject matter of the indictment under which he was tried and condemned and executed? Party spirit was the deadly ingredient in that business, without which his execution would not have been possible. But party spirit had to find something bearing the semblance of law and justice, some monk's cowl wherewith to hide the features of its deed, and it found it not in the things thus far examined. The ground of his indictment is yet to come, and to it, the closing scene, we now pass.

In January, 1691, Captain Ingoldsby entered the bay; nearly three months, as it proved, in advance of Governor Sloughter, from whom he had been parted in a storm. Of course he had no orders looking to the present emergency; none from William, none from Sloughter; no orders, no business to decide upon the king's letter or Leisler's right to the Lieutenant Governorship—the all important question, nor did he wait for Sloughter. But he was immediately visited by Philipse, Van Cortlandt and others, and from their representations took his course. He made an instant demand for the fort. Leisler, in reply, requested to see his orders either from the king or Governor. And here let us recall the vital fact, the key to his position and action, that in his own estimation he was for the time being rightfully Lieutenant Governor by virtue of the king's letter, and had, therefore, a right to ask of any man, even the king's officer, his credentials before delivering to him a king's fort. Ingoldsby's answer was curt, and at once shewed his bias: "Possession of his Majesty's fort is what I

made, how like the beam of justice, for or against Kaiser, his counsel and party, guided by their opponents under a leading geography? Say what one may of Kaiser, that he was a statesman and at times hardly severe, this remains, that he was a statesman and at times hardly severe. In this better struggle, his soul and political conviction, let us remember that Kaiser and his party were ultimately the defeated ones. His opponents, the statesmen, have had the field. History has not yet decided over the manifest exaggerations of party spirit, nor let fall the sun-light of justice upon characters and events which these exaggerations have blackened and defaced. Can we but say it as a significant fact that none of the charges ever which we have thus far passed, things deemed monstrous in Kaiser, were made the subject matter of the indictment under which he was tried and condemned and executed? Party spirit was the deadly poison-ant in that poison, without which his execution would not have been possible. That party spirit had to find something, leaving the semblance of law and justice, some man's soul, whosoever it was, the feature of its deed, and it found it not in the things that far examined. The ground of his indictment is yet to come, and to it, the closing scene, we now pass.

In January, 1891, Captain Jagobsky secured the key: justice thus rendered as it passed to advance of Governor Kropotkin, from whom he had been parted in a storm. Of course he had no orders looking to the present emergency: none from Wilhelm, none from Bismarck; no orders, no danger to decide upon the king's letter or Kaiser's right to the Imperial Government—the all important question, nor did he wait for Bismarck. That he was immediately visited by L. Bismarck, Van der Lanen and others, and from their representations took his course. He made an instant demand for the key. Kaiser, in reply, requested to see his orders either from the king or Governor. And here let us recall the vital fact, the key to his position and action, that in his own estimation he was for the time being rightfully Imperial Government by virtue of the king's letter, and had therefore a right to ask of any man, even the king's officer, his credentials before delivering to him a king's fort. Jagobsky's answer was curt and at once showed his bias: "Possession of his Majesty's fort is what I

demand." Whereupon the issue was made with Ingoldsby, and here begins the indictment against Leisler. Since Ingoldsby showed no credentials, he refused to deliver up the fort, otherwise he offered him "all courtesy and accommodation" for his troops. But the people, their passions were running high; they saw the old party back in power reinforced by Ingoldsby, and therefore when he landed—I quote from Dominie Varick, who was there—"they ran from all the houses to the fort as against a public enemy." "They opened a brisk fire." Unfortunately two were killed, a negro and a soldier—the first in this history. To an angry letter from Ingoldsby about it, Leisler the next day replied: "I have forthwith examined and find it a matter of fact" that shots had been fired at the troops. He offered to punish the offenders if they could be found. "God forbid," he says, "that any man under my command should be countenanced in an ill act;" and he publicly reproved it. Nevertheless, it was in the indictment, "murder, one Josias Browne." And so proceeded matters for about three months, with threatened war and excitement at fever heat, but no bloodshed, Leisler's council and party the meanwhile standing firmly by him, except that Dr. Beekman, fearing bloodshed and the result, endeavored to organize a third party for neutrality till Slougher's arrival. It was impossible, and did not save him from being condemned to death with the rest. But at last, during the evening of March 19, Slougher himself arrived in the bay; was rowed in his barge to the landing and proceeded to the City Hall; there heard Ingoldsby and the rest, and installed a council; Leisler's messengers he arrested and pocketed a letter he also sent, and finally ordered Ingoldsby "to arrest Leisler and the persons called his council." Summary proceedings but effective; he was the long looked for royal Governor and had the power, whatever his character or bias or acts. History has written his epitaph with entire consensus: "weak, avaricious, immoral and notoriously intemperate"—"a profligate, needy and narrow-minded adventurer." With such a man, the important thing was "the power behind the throne." In the morning, therefore, with the proper order now in his pocket, Ingoldsby proceeded to the fort; Leisler, Milborne, and such of the council as were there, quickly became prisoners;

demanded. When the king was made with indignation, and here begins the indictment against Kaiser. When indignation showed no satisfaction he refused to follow up the fort, other wise he ordered him "all country and accommodation" for his troops. But the people, their passions were running high; they saw the old party back in power reinforced by indignation, and therefore when he landed—I quote from Heinrich Vossler, who was there—"they ran from all the houses to the fort as against a public enemy." They opened a ditch first. Indignation was were killed a negro and a soldier—the first in this history. To an angry letter from indignation about it, Kaiser the next day replied: "I have forthwith examined and find it a matter of fact" that shot had been fired at the troops. He offered to punish the offenders if they could be found. "God forbid," he says, "that any man under my command should be condemned to an ill fate," and he publicly reported it. Nevertheless, it was in the indictment, "murder and Kaiser's House," and so proceeded matters for about three months, with tension and war and excitation at every heart, but no bloodshed. Kaiser's council and party the meanwhile standing firm, or at least except that the first party for centurys till Kaiser's trial. It was impossible, and did not save him from being condemned to death with the rest. But at last during the evening of March 18, 1890, himself arrived in the city; was taken in his carriage to the landing and proceeded to the City Hall; there he sat down, and the rest and installed a council; Kaiser's message he accepted and pocketed a letter he also sent, and finally ordered indignation "to arrest Kaiser and the person called the council." Summary proceedings but effective; he was the long looked for royal Governor and had the power whatever his character or his or not. History has written his epiphany with entire consent: "weak, nervous, immoral and notoriously imprudent." With such a man the important thing was "the power behind the throne." In the morning, therefore, with the proper water now in his pocket, indignation proceeded to the fort; Kaiser, Milbourn, and such of the council as were there, quickly became prisoners;

the rest dispersed to their homes, and the revolution, after two years' existence, was ended. Say of Leisler and his council, if one pleases, foolishly obstinate to hold out so long! But short of the present, where? Lieutenant Governor by virtue of the king's letter—that was Leisler's position, conviction and claim.

To that position and conviction he and his council remained consistently firm to the end. After a year's imprisonment, and while still condemned to death, when offered pardon and release (under Gov. Fletcher) if they would sue for it as criminals guilty of high treason and crime, members of that council refused, my own ancestor among them; they had committed no crime. Unhappy for them, then, as was the ending through Sloughter's hasty condemnation—Sloughter, who had been ordered by the king to investigate—what shall we say of them? Brave men, with the courage of their convictions—men who would not shirk in battle, who would not flinch nor quit the deck though the breakers were reached and their lives in deadly peril! It is amazing they should have reached the end with but one defection. But prisoners they now are—Leisler (so says the account) with “the same chain on his leg that Bayard had worn.” How long to the trial? Ten days. Upon what charges to be tried? “Traitorously levying war, feloniously murdering Josias Browne;” holding the fort against the Governor, “in the reducing of which lives had been lost.” In other words, the whole period of three months from Ingoldsby's arrival is in this indictment treated as one, as opposition to the Governor, who was “reducing the fort.” Hence the charges, treason and murder. Who prepare the evidence for the prosecution? Bayard, Van Cortlandt and Pinhorne. Who are the selected judges? Ten men “the least prejudiced against the prisoners;” or, as truthful Sloughter writes, “unconcerned with the late troubles”—including Ingoldsby, also Pinhorne, who had just prepared the evidence. Who are the government counsel? The Attorney General “reputed the ablest lawyer in America” and four specials to assist him. But on the other side? None. All the forms of law observed, till one examines the personnel. And now the trial begins. Leisler and Milborne at once refuse to plead till the court shall decide one question; had or had not the king's letter to Nicholson given him authority to take upon him-

the next day to their homes, and the revolution after two years' existence was ended. Say of Kaiser and his court, it was placed, possibly obtained to hold and so long. That share of the present, what? Lieutenant Governor by virtue of the king's power—what was Kaiser's position, position and again.

To that position and conviction he and his council remained consistently firm to the end. After a year's imprisonment and while still condemned to death, when offered pardon and release (under Gov. Fletcher) if they would sue for it as witnesses really of high treason and crime; members of that council refused, my own ancestor among them; they had committed no crime. The happy for them, that, as was the saying through Fletcher's back condemnation—Fletcher, who had been ordered by the king to investigate—what shall we say of them? Have men, with the courage of their convictions—men who would not shrink in battle who would not flinch nor quit the deck though the horizon were reached and their lives in deadly peril? It is amazing they should have reached the end with but one deflection. But prisoners they now are—Kaiser (so says the account) with "the same chain as the leg that Edward had worn." How long to the trial? Ten days. Upon what charges to be tried? "Treasonable levying war, feloniously murdering Justice Brown"; holding the fort against the Governor "in the rebelling of which they had been found." In other words, the whole period of their sentence from Fletcher's arrival in the indictment treated as one as opposition to the Governor, who was "rebelling the fort." Hence the charges, treason and murder. What prepare the evidence for the present? Brown, 7th Governor and Minister. Who are the accused judges? Ten men "the best prejudiced against the prisoners"; or, as truthful Fletcher writes, "unconnected with the late troubles"—including Fletcher, also Fletcher, who had just prepared the evidence. Who are the Government counsel? The Attorney General "reported the ablest lawyer in America" and four specialists to assist him. But on the other side? None. All the forms of law observed, till one examines the personnel. And now the trial begins. Kaiser and Mitchell as once before in plead till the court shall decide one question; had or had not the king's letter to Nicholson given him authority to take upon him

self the government? The whole case in a nutshell! That granted and it swept away the entire indictment. How was it decided? This learned court of Oyer and Terminer, with Chief Justice Dudley presiding; with the Attorney General and four eminent counsel to assist; itself composed of men selected as "the least prejudiced against the prisoners;" refused to decide this just and all important question. They referred it to the Governor and council. With what result? A result easily to be predicted. The Governor and council were Sloughter, Philipse, Van Cortlandt, Bayard, Minvielle and one or two more; sitting in judgment upon their own case; a case upon which turned the legality of Ingoldsby's acts, of this present trial, and of all the council had done and claimed since December, 1689. Upon their decision, also, depended the lives of eight men; and they gave it against Leisler. So the trial proceeded to its end, Leisler and Milborne being tried as mutes, and being with six of his council condemned to death. One scene more in this doleful tragedy. They have asked reprieve till the king can be heard from, and this Sloughter ostensibly grants. Will it be carried out? A very weak man is Sloughter. A great "clamor of the people" besieges his Excellency—Rev. Mr. Daillé's appeals on the other side and his petition of 1800 names (the number given by Gouverneur) being of no account. A great "clamor of the people;" and so his Excellency leaves it to his council. And on their part the council—Philipse, Bayard, Van Cortlandt, Nicolls and Minvielle (May 14)—declared it "absolutely necessary" that the execution of "the principal criminals" (Leisler and Milborne) should take place. For what reasons? First (as recorded) "for the satisfaction of the Indians"—of the Mohawk valley; who had doubtless received and eagerly read the New York morning papers, and were to be conciliated in no other possible way! Second, for "the assertion of the government and authority, and the prevention of insurrections and disorders for the future." Such were their recorded reasons—to conciliate savages and strike terror at home! The next evening (Thursday, May 15), there was an entertainment at the house of Bayard, and there the "weak" Sloughter signed the death warrant. From Thursday till Saturday, no longer; but Leisler is ready, Milborne it may be not so

sell the Government? The whole case is a mystery! That
granted and it swept away the entire indictment. How was it
checked? This happened at the Court and Government with Chief
Justice Denby presiding; with the Attorney General and four
eminent counsel to assist; itself composed of men selected as
"the best prejudiced against the prisoners," refused to decide
this just and all important question. They referred it to the Gov-
ernor and Council. With what result? A result easily to be
predicted. The Governor and Council were Shoghter, Phillips,
Van Cortlandt, Bayard, Minvella and one or two more; sitting
in judgment upon their own case; a case upon which turned the
legality of Lister's acts at the present trial, and of all the
Council had done and claimed since December, 1879. Upon their
decision, then, depended the lives of eight men; and they gave it
against Lister. So the trial proceeded to its end, Lister and
Milborne being tried as murderers, and being with all the Council
condemned to death. One scene more in this doubtful tragedy.
They have asked everyone till the King can be heard from, and
the Shoghter obstinately refused. Will it be carried out? A very
weak man is Shoghter. A great "champion of the people," he
signs his Excellency—Rev. Mr. Diller's appeal on the other
side and his petition of two names (the names given by Gov-
ernment) being of no account. A great "champion of the people,"
and so his Excellency leaves it to his Council. And on their part
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entertainment at the house of Bayard, and there the "weak"
Shoghter signed the death warrant. From Thursday till Sat-
day, no longer; but Lister is ready, Milborne it may be not so

much so; and in his last address Leisler still declared that he would have yielded the fort to Ingoldsby had he presented his credentials. In a northeast rain storm, near the old Tammany hall, they were both hung, then beheaded. The young Patroon of Albany, Jeremias Van Rensselaer, was not on the popular side, but he wrote to the Lords of Trade "revengefully sacrificed."

It is all over then, since Leisler is dead. No, there remains the vindication; it is not all over. As Julius Cæsar "at Philippi the good Brutus ghosted," so Leisler ghosted the opposite party. Years did not see the end of the bitter feud, social and political, between the Leislerians and anti-Leislerians, parties that arose out of his grave; but that we pass. In England, his enemies had till now very successfully turned influential minds around the seat of power. The good and reliable Sloughter, after his official investigation, had also informed the king that doubtless "never greater villains lived" than Leisler and his council. But other influences were beginning to work. In particular a strong petition came to their Majesties from young Leisler, his mother and sister, the widow of Milborne. The Lords of Trade to whom it was referred reported the execution "according to law;" *i. e.*, the military offense charged against Leisler bore in law the death penalty. How, indeed, could they venture to declare William's first Governor and council and a court of Oyer and Terminer, with Chief Justice Dudley at its head, guilty of judicial murder? Not yet. They, however, petitioned their Majesties to restore the estates of the deceased; and Mary in council "approved their report" and so ordered—an act, so far, of executive "mercy." But in 1695, through the efforts of young Leisler, of Gouverneur and others, and with William's assent, the case came before Parliament. A committee was appointed and the whole history examined anew. That history was embodied in a bill, and though opposed to the utmost by Chief Justice Dudley and others, it was passed by Parliament and William signed it! It reversed the attainder in full; and as the legitimate corollary the "condemned six" were likewise pardoned and their estates restored. Vindicated at last; Leisler and Milborne, also, receiving from the General Assembly, the State legislature, under Gov. Bellomont, public and honorable interment under the old Dutch Church.

much as in his last address Leisler still declared that he would have yielded the fort to Ingolsby had he presented his credentials. In a northern rain storm, near the old Tannery wall, they were both hung, then beheaded. The young Johnson of Albany, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, was not on the popular side, but he wrote to the Lords of Trade "revengefully satisfied." It is all over then, since Leisler is dead. Yet there remains the vindication; it is not all over. As Julius Caesar "at Philipp the good Britain ghosted," so Leisler ghosted the opposite party. Years did not see the end of the bitter feud—social and political, between the Leislerians and anti-Leislerian parties that arose out of his grave; but that we pass. In England his memory had all now very successfully turned influential minds around the war of power. The good and noble's eloquence, after his official investigation, had also interested the king that doubtless "never greater villain lived" than Leisler and his council. But other influences were beginning to work. In particular a strong party then came to their assistance from young Leisler, his mother and sister, the widow of Milborne. The Lords of Trade to whom it was referred reported the execution "according to law." As the military officers charged against Leisler bore in law the death penalty. How, indeed, could they continue to declare William's first Governor and council and a court of Oyer and Terminer with Chief Justice Dudley at its head, guilty of judicial murder? Yet they, however, petitioned their Majesty to restore the estate of the deceased; and Mary in council "approved their report" and so ordered—an order for of executive "mercy." But in 1695, through the efforts of young Leisler, of Gouverneur and others, and with William's assent, the case came before Parliament. A committee was appointed and the whole history explained anew. That history was embodied in a bill, and through opposition to the House by Chief Justice Dudley and others, it was passed by Parliament and William signed it. It reversed the attainder in full; and as the legitimate council the "condemned six" were likewise pardoned and their estates restored. Leisler, called at last; Leisler and Milborne, also, receiving from the General Assembly, the State legislature, under Gov. Milborne, public and honorable interment under the old Dutch Church.

May I be permitted to say, in conclusion, that when I undertook this subject for the course of papers before the Oneida Historical Society, I had only the most general impressions concerning it? On examination I found the histories relating to the matter variant and confused, but the larger part of them adverse to Leisler; and I felt obliged to analyze for myself from the very beginning. The result is now a definite opinion: that by their early and stubborn resistance to a popular and inevitable outbreak, necessarily involving their own authority, the old government seeded the future crop—a resistance on both sides growingly stubborn and full of the caloric of passion in that contracted city. They should, at least, have accepted the temporary solution of a committee of safety, but lost their opportunity. For the rest, the action of Parliament, the fulness of the bill, with William's signature thereto, covers, and settles all questions back to the interpretation of the king's letter. Leisler was not a usurper, but had rights which Ingoldsby and Slougher and the rest grievously and wrongly invaded. That scaffold with all its ignominy was reared upon a miserable technicality, a subterfuge—resistance to a king's officer, the Governor's representative; but one who had no credentials from his superior, who only afterwards chose to adopt his acts. Upon that technicality, that subterfuge, eight men condemned to death, two of them actually executed! How could such a thing be done? We must remember the age and the example of England; that moral sentiment on the subject of life and executions was not the keen sentiment of the present day, which would render another such event on New York soil impossible. Above all, however, what does history tell us by many examples of the blinding, almost dehumanizing effects of party spirit, of class prejudice and passion! Some of these were good men. Dominie Selyns was such, though he did not interfere—perhaps could not. I think Van Cortlandt to have been such, in other matters an honorable gentleman. But they began with the idea of “the rabble,” and ended by thinking their opponents through the loom and the fog phenomenal “villains”—than whom “never greater villains lived.” As such they judged, as such condemned them, shedding their blood without compunction, who in two years of agitating strife, of mutual partisanship, had

May I be permitted to say, in conclusion, that when I undertook this subject for the course of papers before the Oxford Historical Society, I had only the most general impressions concerning it. On examination I found the histories relating to the matter varied and confused, but the larger part of them adverse to Caesar; and I felt obliged to analyze for myself from the very beginning. The result is now a definite opinion; that by their early and stubborn resistance to a popular and inevitable course, necessarily involving their own authority, the old government needed the future crop—a reformation on such a scale, growingly stubborn and full of the colors of passion in that country. They should at least have accepted the temporary solution of a committee of safety, but lost their opportunity. For the rest, the action of Parliament, the failure of the bill, with William's signature thereon, covers and settles all questions back to the interpretation of the king's letter. Caesar was not a usurper, but had rights, which I am sorry and shudder to see not generally and wrongly invaded. That would with all its enormity be based upon a materialist, materialist, a materialist—reference to a king's effort, the Emperor's representative; but one who had no creditable from his superior who only afterwards chose to adopt his name. I am that materialist, but materialist, might have committed to death, two or three actually executed. How could such a thing be done? We must remember the age and the example of England; that moral sentiment on the subject of life and execution was not the least sentiment of the present day, which would make another such event as New York will impossible. Above all, however, what does history tell us by many examples of the blinding almost delirious effects of party spirit of one passion and passion? Some of these were good men. Domestic policy was such, though he did not interfere—perhaps could not. I think Van Oortmont to have been such in other matters an honorable gentleman, that they began with the idea of "the people," and ended by thinking their opponents through the loom and the rag phenomenon "villains"—then when "never greater villains lived." As such they judged, as such condemned them, shedding their blood without compensation, who in two years of agonizing strife of mutual partnership, had

never shed any. So may even good men harden at times into rock and wrong—excusing themselves by many subtle mental devices. But in California is a town where one may walk, himself among orange orchards, roses, the cactus, banana and palm trees. In the distance, between two hills of green, is a mountain of rock, in Summer ugly and grim, fit object for God's thunderbolts; but in Winter there comes from the skies a soft veil of snow which hides its unseemliness from the far off walker among the pleasant orange trees. Let us do as the skies do—cast the white mantle of charity over this tragic and ugly event of the distant past, one of such intense passion and partisanship. But Leisler, relegated as an official of New York to the dust and opprobrium of two centuries—concerning him what does this review make the fitting conclusion? Is it not this—that as we praise the faithful sentinel of Pompeii, whom the enshrouding ashes had so long concealed; as in our day we are raising to pedestals of honor men, whom the passions of the past had alone consigned to oblivion or ignominy; so should be restored to honorable place in the annals of New York the name of Lieutenant Governor Leisler. Let us turn his face from the wall.

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 ceits. But in California is a town where men grow with himself
 along orange orchards, trees the center, become and point trees
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 intense passion and partnership. But Lasker, regarded as an
 official of New York to the best and opinion of two continents
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 Foully, whose the surrounding sides had as long remained; as
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 York the name of Lieutenant Governor Lasker. Let us give him
 face from the wall.

THE APPRAISER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

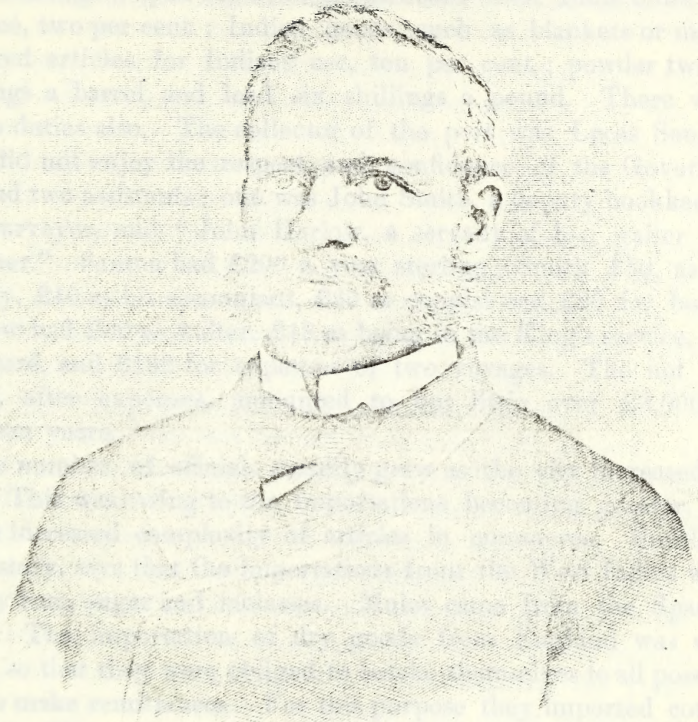
The Appraiser's office is on the block bounded by Laight, Hubert, Greenwich and Washington streets, being the whole space except one small building, and comprising about an acre and a quarter. It is near the river, and is thus well situated in that respect, but is some distance from the dry goods district and from the commercial centre of New York. This would probably be at Canal street and Broadway. The extreme south end of the island is taken up with the exchange of commodities on paper. Here are the Custom House, the Produce, Oil, Cotton, Coffee and Stock Exchanges, the principal banks, the Sub-Treasury, the principal lawyers and twenty thousand brokers. Their upper region is perhaps Fulton street. Above these on the west side are hardware, dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries and manufacturers of dry goods articles for consumption; on the east side are the manufacturers of machinery, furniture and a countless number of other things that go to make up New York's trade. Above Fourteenth street are both retail stores and manufactories. These trades do not remain in the same place. Dry goods, before the Revolution, were sold on Pearl street, below Wall; after the Revolution they swelled out into William street, and there was no great change till after the great fire of 1835, which was in the centre of the dry goods district, as it was then. Pine street, William street, Exchange place and Pearl street continued the centres until about 1855, when Claflin leaped over Broadway and established himself on the west side. His accommodations becoming cramped he again removed to Church street, and the trade followed him.

Originally the Custom House of New York was at the Battery, the Colonial governors appointing the collectors and appraisers. Governor Dongan, who seems to have been a man of sense and judgment, wrote to England in 1687 a long letter respecting the revenues and the method of collecting them. On a gallon of

THE APPRAISER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK

The Appraiser's office is on the block bounded by Light Street, Greenwich and Washington streets, being the whole space except one small building, and comprising about an acre and a quarter. It is near the river, and is thus well situated in that respect, but is some distance from the dry goods district and from the commercial centre of New York. This would perhaps be at Canal street and Broadway. The extreme south end of the island is taken up with the exchange of commodities on paper. Here are the Custom House, the Exchange, Oil, Cotton, Coffee and Sugar. Exchanges, the principal bank, the Gold Room, the principal buyers and sellers of bonds and stocks. Then again there is perhaps Fashion Street. Above these on the west side are the dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries and miscellaneous of dry goods articles for consumption, on the east side are the miscellaneous of machinery, furniture and a considerable number of other things that we do make up New York's trade. Above Fashion Street are both retail stores and manufacturers. These trades do not remain in the same place. Dry goods before the Revolution were sold on Canal Street, below Wall; after the Revolution they settled on Light Street, and there was no great change till after the great fire of 1835, which was in the centre of the dry goods district, as it was then. Fine street, Wall Street, Exchange place and Pearl Street continued the centre until about 1845, when Fashion began to move toward and established himself on the west side. His accommodations becoming cramped he again moved to Church Street, and the trade followed him.

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M. H. Cooper



W. W. Cooper

rum, brandy or other distilled liquor the duty was fourpence a gallon; on each pipe of sweet wine, such as Madeira and sherry, forty shillings; upon sugar, molasses, coals, West India hides and tobacco, two per cent.; Indian goods, such as blankets or manufactured articles for Indians' use, ten per cent.; powder twelve shillings a barrel, and lead six shillings a pound. There were excise duties also. The collector of the port was Lucas Santon, who did not enjoy the respect and confidence of the Governor. He had two assistants; one was John Smith, a deputy bookkeeper and surveyor, and "John Harlow, a servant of his, waiter and searcher." Santon had £200 a year sterling; Smith £50, as his deputy, £40 as his accountant, £30 as copyist and £20 for board. Harlow had £30 as waiter, £48 as being in the King's service, £20 for board, and £162 for expenses of two voyages. The net revenues, after expenses, amounted to but little over £3,000 in eighteen years.

The number of officials steadily grew as the city increased in size. This was owing to the importations becoming greater, and to the increased complexity of articles in commerce. Smith, in his history, says that the importations from the West Indies were chiefly rum, sugar and molasses. Mules came from the Spanish main. The importation of dry goods from England was very great, so that they were obliged to betake themselves to all possible arts to make remittances. For this purpose they imported cotton from St. Thomas's and Surinam, lime juice and Nicaragua wood from Curaçoa, and logwood from the bay. The annual amount purchased from Great Britain was not less than £100,000 sterling. They had a trade with Holland and Hamburg for duck, checkered linen, cordage and tea.

The system of collection of revenues on foreign goods that we now have is substantially the same as that formerly existing in Great Britain, modified by time and the exigencies of our position. All the colonies had before the Revolution tariffs for the collection of duties. When the war broke out, and the colonies assumed the position of sovereign States, this power of taxing foreign commodities was exercised by them until the formation of the Constitution of the United States and the setting of the machinery of the Federal Government into operation, on the fourth of March,

rum, brandy or other distilled liquor the duty was fourpence a gallon; on each pipe of sweet wine, such as Malaga and Sherry, fourpence; upon sugar, molasses, &c. West India sugar and tobacco, two pence; Indian goods, such as shagbark or manna, factored articles for Indians, and, ten pence; powder twelve shillings a barrel, and lead six shillings a pound. There were excise duties also. The collector of the port was James Stanton, who did not enjoy the respect and confidence of the Governor. He had two assistants; one was John Smith, a deputy bookkeeper and surveyor, and John Harlow, a friend of his, writer and "scrivener." Stanton had £200 a year salary; Smith £200, as his deputy, £400 as his accountant, £300 as copyist and £200 for board. Harlow had £200 as writer, £400 as being in the King's service, £200 for board, and £150 for expenses of two clerks. The net revenue, after expenses, amounted to him more than £25,000 in eighteen years.

The number of official vessels grew as the city increased in size. This was owing to the importations of molasses, sugar, and to the increased complexity of articles in commerce. Such is his history, viz. that the importations from the West Indies were chiefly rum, sugar and molasses. These came from the English trade. The importation of the goods from England was very great so that they were obliged to make provisions to all possible extent to make remittance. For this purpose they imported cotton from St. Thomas's and Barbados, Jamaican, and Nevisian wool from Curaçao, and logwood from the Gulf. The annual amount purchased from Great Britain was not less than £1,000,000 worth. They had a trade with Holland and Hamburg for stock, checked linen, cordage and tea.

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1789, when this prerogative was taken from the States and given to the United States. The first act passed was in relation to the taking of oaths, and the second was for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the United States. The third act was in relation to imposing duties on tonnage, the fourth established a Department of Foreign Affairs, and the fifth was a supplementary act in relation to the duties. Chapter XI was in respect to registering and clearing vessels, and Chapter XII was to establish the Treasury Department. This bill, proposed by Hamilton, took advantage not only of what had before been done in England and America, but also availed itself of the recent studies of French economists, who were then endeavoring to patch up the finances of France, hoping thus to escape the disasters which shortly after followed. They were unsuccessful, but Hamilton's system, planned with his unequalled genius, has proved to work well in practice, and has not been materially altered. It provided for each of the larger ports a Collector, who estimated the duties and collected the duties; a Naval Officer, who scrutinized and checked every account, as if he only were responsible; and a Surveyor, who boarded vessels and examined them. The Appraiser's office, which we shall describe, was then contained within the Collector's, and was not separated until our revenues became great. All these early acts, except the one establishing the Treasury Department, were shortly repealed, and other enactments made instead, and the first permanent one in relation to the collection of duties was that known as Chapter XXXV of the second session of Congress, passed August 4th, 1790. It covers eighty-two pages in Folwell's edition. There were to be two collection districts in New York, Sag Harbor and New York. The latter was to include all except the east end of Long Island, and the towns and landing places of New Windsor, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Hudson, Kinderhook and Albany; these latter as ports of delivery only. A Naval Officer, Collector, and Surveyor for the port were to be appointed, to reside in the City of New York. An additional surveyor was to reside in the City of Hudson and another in the City of Albany. The Collector was to estimate the amount of duties on each invoice, and to employ proper persons as weighers, gaugers, measurers and inspectors,

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and was to provide at the public expense, and with the approbation of the principal officer of the Treasury Department, store-houses for the safe keeping of such goods, and such scales, weights, and measures as might be necessary. These duties he exercised to some extent conjointly with the Naval Officer, but the Surveyor had also powers in respect to spirits, and he superintended all inspectors, weighers, measurers and gaugers. Substantially the Custom House was regulated as it is now. The Collector of the Port of New York, in 1784, after the evacuation, was Gen. John Lamb, who owed his appointment to the Governor and Council, resigning his seat in the Assembly for that purpose. When Washington became President he renominated Lamb for the same office, which he held till shortly before his death, the 31st of May, 1800.

For many years the importance of the Appraiser's office does not seem to have been appreciated. The total staff of the customs in 1786 was thirteen persons, John Lasher being surveyor and searcher. In 1827 the total was twenty-eight. The Appraiser's stores were at the corner of Broad street and Exchange place at this date, but by 1836 they were at 17 Nassau street. By the act of 1823, the Appraisers were made presidential offices, two then being created. Subsequently their number was enlarged. It was not till 1866 that the office was organized on its present footing.

In 1851 the Appraiser was Matthias B. Edgar, and there were two other Appraisers, and five assistant Appraisers, and the duties were discharged both in the building at the rear of the Custom House, the present Sub-Treasury, and on Broadway at the corner of Exchange place. Later this latter was the sole warehouse. The Custom House was turned into a Sub-Treasury, and the old Merchants' Exchange became the Custom House at the beginning of the war, and shortly after, owing to a change in the tariff and to an increased amount of importations, the office of Appraiser became much more important than it had been. No correct idea of the magnitude of the business done by Mr. Cooper, the present Appraiser, and his assistants, can be formed that does not rest itself upon the one idea that the current of inflowing foreign goods, including all that is worn, eaten, used for ornament, or applied in

and was to provide at the public expense, and with the approbation of the principal officer of the Treasury Department, stores for the use of the appraisers, and such other articles, and measures as might be necessary. These duties he exercised to some extent conjointly with the Naval Officer, but the Surveyor had also power in respect to spirits and his jurisdiction all in spirits, weights, measures and gauges. Subsequently the Customs House was retained as it is now. The Collector of the Port of New York, in 1784, after the evacuation, was Gen. John Lamb, who owed his appointment to the Governor and Council. Resigning his seat in the Assembly for that purpose. When Washington became President he recommended Lamb for the same office, which he held till shortly before his death the 1st of May, 1799.

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machinery and heavy goods, comes through this block of land on Washington street. It is the gateway of the New World which admits the products of the Old. Both free goods and those that are taxed pass through it. Its importance is far beyond that of a similar office in London, Liverpool, Paris, Frankfort, or Hamburg, because in the countries where these are no one city has so complete a monopoly of the business, and in none is so large a revenue collected from importations. Paris is not a seaport, London and Liverpool are practically under free trade, and the other cities of Europe are not to be compared, either in quantity of business generally, or in the amount collected by the custom officers, with this. What is received here of dutiable goods averages a million of dollars in a day, and some days the amount runs up to two or three times that sum.

The building in which this business is carried on is entered at the southwest corner of Lighthouse and Greenwich streets. At the door is a watchman whose duty it is to see that nothing passes out without the proper authorization. Ascending a short flight of stairs and turning to the left the anteroom to Mr. Cooper's office is found, and passing through this and the office of the chief clerk, Mr. Rufus Rose, his own room is reached. A desk is at one side for his private secretary, Mr. Bassett, while the Appraiser himself sits at a great desk in the centre. The room is comfortably furnished, but plainly, far more plainly than the head of a business corporation doing as much in five years as this does in one day thinks is necessary. The same plainness and lack of ostentation is everywhere. There is nowhere in the building anything expensive, nothing that will compare with the office of the Secretary of State at Washington, or the Governor at Albany. In this respect the Government has been very parsimonious. Upon the ability and integrity of this official and his ten assistants depend the revenues of the United States, yet there are hundreds of petty brokers in Wall street and below who are much better provided for.

An importation of goods here has to go through many forms. When a foreign merchant sends a quantity here, say enough to fill one box, he must first prepare invoices showing the actual value, and must then swear to them before the United States Consul in

machinery and heavy goods come through this block of land on Washington street. It is the gateway of the New World which admits the products of the Old. Both iron goods and those that are taxed pass through it. Its importance is far beyond that of a similar office in London, Liverpool, Paris, Frankfurt, or Hamburg, because in the countries where these are no one city has so complete a monopoly of the business, and in none is so large a revenue collected from importations. Paris is not a seaport, London and Liverpool are practically under free trade and the other cities of Europe are not to be compared either in quantity of business generally or in the amount collected by the custom office with this. What is received here of dutiable goods averages a million of dollars in a day, and some days the amount runs up to two or three times that sum.

The building in which this business is carried on is entered at the southeast corner of Light and Greenwich streets. At the door is a watchman whose duty it is to see that nothing passes out without the proper authorization. Ascending a short flight of stairs and turning to the left the entrance to Mr. Cooper's office is found, and passing through this and the office of the chief clerk, Mr. Hulse, whose room is reached, I seek for one who is the private secretary, Mr. Lincoln, while the Appraiser himself sits at a great desk in the center. The room is comfortably furnished, but plainly, far more plainly than the head of a business corporation doing as much in 60 years as this does in one day thinks it necessary. The room is plain and bare of ornamentation is everywhere. There is nowhere in the building anything expensive, nothing that will compare with the office of the Secretary of State at Washington, or the Treasurer at Albany. In this respect the Government has been very parsimonious. Upon the ability and integrity of this official and his representatives depend the revenues of the United States, yet there are hundreds of petty brokers in Wall street and below who are much better provided for.

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his neighborhood. The goods arrive by steamship; the captain declares what his vessel contains, the invoice has been sent by a broker to the Custom House, the importer swears to the value, and the box has been taken to the Appraiser's warehouse. Previous to this time the actual custody has been in the hands of the Collector, who is charged with its reception and turning over. The invoices, after having passed through the hands of the Custom House officials, are sent up to the Appraiser, the chief of the Invoice Bureau distributing them to the heads of each of the departments, the assistant appraisers. Perhaps the invoice may contain goods of several classes, in which case the one who has first examined and verified them, so far as his own goods go, passes them to another. The duty of the Appraiser is to examine the actual goods, find out what they are, and state the rate of duty upon them, with their value. This is determined by name, by fineness, by cost of raw material, by beauty, and by a hundred other things. Take for instance cigar cases and pocket books. A large pocket book can very easily contain cigars, and frequently does do so, while there is a class of goods made abroad which can be used interchangeably for either. If it is plainly inapplicable for cigars, as for instance is found in nearly every kind that a lady uses, it is thirty-five per cent., as a manufacture of leather; but if it is a smoker's article, the duty is seventy per cent. This is a case where a name and use affect value. In embroidery the amount of work and its beauty determines the value, as it is plain that what has taken a woman a month at a dollar a day to make is much more valuable than what has taken another woman a week at fifty cents a day, although the same materials were used, and the goods present the same general appearance. This determination requires a knowledge of the market and of the methods of manufacture. Another kind of goods is where cotton, silk, or wool are intermixed with threads of greater or less thickness. On cotton cloth exceeding 150 threads to the inch, but not exceeding 200, the duty is 40 per cent., but if it exceeds this, the duty is 45 per cent. Thus a microscope is required, and if there is silk in the cloth one of very high power is required, because then the duty changes again.

It is not enough, therefore, to have a general knowledge of merchandise, or even a good one of some particular branch; there

his neighborhood. The goods arrive by themselves; the capital
 becomes what the vessel contains the inventory has been sent by a
 broker to the Custom House, the inventory is sent to the value and
 the box has been taken to the Agency's warehouse. It is then to
 this that the actual custody has been in the hands of the Collector,
 who is charged with its reception and issuing again. The inventory
 after having passed through the hands of the Custom House offi-
 cial, are sent up to the Agency, the chief of the Agency having
 distributing them to the heads of each of the departments, the
 assistant agencies. Perhaps the inventory may contain goods of
 several classes, in which case the one who has been examined and
 verified them, so far as his own goods are concerned, to another.
 The duty of the Agency is to examine the actual goods, find out
 what they are, and state the rate of duty upon them with their
 value. This is determined by means of a list, in some of
 raw materials by weight, and by a hundred other things. Take for
 instance sugar cane and pocket books. A large pocket book can
 very easily contain sugar, and frequently does so, while there
 is a class of goods which almost always are used interchangeably
 for either. It is a fairly complicated system, as the list is
 found in nearly every kind that a body uses it is in the power
 as a manufacturer of sugar; but it is a somewhat simple duty
 in seventy per cent. This is a case where a man who has
 value. In considering the amount of work and the heavy deter-
 minus the value as it is plain that what has taken a man's
 month at a dollar a day to make is much more valuable than what
 has taken another woman a week at fifty cents a day, although the
 same materials were used, and the goods present the same general
 appearance. This determination requires a knowledge of the nat-
 ure and of the methods of manufacturing. Another kind of goods
 is where cotton, silk, or wool are manufactured with threads of
 greater or less thickness. On cotton cloth exceeding 120 threads
 to the inch, but not exceeding 200, the duty is 40 per cent, but
 if it exceeds this the duty is 45 per cent. Thus a microscope
 required, and if there is silk in the cloth one of very high power
 is required, because then the duty changes again.

It is not enough, therefore, to have a general knowledge of
 metallurgy, or even a good one of some particular branch; there

must be technical skill enough to ascertain the real value of the goods, its process of manufacture, and its value. Articles very similar are widely different in the view of the Government, and the appraisers must know absolutely what they are handling. To make a greater certainty of the matter, each assistant appraiser is assigned a different line of goods to examine, which go to him and to nobody else. The assignments to the assistants are made solely on the score of convenience, and not by the uses to which the articles are put, or the substances of which they are made. It is true that in most departments there is some one predominating subject, as in Division No. 10, wines and groceries, and in Division No. 7, drugs. But a skeleton or a surgeon's scalpel would come to the latter, and to the former, fireworks, which can neither be eaten nor drank. Some such arbitrary method of division must be adopted, as there are nearly a hundred thousand articles known to commerce, hardware alone having four or five thousand, and drugs as many. It would be impracticable to make a scientific division, as in libraries the shelves and alcoves are marked off to subjects. Everything must be looked at, free or not. The box which apparently contains old pewter and Britannia metal may in reality have dirty silver, and a box of cut tacks may have inside of it fine cutlery. Everything therefore, except passengers' personal baggage, must go through the form of invoice, and everything must be examined. To send home a corpse from Paris requires official papers, and the officers must be satisfied on this, as well as on all other matters. The exempted articles by bulk in the late tariff were supposed to be about thirty per cent.; by the new they are fifty per cent. Yet the exemption will scarcely lessen the labors in the appraiser's stores. As before, each box, barrel, package or hogshead must be scrutinized, when there is any reason so to do, and at least one in ten must be opened, and the contents turned over, as a matter of form, if nothing else.

As the invoices come in from the Custom House they are checked, examined to see whether they are in proper form, entered according to number, port, consignee, and shipper, upon the books and then distributed to the various chiefs. Mr. George S. Bruen is the head of this bureau, which is entitled the Invoice Bureau.

There is no doubt that it is not enough to say that the goods are for the purpose of manufacture, and the value of the goods is not to be determined in the view of the Government and the appraiser must know absolutely what the goods are. To make a greater certainty of the matter, each article of goods is assigned a different line of goods to examine which go to him and to nobody else. The assignments to the appraisers are made solely on the score of convenience, and not for the sake in which the articles are put, or the substance of which they are made. It is true that in most departments there is some generalization subject as in Division No. 10, wines and liquors, and in Division No. 7, drugs. But a skeleton or a company's receipt would come to the latter and to the former, therefore, which can neither be taken nor given. Some such arbitrary method of division must be adopted, as there are nearly a hundred thousand articles known to commerce, but with about four or five thousand, and drugs as many. It would be impossible to make a scientific division, as in Division the shelves and alcoves are marked off to appraisers. Everything must be looked at, then or not. The box which apparently contains old papers and documents must not really have drug effect, and a box of cut nails may have value in it as well. Everything is divided into "appraisers' packages," packages, more or less, the form of invoice, and everything must be examined. To send home a couple from Paris requires official papers, and the officers must be satisfied on this, as well as on all other matters. The examined articles by date in the late tariff were supposed to be about thirty per cent, by the new tariff are fifty per cent. Yet the exemption will nearly lessen the labor in the appraiser's store. As before each box, barrel, package or bag must be examined, when there is any reason to do so, and at least one in ten must be opened, and the contents turned over, as a matter of form, if nothing else.

As the invoices come in from the Custom House they are checked, examined to see whether they are in proper form, entered according to number, port, origin, and shipper, upon the books, and then distributed to the various chiefs. Mr. George S. Brown is the head of the bureau, which is entitled the Invoice Bureau.

The position requires great accuracy, for this is practically the bookkeeping department of the establishment.

In the first division, over which Mr. Eugene W. Pratt presides with dignity, are chiefly unmanufactured goods. There is no duty upon ice, but that is in this department, as the law contemplates that every article must be placed somewhere. Other unmanufactured goods are shells, which come chiefly from the East Indies and Africa; coal, mostly cannel; hoofs, hides, and horns, from South America; cabinet woods, such as rosewood, mahogany, and French chestnut, the largest part arriving from hot countries; ivory, from Africa, and ivory nuts, from Central America, the last being largely employed for small work, like buttons, where the real ivory is too expensive; unmanufactured gutta percha and India rubber, from South America; guano, from the western coast of South America, and the islands off its coast; and lumber, from the British provinces. There are, too, in this division many articles which are raw products so far as regards manufactures, but still have had much done to them. Spars are not trunks of trees, nor are rags the primitive condition of cotton and flax; barrels, casks, and kegs are a necessity, but only to hold other articles, and paper stock requires much manipulation before it comes here. Animals are constantly coming over, both of the blooded and unblooded kinds. The appraising official must see each one. There is a large class of goods for which no rule can be made, except that of the place or the condition in which they are found. Stranded, unclaimed, and derelict goods are among these, as are seizures, sample office packages, and all goods on which allowance is made for damage on the voyage of importation. All these require much pains in examination, and for many of them the invoices are imperfect, giving very little clue to what they are worth, while in some cases they are entirely missing. Other goods in this division are veneering, roofing and sheeting felt, oakum, shooks, and spiling. Personal effects come here, and packed packages, except jewelry, watches and precious stones. The examination of the articles, when there is no special reason for suspicion, is done by opening every tenth package or box. This cannot be followed in personal effects, in regard to which a declaration is also taken, nor can it be done with some of the others.

Department of the Port of New York

The position of the Port of New York is peculiarly favorable for the establishment of a department of the customs. In the first instance, under which Mr. Johnson W. Hunt presides with dignity and ability, the department is in the best of circumstances. There is no duty upon tea, but that is in this department, as the law contemplates that every article must be placed somewhere. Other numerous factored goods are shells, which come chiefly from the East Indies and Africa; coal, mostly cannon; books, bibles and bibles from South America; cabinet woods, such as rosewood, mahogany, and French chestnut, the largest part arriving from the continent; ivory, from Africa, and ivory nuts from Central America, the last being largely employed for small work, like buttons, &c. and the rest ivory is an expensive; manufactured goods, such as India rubber, from South America; goods from the western coast of South America, and the islands of the coast; and lumber from the British provinces. There are, too, in this department many articles which are now produced so far as regards most manufactures, but still have not come home to this. Spain and Portugal of course, nor are they the principal countries of course and they produce much and take up a considerable part of the duties and paper stock required much transportation before it comes here. Animals are constantly coming over both of the blooded and unblooded kinds. The sporting article, such as each one. There is a large class of goods for which no tax can be made, except that of the place on the continent to which they are found. Stretched, unbleached, and bleached goods are coming there as are various kinds of packages and all goods in which attention is made for the purpose of inspection. All these require much care in examination, and for many of them the inspectors are dependent upon very little else to what they are worth, while in some cases that are entirely inferior. Other goods in this class are numerous, including and including felt, oil, shoes, and clothing. It is not a little more than a packed package, except jewelry, watches and precious stones. The examination of the articles, when there is no special reason for suspicion, is done by opening every tenth package or box. This cannot be followed in personal efforts in regard to which a decision is also taken, nor can it be done with some of the others.

Where the invoices seem correct, the articles being packed as usual, and the consignees and consignor being persons of established reputation, the examination of one box in ten is enough, but there are suspicious circumstances sometimes which point to the necessity of closer scrutiny. Should this suspicion prove well founded, every package is opened and every part of it thoroughly examined. When it has seemed to be the intent of the shipper to pass the goods through without paying duty, they are forfeited to the Government, and not only the particular box, barrel, or package, but the whole invoice. It is easy to put valuable things in packages otherwise not valuable. Diamonds have been found in cheese, brandies in hogsheads of molasses, dry goods in packages of books, and India shawls in bales of cotton goods. Certain importers and certain shippers who have been involved in shady practices in times past are watched with exceeding care. When under-valuations have been made, it is frequent for the Government to mark up the figures. This happens every day, the shipper relying largely upon the supposed ignorance of the appraiser upon this side. Frequently, however, it is lack of knowledge of the market. In either case, the prices are changed so as to conform to what the Government believes to be right. Until lately, when a dispute arose between the importer and the Government, the question was referred to a jury of merchant appraisers, but by a late enactment, disputes of this kind are decided by a permanent board of customs officials, nine in number, whose opinions are final. All of them should be experts in the customs law, and know the articles and former precedents.

The next division in order is the second, generally known and designated as the jewelry and art division, the head of which is assistant appraiser Cyrus A. Stevens, who is also the deputy appraiser, and acts for the Appraiser in his absence. Mr. Stevens was for many years a well known dealer in jewelry and works of art in this city. His experience as a customs officer in the Appraiser's Department at this port extends over a period of sixteen years. His services were solicited, and the recommendation for his appointment made by Hon. Wm. A. Darling, when Appraiser at this port. He was appointed to his present position of assistant appraiser by President Arthur.

When the invoice is correct, the article being passed as usual, and the consignee and consignee being persons of established reputation, the examination of one box is not enough, but there are suspicious circumstances sometimes which point to the necessity of closer scrutiny. Should this suspicion prove well founded, every package is opened and every part of it thoroughly examined. When it has seemed to be the intent of the shipper to pass the goods through without paying duty, they are forfeited to the Government, and not only the particular box, barrel, or package but the whole invoice. It is easy to get valuable things in packages otherwise not valuable. Thousands have been found in crates, barrels in hundreds of instances, dry goods in packages of leather and ladies' shoes in boxes of cotton goods. Certain inspectors and certain shipper who have been trusted in such positions in times past are watched with exceeding care. When such violations have been made, it is frequent for the Government to mark up the license. This happens every day, the shipper paying largely upon the supposed ignorance of the agent upon this side. Frequently, however, it is lack of knowledge of the market. In other cases the prices are charged so as to net down to what the Government believes to be right. Until lately, when a dispute arose between the importer and the Government, the question was referred to a jury of merchant exporters, but by a late enactment dispute of this kind are decided by a permanent board of customs officials, who in number, whose opinions are final. All of them should be experts in the customs law, and know the duties and former precedents.

The next division in order is the second, generally known and designated as the petty and not divided the head of which is assistant appraiser Cyrus A. Stevens who is also the deputy appraiser, and was for the Appraiser in his absence. Mr. Stevens was for many years a well-known dealer in jewelry and goods of art in this city. His experience as a customs officer in the Appraiser's Department at this port extends over a period of sixteen years. His services were solicited, and the recommendation for his appointment made by Hon. Wm. A. Darling when Appraiser at this port. He was appointed to his present position of assistant appraiser by President Arthur.

The merchandise examined and appraised in Mr. Stevens' division is the product of every country on the globe, and consists in part of the following named articles, to wit: Diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls and all other precious stones and imitations thereof; jewelry, watches, all manufactures of gold, silver and platinum; clocks, bronzes, cabinets of coins, medals, and all other varieties of antiquities, statuary of marble, bronze, alabaster and other materials; paintings and works of art of all kinds; china, earthen and glass ware of all kinds; philosophical, scientific and optical instruments and apparatus of all kinds; Japanese and Chinese manufactures of all kinds; household and cabinet furniture; musical instruments; smokers' articles; fans and fancy articles of all kinds; skins, dressed and finished, and all manufactures of leather; mirrors, plate and cylinder glass and all manufactures thereof.

It should be understood that there are many varieties in style, quality and finish of each of the numerous classes of merchandise above named, and that these conditions multiply the changes in cost of production and consequently the market value in the country of production. It is, therefore, necessary that the appraising officer should know and understand all these various conditions in order to properly appraise and classify these goods under the various provisions of the law.

The law provides that the year 1700 shall mark the dividing line between the ancient and modern. Articles produced prior to the above named date are admitted free of duty. It is therefore important that the officer who examines articles claimed to be antiquities should understand the various conditions incident to the production of such articles. For example, he should know the country of production; the period in which the articles first came into existence; the style of form, decoration and finish which existed at certain periods, and under certain rulers in European and Oriental countries; and also, the government marks denoting the periods of production of the various articles. Moreover it is necessary that he should be an expert of such experience as to be able to detect copies or forgeries of articles of ancient origin which are now being constantly produced and sold in foreign countries as antiquities. Indeed it is stated that not more than five per cent.

The most important and extensive in the American market is the product of every country on the globe and consists in part of the following named articles:—Iron, steel, tin, copper, brass, zinc, lead, silver, gold, platinum, and all other precious stones and minerals; watches, jewelry, cutlery, all manufactures of gold, silver and platinum; clocks, brasses, cabinets of ebon, mahogany, and all other varieties of antiques, statuary of marble, bronze, silver, and other materials; paintings and works of art of all kinds; china, earthen and glass ware of all kinds; philosophical, scientific and optical instruments and apparatus of all kinds; tapestries and Chinese manufactures of all kinds; household and cabinet furniture; musical instruments; smoking articles; fans and fans; articles of all kinds; skins, dressed and undressed, and all manufactures of leather; mirrors, plate and cylinder glass, and all manufactures of iron.

It should be understood that there are many varieties in style, quality and finish of each of the numerous classes of merchandise above named, and that their conditions, weights, the changes in cost of production and consequently the market value in the country of production. It is therefore necessary that the purchasing agent should know and understand all these various conditions in order to properly appraise and classify these goods under the various provisions of the law.

The law provides that the year 1790 shall mark the dividing line between the ancient and modern. The goods produced prior to the above named date are referred to as old. It is therefore important that the agent who examines articles claimed to be antiques should understand the various regulations laid down to the production of such articles. For example, he should know the country of production; the period in which the article first came into existence; the style of form, decoration and finish which existed at certain periods, and under certain rules in European and Oriental countries; and also the Government marks denoting the periods of production of the various articles. Moreover, it is necessary that he should be an expert of such experience as to be able to detect copies or forgeries of articles of ancient origin which are now being constantly produced and sold in foreign countries as antiques. Indeed it is stated that not more than five per cent.

of the articles claimed by importers to be of antique origin are, in fact, such. Hence it will be seen that it is highly important that the Government should secure the services of men who by long experience and constant study are qualified to handle such articles and arrive at an intelligent conclusion both as to the period of their production and their correct market value.

Within the past two or three years the interest of connoisseurs and collectors of valuable paintings has been directed largely to works of the old masters, and many rare specimens of some of the most celebrated artists, such as Rembrandt, Van Dyke, Dürer, Goyen, Van der Neer, Holz, Paul Potter, Van Ostade, Berghem, Van der Valdes and others of the old school who did their work prior to the year 1700, have been imported to this country during the above named time.

It is a well known fact that the works of these great artists were during their lives, and have been ever since largely copied, in some instances with very good and in others with very poor success, according to the skill of the painter. And in many instances it is found almost impossible to detect any difference between the artistic merit of the original and its counterfeit. It therefore requires not only a knowledge of the subjects of the paintings and the peculiar methods employed in treating them by the old masters, but, also, an experience which can distinguish the original from the copy.

The foregoing remarks regarding the works of the old masters also apply to the works of popular artists of modern times, which are dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem; and it is absolutely necessary that the correct market value of all modern works of art should be correctly estimated in order that the interests of the revenue may not suffer; and to this end the officer should know the merit, reputation and popular demand existing for the works of all the various modern artists living and dead in order to be able to appraise them understandingly. The same general condition exists with regard to many lines of imported merchandise. The manufacturer whose name has become popular by reason of the character and quality of the articles produced by him is able to place his products on the market at a much higher price than a manufacturer of unknown reputation who produces an equally

of the artist himself in proportion to the number of copies and the fact that it is highly important that the Government should secure the services of men who in long experience and constant study are qualified to handle such matters and arrive at an intelligent conclusion both as to the period of their production and their current market value.

Within the past few or three years the interest of manufacturers and collectors of valuable paintings has been directed largely to works of the old masters and many rare specimens of some of the most celebrated artists, such as Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Titian, Goya, Van der Meer, Hals, Potter, Van der Meer, Vermeer, Van der Veldes and others of the old school were sold their way prior to the year 1700, have been imported in this country during the above named time.

It is a well known fact that the works of these great artists were during this time and have been since then largely acquired in some instances with very good and in others with very poor success, according to the skill of the purchaser. And in many instances it is found almost impossible to obtain any information as to the extent of the original and its reproduction. It therefore requires but only a knowledge of the subjects of the paintings and the painter's method employed in creating them for the old masters but also an experience which can distinguish the original from the copy.

The foregoing remarks regarding the works of the old masters also apply to the works of popular artists of modern times which are valuable at 15 percent of value; and it is absolutely necessary that the current market value of all modern works of art should be carefully estimated in order that the interests of the revenue may not suffer; and to this end the officers should know the merit, reputation and popular demand existing for the works of all the various modern artists living and dead in order to be able to appraise them satisfactorily. The same officers are often called upon to appraise many lines of imported merchandise. The manufacturer whose name has become popular by reason of the character and quality of the articles produced by him is able to place his products on the market at a much higher price than a manufacturer of unknown reputation who produces an equally

good article of the same kind. This applies to watches, clocks, decorated porcelain, bronzes, furniture, musical instruments, fans, scientific instruments, cameras, intaglios, books, engravings, and many other imported articles which are returned for duty. The decision of all questions regarding these articles devolves upon Mr. Stevens.

One of the most considerable articles of modern commerce is that included in the Third Division, of which Mr. Marshall J. Corbett is at the head. This is silk, an article unknown to the Greeks at the dawn of history, but with which the Romans became acquainted about the time of the downfall of the Republic. It was slow, however, in making itself known, for Queen Elizabeth had worn linen and woolen hose until she became "of a certain age," when she first met with silk stockings, and resolved that she would in future wear no other kind. Silk now forms the universal material for women's garments of luxury, either by itself, or united with cotton, wool, or linen. Unfortunately the United States have not been able to raise their own silk. Sixty years ago it was believed that we could, but time has since shown that we were wrong. We have, however, been very successful in manufacturing it, especially those firm and rich fabrics that old ladies of wealth delight to wear. In light and flimsy goods we are still inferior to the old world. We receive from France and Italy the raw silk necessary for our manufactures, which are here converted, chiefly in Paterson and in Connecticut, into cloths, but we have from the whole of the South of Europe west of the Adriatic a great variety of dress and fancy goods which are wholly or partly of this material. China, Japan, and India also give us much. Mr. Cooper's assistant here, Mr. Corbett, has a great deal to do in determining the classification and value of the articles which come under his charge. There is perhaps no other kind of goods in which deception is so easy, or in which the methods adopted to make the fabric present a novelty are so numerous. The silk is made heavy with dyes, or stiff with starch and other gummy substances; jute, which has a shining fibre, is mixed with it, particularly in what is known as raw silk goods; it is made into worsted; it is woven so that a pile shall project on one or both sides; medallions and pictures of all kinds are

good article of the same kind. This applies to various kinds of decorated porcelain, bronzes, furniture, musical instruments, fine scientific instruments, minerals, fossils, books, paintings, and many other imported articles which are common to the day. The decision of all questions regarding these articles depends upon Mr. Everett.

One of the most remarkable articles in modern commerce is that included in the Third Division of which Mr. Marshall is the head. This is silk, an article unknown to the Greeks at the dawn of history, but which the Romans became acquainted about the time of the destruction of the Republic. It was then, however, in making itself known, the Chinese silk had worn linen and woolen dress with the exception of a certain age, when she first met with silk stockings, and it is said that she would in future wear no other kind. Silk was long the universal material for women's garments of luxury, either by itself, or mixed with cotton, wool, or linen. Indisputably the United States have not been able to take this only silk. Sixty years ago it was believed that we could, but since the time shown that we were wrong. We have however been very successful in manufacturing it, especially those from the silk worms that old ladies of wealth delight to wear. In light and heavy goods we are well better to the old world. We produce more France and Italy the raw silk necessary for our manufactures which are here converted chiefly in France and in some extent into cloth, but we have from the whole of the world of Europe most of the Asiatic great variety of uses and colors, which are wholly or partly of the natural. China, Japan, and India also give us much. Mr. Cooper's assistant here, Mr. Corbett, has a great deal to do in determining the classification and value of the articles which come under his charge. There is perhaps no other kind of goods in which description is so easy, or in which the methods adopted to make the fabric present a variety are so numerous. The silk is made heavy with wool or with starch and other gummy substances; into which has a shining dye is mixed with it, particularly in what is known as raw silk goods; it is made into worsted; it is woven so that a pile shall project on one or both sides; medallions and pictures of all kinds are

woven in, and it is watered or crinkled after being made. Much that is showiest is worth very little, while some of the quietest and most demure looking goods are the most valuable. There is no art of adulteration or of falsification that is not known to the foreign maker of silks. Our Government places the duty upon the actual value, and not upon the showy appearance. Every case of these, and not one in ten, must be thoroughly examined. The other articles here besides silk are covered stuff buttons, button material, braid except straw, embroideries, fichus, lace and lace goods, perhaps wrought in the cellars of Belgium, and trimmings.

In the Fourth Division are to be found bagging, used chiefly as a covering for coffee, spices, dry fruits, etc.; cotton white goods and dress goods; webbing and binding; cotton curtain holders; manufactures of gutta percha, India rubber, webbing, cloth and waterproof garments; linens of all descriptions; various manufactures of cotton, hemp, jute, flax or grass, or of which these products are the chief components (excepting carpets, carpeting, oilcloth, mats and matting); ladies' linen and cotton wearing apparel; lace curtains, tidies and net; mosquito netting; cotton and linen tape; twine, rope and cordage; hemp or grass school bags; linen and cotton thread and twine. This division is under the control of George N. Birdsall. It is one of great importance. As will be seen, these articles are chiefly of dry goods, of which New York is the great distributing centre of America. It is the largest trade here. Many attempts have been made to estimate the value of the sales of the metropolis in this line, but it has always proved too difficult to calculate. This division, with the third, fifth and sixth, all have dry goods and its related articles in charge. The activity of foreign manufacturers is very great, and they are continually bringing forward new articles, requiring great skill on the part of the appraiser to distinguish them in the way the law directs.

The Fifth Division comprises corsets and corset laces, largely imported from Germany; gloves, chiefly French; hair braids from Northern Europe; crude and ornamental feathers from the tropics; bunting; artificial and natural flowers, dyed and dried; hats, bonnets and hoods; millinery goods from France mostly; hosiery;

shown in, and it is assumed or estimated that being made. Much that is shown is worth very little, while some of the greatest and most valuable things are the most valuable. There is no art of valuation or of fabrication that is not known to the foreign market of value. Our Government places the duty upon the actual value and not upon the showy appearance. Every case of these, and not one in ten, must be thoroughly examined. The other articles have been all the covered and button, button material, handkerchiefs, embroidery, notions, lace and lace goods, brought in the colors of, Hosiery and underwear.

In the Foreign Division are to be found hosiery and notions as a covering for shoes, gloves, dry goods, and various other goods; and dress goods; washing and bedding; various notions; hosiery; manufacture of cotton goods; hosiery; rubber clothing; cloth and waterproof garments; hosiery of all descriptions; various notions; hosiery of cotton, hemp, jute, flax or grasses of which there are products are the chief components (including carpets, covering, oilcloth, mats and matting); hosiery; hosiery; cotton weaving apparatus; lace curtains, ribbons and net; specialty hosiery; cotton and linen tapes; twine, rope and cordage; hemp or jute, cotton, paper; linen and cotton thread and twine. This division is under the control of George Z. Bishop. It is one of great importance, as will be seen, these articles are chiefly of the goods of which New York is the great distributing center of America. It is the largest trade here. Many attempts have been made to estimate the value of the subject of the warehouse for this has not been always proved too difficult to estimate. This division with the third, fifth and sixth, all have the goods and its related articles in charge. The activity of foreign manufacturers is very great and they are continually bringing forward new articles, requiring great skill on the part of the appraiser to distinguish them in the way the law directs.

The Fifth Division comprises cotton and cotton lace largely imported from Germany; gloves, chiefly French; hair brushes from Northern Europe; crabs and ornamental feathers from the tropics; hosiery; artificial and natural flowers, dried and dried; lace, hosiery and hosiery; millinery goods from France mostly; hosiery;

knit goods of every description; parasols; regalias; straw braids; worsted wearing apparel for ladies; worsted goods of all sorts; umbrellas, chiefly from Great Britain and France; worsted and woolen shawls and woolen yarn. General Denis F. Burke, assistant appraiser, presides over this important division. The method of examination in these goods, as well as in all articles that are worn upon the person, is alike. The boxes must be opened, the goods taken out and examined, the qualities compared, and the rate of duty ascertained. The goods are then replaced, and the boxes or packages fastened up again. Whether this shall be done for one in ten, or one in three, or for every box, depends upon the goods and the discretion of the appraiser.

Division Six, over which is Mr. Edgar A. Brown, includes coir, bristles, unmanufactured canes, raw cotton, Esparte and Sisal grass, both tropical growths; fiber, carpets and carpeting, flax, hemp, hair of all sorts, flocks, mats, jute, istle, hair mattresses, furs and all manufactures of them; matting, rattan, palm leaf, oil cloth, shoddy, wool and all materials which enter into textile fabrics, except cotton and silk; upholstery goods, worsted, horse hair or wool and silk—all kinds; woolen cloth and all manufactures of wool, including cloaks, dolmans and paletots. These last articles have given occasion to many customs disputes, the importers so frequently invoicing their goods below the value on this side. Two articles that are here examined are almost entirely the product of the last hundred years. The factory system did not begin in England until about 1770, and previous to that all goods that were made throughout the world were made either in the households or in small shops, which rarely exceeded eight or ten persons. The introduction of the mule and the jack, with the spinning frame, brought together for the first time a large number of persons in the textile industries. There was a closer discrimination in the raw products which entered into them, and there was more waste. The refuse woolen particles, with worn out cloth torn up, formed the basis of a new article, shoddy, into which more or less new wool was introduced to give it cohesive power. Goods made of this, more or less mixed with cotton, have for years formed an important trade. Oilcloths do not seem to have

been made in the United States before the revolution, but the industry is one now of vast proportions in all civilized countries.

Covered by the Seventh Division are medicines, varnishes, apothecaries' glassware, anatomical preparations, artists' colors, moist and water, chiefly from England and France, aniline colors, isinglass, gypsum, gelatine, extracts, dye stuffs, corks, brimstone and bitters, coal tar colors, bituminous substances, chemicals and chemical apparatus, corkwood and manufactures of cork, drugs, earths, cardamon seeds, gums, leeches, quicksilver, plaster of Paris, resinous substances, vanilla beans, woad dye, vegetable and beeswax, sulphurous ore, sponge (from the islands of the Pacific), spunk, specimens of botany and natural history, perfumery, essential, medicinal and painting oils, mineral waters (exported from Germany), saltpeter, pumice stone, surgical instruments, printing ink, toilet soap, dextrine, lemon peel, mustard seed, paints and squills. This division is under the supervision of Dr. Charles E. Stott. In many respects it is the most difficult of all, for it involves everything that enters into philosophy, medicine, and dyeing. Whenever an article is at all uncommon or strange it is referred to this division. For instance, if meteorites, an article unknown to commerce or the tariff, were to be brought either from Germany or Asia, this is the division in which it must be placed. There are thousands of things of which we only know the names, or which have names unknown to us. This is the place for them. Here Aladdin would have had to enter his roc's egg, here the bones of the phoenix would have come, and here Parr's elixir of life, and bottles filled from the fountain which was not found by Ponce de Leon, would all have been examined. This division requires an excellent knowledge of chemistry, both in its theoretical and applied forms, as well as an acquaintance with all the minor articles of commerce of whatever nature that are not dry goods.

The articles in the Eighth Division are confectionery, mostly of Parisian, German and Swiss origin, molasses, sugar, glucose, or grape sugar, honey and melado. The presiding officer here is Francis Gross. This is the principal importing sugar metropolis in the world. The chief refineries of the United States are here, in magnitude far exceeding those of Great Britain, and the most improved appliances are here also. Nowhere else

been made in the United States before the revolution, but the in-
 dustry is one now of vast proportions in all civilized countries.
 Governed by the General Division are medicines, chemicals,
 apothecaries, glassware, anatomical preparations, artists' colors,
 model and water, chiefly from England and France, sealing colors,
 lithographic, typographic, coloring, extract, dye, stuff, paper, printers' ink,
 and bitter, cool fat colors, bituminous substances, chemicals and
 chemical apparatus, corkwood and manufacturers of cork drugs,
 earthen, earthenware, glass, gum, leather, paper, plaster of Paris,
 resins, varnishes, waxes, wood dye, wood preservative, and lacquer.
 Selphum ore, sponge (from the island of the Farol), sponges, spon-
 ges of botany and natural history, perfume, essential oils, essential
 and painting oils, mineral waters (a portion from Germany), saltwater,
 quinine, stone, surgical instruments, painting and paper, soap, dyes,
 rice, paper, gold, enamel and paint, and other articles. This division
 is under the supervision of Mr. Charles E. Smith. In many respects
 it is the most difficult of all, for it involves everything that enters
 into philosophy, medicine, and dyeing. Whenever an article is at
 all uncommon or strange it is referred to this division. For in-
 stance, if mentioned, an article unknown to commerce in the United
 States, it is brought either from Germany or France, this is the divi-
 sion in which it must be placed. There are thousands of things of
 which we only know the names, or which have names unknown to
 us. This is the place for them. Here a scholar would have found
 enter his foot upon the bones of the phœnix would have found
 and here Lavoisier's alkali of life, and bottles filled from the fountain
 which was not found by Lavoisier, he found all have been ex-
 amined. This division requires an excellent knowledge of chemis-
 try, both in the theoretical and applied forms, as well as an ac-
 quaintance with all the minor articles of commerce of whatever
 nature that are not dry goods.
 The articles in the Fifth Division are confectories, mostly of
 French, German and Swiss origin, molasses, sugar, glucose, or
 grape sugar, honey and maida. The preceding offices have in-
 tended Great Britain. This is the principal importing sugar man-
 ufacture in the world. The chief retailers of the United States
 are here, in magnitude far exceeding those of Great Britain,
 and the most improved appliances are here also. Nowhere else

is refining so well understood. As but little sugar is grown in the United States, the bulk must be imported. It comes from Cuba and the other West India Islands, both raw and partly refined, and the process must then be completed. The cane sugar of the world is chiefly used in the United States and England, while the continent of Europe uses beet sugar. Each hogshead or package that is examined is bored into by a long instrument like a cheese trier. This runs through the package, and when it comes out is a fair specimen of the contents. There are two rates of duty, one on the lower grade and another on the higher one, and they run together imperceptibly. The merchants of the United States and of all other countries, as well as their governments, obtain from the Dutch Government a standard, made with exceeding care, showing the appearance of sugar in all its numerous grades, from the very lowest to the highest. It consists of sugar in bottles, sealed up. When a sample of sugar is to be compared with this standard, it is also placed in a bottle and looked at, both away from the light and towards it. The disputes in classification relate to the grades from 10 to 16. As the grades ascend, they become freer from impurities, and the crystals become more uniform and regular. The final determination is by a polariscope.

Attempts have lately been made to impugn the correctness of the tests in New York, in the interest of Boston, but after a prolonged examination and the collection of evidence by experts, it has been proved that New York is right.

Embraced by the Ninth Division are iron and all manufactures of iron, much of the raw material being Russian; marble in blocks; cutlery, a large percentage from England; Dutch metal; building materials; chalk, cement and clay; emery; ores, except sulphur; mica; watchmakers' tools; pen tips and holders; slate; steel pens; machinery; lithographic stones; metals; busts; asbestos; carriages; epaulets; coach hardware; buttons, except silk and worsted; gold and silver leaf; harness; models; needles; pins; saddlery, which is almost exclusively English; polishing stones; stones for building; plaster; monuments; hardware; gold and silver galloon; gold beaters' skins; burr stones; blacking; bronze powder and asphaltum. The business of this division is managed by Joseph C. Biglin.

restoring as well as to the United States, the bulk must be imported. It comes from Cuba and the other West India Islands, both raw and partly refined, and the process must then be completed. The same sugar of the world is chiefly used in the United States and England, while the export of Europe uses both sugars. Each baghead or package that is examined is bound into by a long instrument like a cheese trier. This runs through the package, and when it comes out is a fair specimen of the contents. There are two men of duty, one on the lower grade and another on the higher one, and they run together imperceptibly. The merchants of the United States and of all other countries, as well as their governments, ship from the Dutch Government a standard made with exceeding care, showing the appearance of sugar in all its numerous grades, from the very lowest to the highest. It consists of sugar in bottles, sealed up. When a sample of sugar is to be compared with this standard, it is also placed in a bottle and looked at both ways from the light and towards it. The difference in classification relates to the grades from 10 to 16. As the grades lower, they become free from impurities, and the crystals become more uniform and regular. The final determination is by a polariscope.

Attempts have lately been made to improve the construction of the test in New York, in the interest of Boston, but after a prolonged examination and the collection of evidence by experts it has been proved that New York is right.

Examined by the Ninth Division are iron and all manufactures of iron made at the new material being found in; made in blocks; castings, a large percentage from England; Dutch metal; building materials; stone, cement and clay; every; new sample of sugar; iron; watchmakers' tools; pen tips and ballpens; steel pens; machinery; lithographic stones; metal; books; adhesives; canisters; spindles; coach hardware; buttons, except silk and worsted; gold and silver leaf; hardware; needles; pins; and glass, which is almost exclusively English; polishing stones; stones for building; plaster; monuments; hardware; gold and silver hollow; gold beater's skins; iron stones; blacking; brown powder and asphaltum. The business of this division is managed by Joseph C. Bigham.

Few persons can have an idea of the complexity of modern manufactures or of the sources of supply, who have not made a special study of it. Our mining machinery is mostly made here, but textile machinery is still much imported. The leading article of importation in small hardware is cutlery. Mr. Biglin, like several of his colleagues, is a perfect reservoir of information upon commerce.

The Tenth Division covers ale and other beverages; groceries, except molasses and sugar; wines; gunpowder; hops; porter; chocolate; cigarettes (Havanese); cordials; fireworks; nuts, except drugs or ivory nut; cocoa; coffee; fruits; oils, not essential, medicinal and painters'; cigars; lemon and lime juices, from Spain and the tropics; food; cordials, chiefly Dutch and French; malt; plants; seeds, not medicinal; spirituous liquors; grain; snuff and tobacco; tea; soap stock; grease and soapline. David C. Sturgis is at the head of this division. This is the commissariat. In no other department has the growth of luxury been more evidenced. The United States furnishes everything necessary to support man, and almost everything can be made here that is required by any one. The exceptions are the products of the tropical countries. Yet each year our wholesale grocers bring in a larger and larger supply of novelties. More than twenty kinds of cheese are imported, while at the same time we export vast quantities not identical with the others. Each of these kinds of cheese has, however, a flavor different from those made here. The monks in France distill their liquors for us; through this department come the wines, the coffees, the teas, and the other beverages; some untaxed, it is true, but all to be examined. A very interesting section of this warehouse is where the tea expert, Mr. McGay, tests the fragrant herb of China. A huge round table revolves on a pivot, upon which are a dozen or two dozen teacups. In each of these is placed a certain quantity of tea, the cups then being filled from a tea kettle containing boiling hot water. He looks at the herb, and the infusion; smells it and tastes it, and compares it with other teas. He is thus enabled in a very short time to determine the value of the goods, and their healthfulness. There is no duty on tea, but certain impure and unhealthful teas must not be admitted.

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The Trade Division covers also and other beverages; preserves; except molasses and sugar; wines; grape-vines; hops; porter; chocolate; cigarettes (Havanna); coffee; tea; ketchup; and other food; drugs or ivory not; soles; cotton; rubber; silk not essential; medicinal and poisonous; cigars; henna and those taken from Spain and the tropics; food; coffee; chiefly French and French; salt; plants; seeds not medicinal; medicinal plants; herbs; roots and tubers; wax; soap stock; tallow and vegetable. These are the goods at the head of this division. This is the commercial. In no other department has the growth of industry been more advanced. The United States furnishes everything necessary to support them, and almost everything can be made here that is required by any one. The exceptions are the products of the tropical countries. For each year our statistics grow in a larger and larger supply of countries. More than twenty kinds of cotton are imported, while at the same time we export vast quantities not only with the others. Each of these kinds of cotton has a different flavor different from those made here. The number in France is almost thirty, but not through the different ways the world, the cotton the best and the other between; some mixed it is true, but all to be examined. A very interesting section of the warehouse is where the tea export, Mr. Hogg, took the first great herb of China. A large round table revolves on a pivot, upon which are dozen or two dozen tea-cups. In each of these is placed a certain quantity of tea, the cups then being filled from a teapot containing boiling hot water. He looks at the herb, and the infusion; smells it and tastes it, and compares it with other tea. He is thus enabled in a very short time to determine the value of the goods, and their healthfulness. There is no day on tea, but certain impure and adulterated tea must not be admitted.

There is therefore ample reason for the testing, and done in this way there is no doubt as to its value.

An important adjunct to the Appraiser's office is the chemist's laboratory, over which Dr. Edward Sherer presides. Here the polariscope tests are made, previously spoken of. Although the laboratory is not an expensive one it is fitted up with everything necessary to determine the chemical composition of any article likely to go there. Mr. Sherer has with him several gentlemen of long experience in analytical chemistry. Last year this laboratory examined 261 specimens of alcohol, 62 of copper and copper matte, 120 of fats, oils, essential oils and wax; 243 of glycerine; 233 of manure and manure salt; 16 of medicinal preparations; 54 of minerals; 16 of metals; 26 of miscellaneous; 495 of opium; 16 of rosins and gums; 139 of special fabrics; 119 of gold and silver ore; 113 of tea; 159 of vinegar; 769 of tincturing substances; 31 of chemical compounds; 39 of vegetable dyes; 5 of pigments; 30 of aniline oil; 22 of preparations from coal tar; 8 of coal tar products; 19 of wool; 6 of animal fibres; 4 of vegetable fibres; 4 of yarn; 3 of paper; 57 of flour and starch; 106 of cocoanuts and chocolate; 16 of confectionery; 2 of tobacco; 3 of boots and shoes; 1 of scientific instruments, and 45 miscellaneous. The total amounted to 3,401 examinations. Much of this will in future be done under a clause of the law of August 30th, 1890, which declares it shall be unlawful to import into the United States any adulterated or unwholesome food or drug, or any vinous, spirituous, or malt liquors, adulterated or mixed with any poisonous or noxious chemical drug or other ingredient injurious to health.

The examination of sugar is by the process of light, and the instrument is known as the polariscope. When viewed through an intense light, the rays of sugar are rotated to the right hand, making a certain color. Quartz in thin plates possesses the same quality, some kinds, however, deflecting to the left hand, and making another color. If two contrasting plates are used together, they neutralize each other. If sugar is placed between them, it requires a greater quantity of the quartz which is its negative to produce the former equality of color; the polariscope is so constructed that a greater or less thickness of the left-handed

There is therefore ample reason for the facility and ease in the way there is no doubt as to its value.

An important adjunct to the apparatus is the chemical laboratory, over which Dr. Edward Shear presides. Here the polariscope tests are made, previously spoken of. Although the laboratory is not an expensive one it is fitted up with everything necessary to determine the chemical composition of any article likely to go there. Mr. Shear has with him several specimens of long experience in analytical chemistry. Last year this laboratory examined 201 specimens of alcohol, 62 of cognac and rum, 120 of late oil, essential oils and wax; 242 of glycerine; 253 of manure and manure salt; 16 of medicinal preparations; 44 of minerals; 16 of metals; 20 of miscellaneous; 125 of opium; 16 of rosin and gums; 125 of special labors; 115 of food and alimentary; 115 of fat; 100 of vinegar; 100 of linseed oil; 81 of chemical compounds; 12 of vegetable fibers; 1 of pigment; 30 of kerosene oil; 21 of preparations from coal tar; 5 of coal tar products; 12 of wool; 6 of animal fibers; 1 of vegetable fibers; 4 of yarn; 5 of paper; 27 of bone and enamel; 100 of cocoanuts and chocolate; 10 of confectionery; 2 of tobacco; 2 of books and shoes; 1 of scientific instrument; and 41 miscellaneous. The total amounted to 2,401 examinations. Much of this will be found to have been under a class of the law of August 1890, which declares it shall be unlawful to import into the United States any adulterated or misbranded food or drug, or any vitious, injurious, or weak liquor, adulterated or mixed with any poisonous or noxious chemical drug or other injurious ingredients to health.

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quartz can be used, till it reaches the thickness which corrects the disturbance made by the introduction of the other substances. The plates are wedge-shaped, and moved by a screw. When an equality is reached between the colors at the right and left of the centre, which when the process began was a disk divided sharply into two hues, both sides look alike, and the register at the side tells the exact percentage of saccharine substance present, the rest being impurities, upon which the light does not act.

The head of the appraiser's office is Marvelle Wilson Cooper, an eminent citizen of the metropolis, who has in his long life been distinguished both for political activity and for ability as a merchant. His whole career has been a preparation for the position he now fills. He was born in Windsor County, Vermont, being the fourth of seven children of Phineas Sanger Cooper and Harriet Foster. Both families were among the oldest in New England. In 1636 John Cooper, his ancestor, came to Cambridge, Massachusetts, which had but a short time before changed its name from Newtown. He was then only eighteen years of age, and was accompanied by his mother and stepfather. His marriage a few years later with Anna Sparhawk, the daughter of Deacon Nathaniel Sparhawk, allied him to another family which remained distinguished during the entire colonial period. In the early records of the town of Cambridge we find that he filled many positions of responsibility. He was a deacon of the Church from 1688 till his death, on the 22d of August, 1691; town clerk from 1669 to 1681, and selectman from 1646 to 1690. The succession from that time down to the present is as follows: John¹, Samuel², Samuel³, John⁴, Barnabas⁵, Phineas Sanger⁶, and Marvelle Wilson.⁷ The first four were all deacons in their churches, an honor then much more esteemed than now. Samuel², removed to Grafton, Massachusetts, John⁴ went to Croydon, New Hampshire, and Barnabas⁵ removed to Rochester, Vermont. All of them, including Mr. Cooper's father, were well thought of by their neighbors, and were chosen to local positions of honor and responsibility. More than twenty instances of this kind could be named. Phineas Sanger Cooper⁶ was born in Croydon in 1796, and was married to Miss Harriet Foster in May, 1819. Her father, Major Rufus Foster, had taken an active part in the war

quartz can be used, till it reaches the thickness which connects the distance made by the introduction of the other substance. The plates are wedge-shaped, and moved by a screw. When an equality is reached between the colors at the right and left of the center, which when the process begins was a thin divided sharply into two lines, both sides look alike, and the register at the side tells the exact percentage of saccharine substance present, the rest being impurities upon which the light does not act.

The head of the apparatus's office is Harvill's William Cooper, an eminent citizen of the metropolis, who has in his life been distinguished both for political activity and for ability as a merchant. His whole career has been a preparation for the position he now fills. He was born in 1774 in Dutchess County, Vermont, the fourth of seven children of Ephraim Cooper and Harriet Foster. Both families were among the oldest in New England. In 1834 John Cooper, his ancestor, came to this bridge, Massachusetts, which had but a short time before changed its name from Newbury. He was then only eighteen years of age, and was accompanied by his mother and sister. He was there a few years later with Anne Spencer, the daughter of Deacon Nathaniel Spencer, allied him to another family which remained distinguished during the entire colonial period. In the early records of the town of Concord we find that he held many positions of responsibility. He was a deacon of the Church from 1833 till his death, on the 25th of August 1891; seven years from 1833 to 1841, and sexton from 1841 to 1891. The succession from that time down to the present is as follows: John, Samuel, Samuel, John, Barnabas, Ephraim Cooper, and Harvill's William. The first four were all deacons in their churches, an honor then much more esteemed than now. Harvill's William, after his death, went to Concord, New Hampshire, and Harvill's removed to Rochester, Vermont. All of them, including Mr. Cooper's father, were well thought of by their neighbors, and were chosen to local positions of honor and responsibility. More than twenty instances of this kind could be named. Ephraim Cooper was born in Concord in 1794, and was married to Miss Harriet Foster in May, 1818. His father, Major Rufus Foster, had taken an active part in the war

of the Revolution with the New England troops, but was captured and thrown into the Sugar House prison of this city, shortly after being removed to one of the prison hulks in the Wallabout. Here he suffered untold agonies. Fortunately, however, his constitution was a strong one, and after his release his temperate habits enabled him completely to recover from the injuries then inflicted. His grandson, the Appraiser, remembers him as a tall, well formed man, with something of a soldier's air, who delighted in narrating to his children and grandchildren the events of the war. Phineas Cooper reached the great age of eighty—his wife, with whom he lived in unbroken felicity for fifty-eight years, surviving him for six years.

Marville W. Cooper received no more than the ordinary education of a country boy. The country was thinly settled, the distances to school great, and the roads were stopped by snow sometimes in the winter, so that he could not always go, and his time was too valuable to his father, after reaching ten or eleven years of age, for him to attend in the summer. He supplemented the district school with a course at the high school, in his native town, and when eighteen, determined to earn his own livelihood. He secured a school at Stockbridge, Vermont. During the time he was thus engaged he assiduously pursued courses of study for himself, of which he has felt the value ever since. In 1849 he received the offer of a clerkship in a dry goods house in New York, and came hither. During the next few years he had mastered the calling, and in 1857 became a member of the firm of Smythe, Sprague & Cooper. This house ranked very high among the commission merchants, and in 1857, although bankruptcy came to nearly half the business men of New York, its credit was unimpaired. In one year it transacted business amounting to twelve millions of dollars. In 1864 the firm acquired new partners, and changed its name to Sprague, Cooper & Colburn, and in 1867 to Cooper, Vail & Co. Its reputation stood high and its trade remained good until its expiration by limitation in 1870, Mr. Cooper then continuing its business through Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., until its dissolution. His subsequent business was in his own name, without partners. His retirement took place in January, 1884. The business was a commission one,

of the Revolution with the New England troops but was captured and thrown into the Sugar House prison of this city. Shortly after being removed to one of the prison cells in the Wallabout. Here he suffered untold agonies. Fortunately, however, his constitution was a strong one and after his release his temperate habits enabled him completely to recover from the injuries then inflicted. His grandson, the American, remembers him as a tall, well formed man, with something of a soldier's air, who delighted in narrating to his children and grandchildren the events of the war. William Cooper reached the great age of eighty—his wife, with whom he lived in undivided felicity, for fifty-eight years, surviving him for six years.

Marshall W. Cooper received no more than the ordinary education of a country boy. The country was thinly settled, the distances to school great and the roads were stony for some seasons in the winter, so that he could not always go, and his time was too valuable to his father, after reaching ten or eleven years of age, for him to attend in the summer. His superintended the district school with a couple at the high school, to his native town, and when eighteen, determined to earn his own livelihood. He secured a school at Stockbridge, Vermont. During the time he was thus engaged he successfully pursued courses of study for himself, of which he has felt the value ever since. In 1819 he received the offer of a clerkship in a dry goods house in New York, and came hither. During the next few years he had mastered the selling, and in 1821 became a partner. At the firm of Stewart, Spang & Cooper. This house ranked very high among the commercial concerns, and in 1827, although bankruptcy came to nearly halt the business men of New York, its credit was unimpaired. In one year it transacted business amounting to twelve millions of dollars. In 1834 the firm acquired new partners and changed its name to Spang, Cooper & Colburn, and in 1835 to Cooper, Vail & Co. Its reputation stood high, and its trade remained good until its expiration by dissolution in 1850. Mr. Cooper then continuing its business through William F. Felt & Co., until its dissolution. His subsequent business was in his own name, without partners. His retirement took place in January, 1854. The business was a commission one,

and during its continuance he represented many of the largest houses in New England. For a long time he was a director in the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, which had a profitable connection, but concluded to liquidate while its profits were still intact. He is a Trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank and of the American Surety Company, and has been interested in many other enterprises. In June, 1862, he was elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and many years ago became a member of the New England Society, composed of natives and descendants of natives of New England. He was elected its President in 1882, and his administration proved so successful that at the meeting of December 10th, 1883, his name was unanimously presented for a re-election. Mr. Cooper was not at that time at home, but conceiving that his services might again be required sent on the following letter to Cornelius N. Bliss:

SUMMITVILLE, COL., Nov. 29, 1883.

My Dear Sir: Fearing I may be detained in the mountains by the storm beyond the time for the annual meeting of the New England Society to nominate candidates to fill the vacancies which will occur, I write you to say, in case my name shall be presented for re-election as president, you will withdraw it, as it is impossible for me to perform the necessary duties.

The active services and wise counsels of Vice-President Woodford for many years in the interests of the society will insure his election as president. Yours truly,

M. W. COOPER.

At the meeting of December 14th, Stewart L. Woodford was, as suggested, elected president, but there was a profound feeling of regret that Mr. Cooper could not see his way clear to serve another term. On Forefathers' Day Mr. Cooper presided at the dinner at Delmonico's. Many distinguished persons were present, including President Grant, who made the longest speech of his life, filled with happy hits. During Mr. Cooper's incumbency the society had grown very rapidly, the number of members reaching thirteen hundred and eighty-five. It appeared, also, that it had distributed over \$73,000 to the poor since it began in 1805.

and during his continuance he represented many of the largest
business in New England. For a long time he was a director in
the Portland Fire Insurance Company, which had a profitable con-
nection, but concluded to negotiate with the public were still in
fact. He is a Trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank and of the
American Society Company, and has been interested in many
other enterprises. In June, 1882, he was elected a member of
the Chamber of Commerce, and many years ago was a member
of the New England Society, composed of native and foreign-
born of natives of New England. He was elected its Presi-
dent in 1882, and his administration proved so successful that at
the meeting of December 10th, 1882, his name was unanimously
presented for a re-election. Mr. Cooper was not at that time at
home, but conceiving that his services might again be required
sent on the following letter to Committee X. Hill:

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the storm beyond the time for the annual meeting of the New
England Society to nominate candidates to fill the vacancies which
will occur. I write you to say, in case my name shall be presented
for re-election as president, you will withdraw it, as it is impos-
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The active services and wise counsel of Vice-President Wood-
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as suggested, elected president, but there was a profound feeling
of regret that Mr. Cooper could not see his way clear to serve
another term. On February 1st, Mr. Cooper presided at the
dinner at Dolan's. Many distinguished persons were pre-
sent, including President Grant who made the highest speech of
his life, filled with happy hints. During Mr. Cooper's incumbency
the society had grown very rapidly, the number of members reach-
ing thirteen hundred and eighty-five. It appeared, also, that it had
distributed over \$75,000 to the poor since it began in 1862.

Mr. Cooper is an earnest Republican, joining the party at its start in 1855, and ever since remaining faithful to it. During the Fremont and Lincoln campaigns he was most zealous in the support of its principles, and has since spared neither time nor money in its behalf. He has had a number of important offices tendered to him by the various administrations. During President Arthur's incumbency an incident occurred which showed how much he was thought of by the business men of New York. It was generally believed that there would be a change in the office of Collector of the Port, a position then held by William H. Robertson, whose views and those of the President did not harmonize, although both were Republicans. Without his knowledge Mr. Cooper's friends prepared a petition to the President, asking the latter to appoint him, and the signatures to this probably represented more good men, in proportion to its length, in the sense spoken of by Shakespeare, than any other ever sent on to Washington. It read as follows:

To the President:

In view of a possible change in the office of the Collector of the Port of New York, the undersigned, merchants of New York City, desire respectfully to recommend for your consideration as a candidate for that office Mr. M. W. Cooper, a well known merchant of this city, who by the industry and honesty that have characterized all his dealings during a business career of twenty-five years, has won for himself the confidence and respect of all classes in this community. Mr. Cooper's thorough knowledge of mercantile affairs and his extensive acquaintance with the active business men of New York, in our opinion, render him eminently fitted to discharge the duties of the office. Believing that the best interests of the government will be subserved by the appointment of a thoroughly experienced business man to the collectorship of this port, we unhesitatingly commend to you our fellow merchant, and venture to express the hope that you will see fit to appoint Mr. Cooper to the position.

President Arthur, however, determined to make no change, and Mr. Robertson remained in office until the Cleveland administra-

Mr. Cooper is an earnest Republican, following the party as it stands in 1855, and ever since remaining faithful to it. During the Fremont and Lincoln campaigns he was most active in the support of its principles, and has since spent neither time nor money in its behalf. He has had a number of important offices tendered to him by the various administrations. During President Arthur's incumbency an incident occurred which showed how much he was thought of by the business men of New York. It was generally believed that there would be a change in the office of Collector of the Port, a position then held by William H. Robertson, whose views and those of the President did not harmonize, although both were Republicans. Without his knowledge Mr. Cooper's friends prepared a petition to the President asking the latter to appoint him, and the signatures to this petition were sent to good men in proportion to its length, in the same spoken of by Shakespeare, then and when sent on to Washington. It read as follows:

To the President:

In view of a possible change in the office of the Collector of the Port of New York, the undersigned merchants of New York City, desire respectfully to recommend for your consideration as a candidate for that office Mr. M. W. Cooper. A well known and honest man, who by the industry and honesty that have characterized all his dealings during a business career of twenty-five years has won for himself the confidence and respect of all classes in this community. Mr. Cooper's thorough knowledge of mercantile affairs and his extensive acquaintance with the active business men of New York in our opinion, render him eminently fitted to discharge the duties of the office. Believing that the best interests of the government will be subserved by the appointment of a thoroughly experienced business man to the sole ownership of this port, we unhesitatingly commend to you our fellow merchants and venture to express the hope that you will see fit to appoint Mr. Cooper to the position.

President Arthur, however, determined to make no change, and Mr. Robertson remained in office until the Cleveland administration.

tion came in. The President, however, was heard to say that he had never seen a stronger list of signatures, the best bankers and merchants being represented, and the total number being about one hundred and fifty.

For the last few years he has been active in everything that would advance the interests of our city. He was an original member of the Union League Club, and is now the chairman of its Executive Committee. Here he has his home. He is also a member of the Union Club. In 1885 he was appointed by the President a commissioner to inspect the Southern Pacific Railroad, to see whether it had been built in the manner required by the grants made to it by the United States. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation. He was appointed to the position of Appraiser in the month of April, 1889, and immediately took possession. He is eminently a man of habit, and very speedily saw where the public service could be improved. He himself sets the example to all the other employees of the Government of being prompt in attendance, making full hours, never leaving when there is anything to be done which requires his attention. He has, among other things, established a regulation that no drinking or intoxication will be tolerated. His assistants are able and skillful men, and the affairs of the office have moved along very smoothly since he came in. He has had, however, together with all his subordinates, a great deal of extra work on account of the McKinley bill. A measure so sweeping as this, and which covers so many articles, imposed upon the officials new methods of examination, new standards, and the determination of new rates of duty. They have now been occupied for several months in grappling with these problems, and have at length solved most of them. The labor has been great, but Mr. Cooper and his assistants have not been weary in doing their part.

Few people here have an adequate idea of the importance of the commerce of the Port of New York. Our exports are more scattered than our imports. In many articles we import ninety-nine one-hundredths of all that is brought hither; on a large minority, nine-tenths; while there are only a very few articles in which any or all other ports equal ours. Thus in sugar we have

tion since Mr. The President, however, was bound to say that he had never seen a stronger list of signatures, the last sentence and signature being represented, and the total number being about one hundred and fifty.

For the last few years he has been active in everything that would advance the interests of our city. He was an original member of the Union League Club, and is now the chairman of its Executive Committee. Here he has his home. He is also a member of the Union Club. In 1922 he was appointed by the President a commissioner to inspect the Southern Railway, to see whether it had been built in the manner required by the laws made to it by the United States. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation. He was appointed to the position of a speaker in the month of April, 1923, and immediately took possession. He is eminently a man of habit and very specially so where the public service could be improved. He himself sets the example to all the other employees of the Government of being prompt in attendance, making full hours, never leaving when there is anything to be done which requires his attention. He has among other things, established a regulation that no drinking or intoxication will be tolerated. His assistants are able and efficient men, and the affairs of the office have moved along very smoothly since he came in. He has had, however, together with all his responsibilities, a great deal of extra work on account of the McKinley bill. A measure so sweeping as this, and which covers so many articles, depends upon the establishment of new methods of examination, new standards, and the detection of new cases of duty. They have now been occupied for several months in grappling with these problems, and have at length solved most of them. The labor has been great, but Mr. Cooper and his assistants have not been weary in doing their part.

Few people have so adequate idea of the importance of the committee of the Port of New York. Our experts are more scattered than our imports. In many articles we import ninety-nine one-hundredths of all that is brought in; on a large minority, one-hundredth; while there are only a very few articles in which any or all other ports equal ours. Thus in sugar we have

\$41,396,318; all other ports \$37,853,527; in books, maps, engravings and printed matter we have \$2,439,467; all other ports, \$474,475. Buttons here were \$2,824,824; all other ports, \$427,582. Colors and dyes in New York, \$1,529,301; all other ports, \$157,155. Linen goods here, \$11,781,616; all other ports, \$2,959,679. Fur here, \$4,748,971; all other ports, \$579,085. Precious stones here, \$9,498,209; all other ports, \$1,273,424. The articles in which New York exceeds all other ports, the value being a million and upwards, and paying duty, are books and printed matter, buttons, bristles, coal tar, colors and dyes, carbonate of soda, watches and parts of watches, cotton cloths, embroideries and laces, knit goods, earthenware, beads and bead ornaments, dolls and other toys, hemp, jute, sisal grass, linens, lemons, oranges, plums and prunes, raisins, furs, silvered glass, hats and bonnets, pig iron, wire rods, cutlery, jewelry, precious stones, calf skins, dressed and finished skins, gloves, musical instruments, paper, rice, linseed, dress and piece goods, silks, laces, ribbons, sugar, leaf tobacco, cigars, sparkling wines, still wines, carpet wools, clothing, cloths, dress goods, knit goods, and yarns. Those in which all other ports combined exceed New York, the items being over a million each, are horses, sheep, barley, carbonate of soda, bituminous coal, flax, bags and bagging, hay, iron ore, ingots, tin and tin plate, machinery, skins for morocco, molasses, cigars, lumber, clothing wools, combing wools, and rags and shoddy. The value of merchandise paying duty that enters New York is \$311,020,224 and free of duty \$161,133,283; the total is \$472,153,507. All other ports brought in of dutiable goods \$177,624,350, and of non-dutiable goods, \$95,353,795, or a total of \$272,978,145. Thus it will be seen that through the Appraiser's office in New York must pass nearly two-thirds of all the goods which pay duty, and over three-fifths of all that do not pay duty; and of the whole amount, free or otherwise, over five-eighths are here examined and distributed. The duties amount to a million of dollars each working day.

\$41,306,318; all other ports \$37,555,337; in books, maps, engravings and printed matter we have \$2,450,467; all other ports \$171,778. Patterns have been \$2,521,541; all other ports \$131,536. Cobles and shales in New York \$1,520,301; all other ports \$187,155. Limes goods have \$11,781,010; all other ports \$2,938,678. For have \$4,745,911; all other ports \$87,055. Irons stones have \$9,462,909; all other ports \$1,918,484. The articles in which New York exceeds all other ports, the value being a million and upwards and paying duty, are books and printed matter, harness, bottles, coal tar, colors and dyes, carbonate of soda, watches and parts of watches, cotton cloth, sundries, dolls and lace, knit goods, cutlery, beads and bead ornaments, dolls and other toys, kemp, jute, steel yarn, human hair, human plumes and feathers, machine parts, electrical glass, hats and bonnets, pig iron, wire, tools, cutlery, jewelry, precious stones, salt, shoes, dresses and finished skins, gloves, musical instruments, paper, steel, tinware, shoes and glass goods, silk, lace, ribbons, sugar, food, tobacco, cigars, sparkling wines, still wines, copper wire, clothing, clothes, dress goods, knit goods, and yarn. There is in which all other ports combined exceed New York the items being over a million each, are horses, sheep, barley, carbonate of soda, bituminous coal, fax, pigs and hogs, hay, iron ore, pig iron and the glass, machine, etc. also for various machines, cigars, finished clothing, watches, combing woods and toys and shoddy. The value of merchandise paying duty that enters New York is \$311,070,321 and free of duty \$161,132,925; the total is \$472,203,246. All other ports brought in of dutiable goods \$1,763,436, and of non-dutiable goods \$20,528,767, or a total of \$273,965,013. Thus it will be seen that through the Appraiser's office in New York more than nearly two-thirds of all the goods which pay duty, and over three-fifths of all that do not pay duty, and of the whole amount, five or six times over the duties are here examined and distributed. The duties amount to a million of dollars each working day.

DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

NOVEMBER, 1795.

1st. Sunday. A great change from warm to cold weather since yesterday. I went to town this morning and attended Church; heard Mr. Moore from Hosea xiv. 7. While we were preparing for dinner at my Father's, A. Tiebout came in. His dog showed great dexterity in catching a large rat, which had introduc'd himself into the room. My Brother and A. T. accompanied me part of the way back. I spent the remainder of the afternoon in writing and conversing with McFarlane. In the evening a dispute arose from reading a passage in *Beattie*, on the Soul, at last brought us upon Universal Restoration, which I endeavour'd to collect arguments for.

2d. This afternoon Dr. Smith came and proceeded to filling up a Statement of the Conduct of the *Committee of Health* and the Condition of the Hospital, not forgetting to make honorable mention of my Partner and me. This is to be laid before the public. I had a Duck-chase this morning along the rocks, but none of them were complaisant enough to let me knock them in the head. In my precipitation I fell among the rocks and scratch'd my skin a little. One Patient dismiss'd. McF. was in town during most of the day. Evening. I read for him in Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

3d. Last night I lost one Patient, and dismiss'd another this morning. I went to town this forenoon, left my watch with A. Tiebout to repair. Tiebout advises me to look out for a place to set up business and "not to be wanting in Ambition." I call'd at Jn. Reid's. He wishes me to finish his engravings as soon as possible. I next went and sat a few moments with Mrs. Rose. She, having reasons to dread the ravages of this disease, had retir'd to the Country, whence she has lately return'd. After dinner I prepar'd for my return. In my way I stopp'd at a Slop shop and bought a Dutch Coat for 10 Dollars, which swelter'd me finely;

DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

November, 1793.

1st Sunday. A great change from warm to cold weather since yesterday. I went to town this morning and attended Church; heard Mr. Moore from Hoxton st. T. While we were preparing for dinner at my Father's A. T. showed me great dexterity in catching a large rat, which had introduced himself into the room. My Brother and A. T. accompanied me part of the way back. I spent the remainder of the afternoon in writing and conversing with Mr. A. In the evening a dispute arose from reading a passage in Newton's on the Soul, at last brought us upon Universal Reasoning, which I endeavored to collect arguments for.

2d. This afternoon Dr. Smith came and proceeded to filling up a statement of the conduct of the Committee by Words and the Condition of the Hospital, and desiring to make immediate application of my Father and me. This is to be held before the public. I had a black-chest this morning along the river, but none of them were comfortable enough to let me know them in the head. In my presentation I fell among the rocks and scratched my skin a little. One Patient dismissed. Mr. was in town during most of the day. Evening. I read for him in Milton's Paradise Lost.

3d. Last night I lost one Patient, and dismissed another this morning. I went to town this forenoon, but my watch with A. T. about to repair. T. did not advise me to look out for a place to set up business and "not to be waiting in Ambition." I call'd at Mr. Field's. He wishes me to finish his engraving as soon as possible. I next went and sat a few moments with Mr. B. She having reasons to dread the ravages of this disease, had retired to the Country, whence she has lately returned. After dinner I prepared for my return. In my way I stop'd at a Shop and bought a Patch Coat for 10 Dollars, which sweeten'd me thereby.

before I got to Belle-vue I got a Vol. of the *Spectator* from Robertson & Gowan's. A Mrs. Marshall was sitting with McFarlane, a woman who liv'd in affluence and was well educated in Scotland, but was unlucky enough to marry a wretch, who took to Drinking, and failing to a considerable amount was obliged to fly his country with her. He has been employed in superintending the Interments at *Potter's Field*, but, still a slave to liquor, he has treated his wife in a brutal manner. I took down my Violin to amuse a fine little baby which she held in her arms, but found that she was not a little pleased when I play'd some Scotch tunes. I continued to play for more than an hour, while she accompanied some of them with the voice, express'd her thankfulness and declar'd that she had not been so highly gratified since she left her own Country. One of the Hearsemen brought in his wife and Child, so that we had Company enough; however, we got rid of them all about dusk.

4th. Confin'd to the house all day. I entertain'd myself with the *Spectator* and one or two interludes with the Violin. Three Patients Discharg'd which reduced the number to 7. Mr. Fisher may pass for a Disciple of Socrates, for his wife has been giving him such a Blast as was sufficient to exercise the patience of any man. Instead of answering her in her own way, he goes about his business with a great deal of apparent calmness. Perhaps he has by sad experience found it his interest to do so.

The cause of the storm was this. A Son of Mrs. Fisher, who brings market things from West Chester, had met with a loss and applied to his mother for 3 pounds. She applied to Fisher, and he by refusing drew down her vengeance on him. Among others she had recourse to me for the money, but I luckily forgot that I had any by me. She is actuated, no doubt, by the Inspiration of Bacchus, who was pleased to endue her with as excessive a degree of hilarity by night, so that the kitchen resounded with peals of laughter. McFarlane stuck his segar in his mouth and went down to enjoy the scene.

5th. This morning I went to town. Call'd at Reid's (Bookseller) who urg'd me to hurry on the Hieroglyphic engravings. I went home and once more began to use my engraving tools, now growing rusty. Before three o'clock P. M. I finish'd 7 of

Before I got to Bellefleur I had a visit from John
 Gordon & Governor. A Mrs. Marshall was sitting with Mrs.
 Jane, a woman who lived in attendance and was well educated in
 Scotland, but was unkindly enough to marry a Scotchman who took
 to drinking, and falling to a considerable amount was obliged to
 fly his country with her. He has been employed in engineering
 the late late at Bellefleur, but still a slave to liquor.
 He has treated his wife in a brutal manner. I took down my
 violin to amuse a fine little baby which she held in her arms.
 but found that she was not a little pleased when I played some
 Scotch tunes. I continued to play for some time in her room,
 she accompanied some of them with the violin, especially her
 husband's and daughter's that she had not been so highly gratified
 since she left her own country. One of the housemaids brought
 in her wife and child, so that we had company enough; however,
 we got rid of them all about dark.

24th. Continued to the house all day. I entertained myself with
 the Spectator and one or two tracts with the Visitor. Three
 Patients Discharged which reduced the number to 7. Mr. Fisher
 may pay for a trip to Scotland for his wife, but has been giving
 him such a time as was sufficient to exhaust the patience of any
 man. Instead of answering her in her own way, he goes about
 his business with a great deal of apparent calmness. Perhaps he
 has by and experience found it his interest to do so.

The cause of the storm was this. A son of Mrs. Fisher, who
 brings number things from W. on a horse, had got with a box and
 applied to his mother for 3 pounds. She applied to Fisher, and
 he by refusing drew down her vengeance on him. Among
 others she had resolved to sue for the money, but I luckily sug-
 gested that I had got by me. She is satisfied, no doubt, by the sugges-
 tion of Basch, who was pleased to endue her with an excessive
 degree of humility by night, so that the kitchen resounded with
 peals of laughter. Mr. Fisher stuck his finger in his mouth, and
 went down to enjoy the scene.

25th. This morning I went to town. Call'd at Robt's (Book-
 seller) who urg'd me to hurry on the Illustrations engraving.
 I went home and once more began to see my engraving tools.
 Before three o'clock P. M. I had 17 of
 now growing rusty.

the cuts, and contriv'd to have a room fitted up for my winter quarters. In my way back I got *Howard's Life* from the Library, having returned the *Spectator*. My Brother and I stopp'd in at Capt. Rowe's at his invitation. He walk'd part of the way with us afterwards; I met with something to flatter my vanity. This was the sight of my name honorably mention'd in the Papers by the *Health Committee*.

6th. A pleasant day. I sent home my trunk by Fisher. 2 Patients Discharg'd Cured to-day 5 only remaining. McFarlane being in town most of the day I employ'd myself as usual. I drew a pretty good likeness of him before he went. Towards evening, Marshall, the Grave-digger, came for me to see his wife. In our way he took me through the Potter's Field and seem'd to pride himself much in the appearance of the graves. An Intermittent Fever was his wife's complaint. I gave advice and left them. An old woman at the door asked my advice for a dislocated thumb. Marshall, who was half seas over, laid hold of it and gave a hard pull.

7th. This morning I went to town and engrav'd some more Hieroglyphics. Stepp'd in at A. Tiebout's shop. Got back to the Hospital between 3 and 4 o'clock. McFarlane introduced me to a young man from Jamaica (Mr. Leslie.)—They were drinking and Smoking together in the West India style. I made another attempt at drawing McFarlane's likeness.

8th. Sunday. Very pleasant weather. I went to town and attended Church, where I partook of the Lord's Supper. The Bishop preached from these words: "This do in remembrance of me." I din'd at My Father's and afterward's returned to the Hospital. Two of McFarlane's West India acquaintances were there.

9th. Pent up in the house all day by the rain. We have been looking out in vain for an opportunity to go to town, but were oblig'd to lay by and content ourselves. The time has pass'd rather heavily, though I've endeavor'd to employ myself at reading, not forgetting the Violin. One Patient has gone off without a Discharge. I spent most of the Fore-noon in drawing McF.'s likeness.

10th. This morning after breakfast we set off for town by the

the case and country to have a room fitted up for my winter quarters. In my way back I got Brown's little from the library, having returned the Spectator. My brother and I stopped in at Yapt House at his invitation. He walks part of the way with us afterwards; I met with something to thank my cousin. This was the night of my name honorably mentioned in the Paper by the Health Committee.

6th. A pleasant day. I sent home my trunk by Elbert. Patients Mackay's - Gained to-day 5 only remaining. Mr. Evans being in town most of the day I might have expected as usual. I drew a pretty good likeness of him before he went. Towards evening, Marshall, the Grave-digger, came for me to see his wife. In our way he took me through the Porter's field and showed to guide himself much in the appearance of the grave. An interesting feature was his wife's complaint. I gave advice and left them. An old woman at the door asked my advice for a child, called them. Marshall, who was half way over told him of it and gave a hard pull.

7th. This morning I went to town and engaged some more Hymnbooks. Stopped in at A. Tisdale's shop, then back to the Hospital between 3 and 4 o'clock. Mr. Evans introduced me to a young man from Jamaica (Mr. Leslie) - They were drinking and smoking together in the West India style. I made another attempt at drawing Mr. Evans's likeness.

8th. Sunday. Very pleasant weather. I went to town and attended Church, where I partook of the Lord's Supper. The Bishop preached from these words: "This do in remembrance of me." I dined at Mr. Fisher's and afterwards returned to the Hospital. Two of Mr. Evans's West India regulations were there.

9th. Went up in the house all day by the rain. We have been looking out in vain for an opportunity to go to town, but were obliged to stay by and content ourselves. The time has passed rather heavily, though I've endeavored to employ myself as usual, not forgetting the Patient. One Patient has gone off without a Discharge. I spent most of the forenoon in drawing Mr. Evans's likeness.

10th. This morning after breakfast we set off for town by the

Post road. Stopp'd to see Mrs. Marshall. Call'd at Dr. Smith's, but he being out we separated & I went to my Father's; after the usual salutations and howd'-ye-do's, I sat down to my engraving. They had receiv'd letters from my uncle at St. Vincents & one from Dr. Davidson. At 2 I went again to Dr. Smith's, who agreed to meet us at the Hospital to-morrow and bring matters to a conclusion.—I stopp'd at Rob. Davis and sat awhile with him & his wife.—They seem rejoiced to find I have escap'd that which chill'd their souls with horror. They have been exceedingly timorous during the prevalence of the epidemic.—I had a little conversation with A. Tiebout. Play'd on the Violin for F. Bates, whom I found at my Father's. James Sacket came in.—I return'd to the Hospital before dark and began to read the *Mirror*, which I got from the Library.—Mrs. Black, a Nurse whose conduct has been highly praiseworthy, is unwell.—

11th. McFarlane came up about noon. In the afternoon my Brother came and spent some time with us—gave us some tunes on the Violin. I went part of the way back with him. I had not return'd long before Dr. Smith arriv'd and took a review of Hospital in order to make a general *discharge*. Mrs. Black was a good deal hurt when he propos'd sending her to the City Hospital. There are but 3 others remaining, who are all able to walk about. This Evening Mrs. Fisher came in to tell me a dismal story about an apparition she saw and the knocking she heard at her window. From hence she inferr'd that some person must have been wrong'd, and withal took care to inform me that she had done no harm. Let those that are guilty take the blame to themselves, said I.

12th. This morning I took leave of Belle-vue Hospital, having agreed to return to-morrow to see Mrs. Black who still continues unwell. George, the black man, was much affected when I gave him his discharge. In my way home I met McFarlane, who return'd with me. I made a pretty sudden transition in my business. Having kindled a fire in my new apartment I began at engraving. After dinner I went with my Brother and sat a while with Dr. Young; next call'd at *Youle's* and got some type-metal, for which I paid 13/10.—Return'd & employ'd the remainder of the day in casting blocks for the Hieroglyphics and part of the

Post road. Stop'd to see Mrs. Marshall. Call'd at Dr. Smith's but he being out we separated. I went to my father's; after the usual salutations and good-byes I set down to my answering. They had receiv'd letters from my uncle at Mr. Vincent's & one from Dr. Davidson. At 2 I went again to Dr. Smith's who agreed to meet us at the Hospital to-morrow and bring matters to a conclusion.—I stop'd at Robt. Davis and sat awhile with him & his wife.—They seem'd rejoiced to find I have escap'd that which child'd their souls with horror. They have been exceedingly timorous during the prevalence of the epidemic.—I had a little conversation with A. Tisdale. Play'd on the Violin for E. Bates, whom I found at my father's. James Smith came in.—I return'd to the Hospital before dark and began to read the Mirror, which I got from the Library.—Mrs. Black a Nurse whose conduct has been highly praiseworthy, is now well.—

11th. Mr. Tisdale came up about noon. In the afternoon my brother came and spent some time with us—gave us some news on the Violin. I went part of the way back with him. I had not return'd long before the Smith arriv'd and took a review of Hospital in order to make a general discharge. Mrs. Black was a good deal hurt when he propos'd sending her to the City Hospital. There are but 3 others remaining who are all able to walk about. This Evening Mr. Fisher came to tell me a dismal story about an operation he saw and the knowledge she had of her situation from hence she infer'd that some person must have done us wrong, and which took care to inform us that she had done us harm. Let those that are guilty take the blame to themselves and I.

12th. This morning I took leave of Belle-vue Hospital, having agreed to return to-morrow to see Mrs. Black who still continues well. George, the black man, was much affected when I gave him his discharge. In my way home I met Mr. Tisdale, who return'd with me. I made a pretty sudden transition in my path. Having finish'd a fire in my new apartment I began to enquire. After dinner I went with my brother and sat a while with Dr. Young; next call'd at Tisdale's and got some specimens for which I paid 12/10.—Remov'd the remainder of the day in casting checks for the Hiccuphides and part of the

evening in finishing them off. Began to arrange my letters which now form a considerable packet.—Mr. James Buchanan drank tea with us. The other day McFarlane entreated me to tell him candidly whether I had applied for the office of Physician to the *Dispensary*, or whether I had any intentions of applying. On my answering in the Negative he then said he would endeavour to procure it for himself.

13th. I Rose at 6 this morning, and hearing a Cry of fire ran out, but before I had proceeded far it was extinguish'd. It was a Boat-builder's shop near the New-Market.

I spent the chief part of the Forenoon in engraving. Mr. Adams from St. Vincents was here. Mr. James Buchanan made us a short visit. In the afternoon I walk'd, with my Brother, to Belle-vue; in the way call'd for McFarlane who was out. At the Hospital I found the Nurse still unwell and 3 patients still hanging about the house. Return'd before dark rather chilled. At home I found Miss Polly Davis & James Sacket who drank tea with us. A. Tiebout came in with his Big dog. Not long after this company were gone Mrs. Biggs and Mrs. Reid came. Mr. Reid came next, & I began at his engraving. He sat some time in my working room. Expenses 1/6 for hair-Powder. 3d for apples.

14th. This morning I applied myself pretty steadily at engraving so that I finish'd the 2d sheet of Hieroglyphics by noon. After dinner, pack'd them up and deliver'd them up to Mr. Reid. Mr. Banks came to see me. Complain'd of a pain in his head and thinks bleeding would relieve him. Says he was quite flighty not long since. I took a walk with my Brother in the afternoon and Return'd and fell to work at casting type-metal for *Babcock*, who call'd on me yesterday. Dr. McFarlane and I went to Alderman Furman's and deliver'd our Accounts. I pass'd the Evening very agreeably in my room, in binding up my Letters, reading, etc., "Deus nobis hæc otia fecit." Mama can hardly reconcile herself to a large silver bowl which my Father has had made.

15th. Sunday. This forenoon I went to Church and heard Mr. Rattoon from Lamentations of Jerem. iii. 33.—after dinner I call'd at Dr. Smith's and enquired how the Nurse at Belle-vue was. Afternoon, at Church—Mr. Moore. Evening—after some

evening in writing them off. I began to arrange my letters and to
now form a considerable packet. — Mr. James Buchanan drank tea
with us. The other day Buchanan entreated me to tell him
possibly whether I had applied for the office of physician to the
Department, or whether I had any intention of applying. On
my answering in the Negative he then said he would endeavor
to procure it for himself.

13th I rose at 8 this morning, and having a copy of the ran
out, but before I had proceeded far it was extinguished. It was
a Post-Office shop near the New-Market.

I spent the chief part of the forenoon in copying. Mr.
Adams from St. Vincent was here. Mr. James Buchanan made
us a short visit. In the afternoon I walked with my brother to
Bellevue; in the way called for Mr. Adams who was out. At the
Hospital I found the Nurses still unwell and 3 patients still langu-
ing about the house. Edmund's father took rather chilled. At
home I found Miss Polly Davis & James Stuart who drank tea
with us. A Tibetan came in with his dog. Not long after
this company were gone Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Hall came. Mr.
Hall came next & I began at his copying. The evening time in
my working room. Expresses I'd for John-Fowler. But for
apples.

14th This morning I applied myself pretty steadily at an-
gling so that I killed the 2d shoot of Heterophyes by noon.
After dinner, Jack & I went up and delivered them up to Mr. Hall.
Mr. Hall's name to see me. Campbell's of a party in his head and
which bleeding would relieve him. Says he was quite tight and
long since. I took a walk with my brother in the afternoon and
Edmund's and fell to work at evening type-print for Adams, who
called on me yesterday. Dr. Buchanan and I went to a dinner
Parsons's and delivered our accounts. I gave the Evening very
expressly in my room, in packing up my letters, reading, etc.
"Don't count how often I see." Adams can hardly reconcile her-
self to a large silver bowl which my Father has had made.

15th Sunday. This forenoon I went to Church and heard
Mr. Patton from Lamentations of Jeremiah, ch. 22. — after dinner I
called at Dr. Smith's and enquired how the Nurses at Bellevue
were. Afternoon at Church — Mr. Moore. Evening — after some

conversation with the Family, I went with my Brother to Church and again heard Mr. Moore, on the Changes wrought in the disposition of the Gospel.

16th. This morning I call'd upon Dr. Post and got a ticket for the Anatomical Lectures, which I presented to W. Debow. It cost £6. I sat awhile with Dr. Young, bespoke a pair of breeches at Gardner & Nivens. Employ'd the remainder of the forenoon in casting. Afternoon—Finish'd one of Babcock's cuts, deliver'd the cut which I engrav'd some time ago for Harrison. Went to the City Hall with an expectation of hearing Col. Hamilton plead, but the Court had adjourned. Evening. Read etc. A. Tiebout call'd in. Just return'd from Japan. Expences, 1/6 for Pomatum; Ticket £6.

17th. Engraving was my chief employment to-day. I finish'd 13 Hieroglyphics. Bought a load of wood for my Fire. In the morning I call'd at Mr. Stanford's to get some directions about the engravings he wishes to have done; he intends to publish a periodical work call'd the *Christian's Pocket Library*, and ornament it with several vignettes or devices. I bespoke a waistcoat at my Tailor's. I stopp'd in at Court, towards evening and heard Col. Hamilton plead. We had a number of Ladies, our neighbours, at tea My Brother and I play'd on the Violin for them. Mr. Adams came in. I attended several of the ladies home. Expences—Wood, 16/, Carting and Sawing 3/9.

18th. Employ'd as the preceding day. Mr. Ryan, who has been confin'd to his bed these two days, is become a patient of mine. I bespoke a pair of shoes at Lamplin's. In the Evening I went with my Brother, whom I treated to a ticket, to see Mr. Gonoty's Feats in Cortlandt Street. The Exhibition consisted of Balancings, Imitations of Fireworks, ingenious enough, and The Humours of Punch, which afforded us a hearty laugh. The music was retailed out by 3 Fiddlers & a Hand-organ. Got home before 9. Called at Ryan's and found the family very uneasy about him. Expen. 1/6 medicine, 4/ Tickets.—

19th. Ryan was worse this morning. Dr. Hamersly being sent for, I had a sort of consultation with him. In consequence of this, the Decoction of the Bark which I had given was continued, a Blister & sinapisms applied, &c. Before night he was much

consultation with the family, I went with my brother to Church and again heard Mr. Moore, on the Glasgow streets, in the position of the Gospel.

10th. This morning I called upon Mr. Fox and got a ticket for the Anatomical Lecture which I presented to W. Johnson. It cost £2. I sat beside Mr. Young, besides a pair of brothers at Gardner & Niven. Enphor's the nephew of the lecturer in cutting. Afternoon—I finished one of Leitch's cuts, delivered the cut which I engraved some time ago for Harrison. Went to the City Hall with an expectation of hearing Col. Hamilton speak, but the Court had adjourned. Evening: Read etc. A. Theobald called in. Just returned from Japan. Expenses, 1/6 for Postman's Ticket for.

11th. Engraving was my chief employment to-day. I finished 13 Heterostegia. Bought a load of wood for my fire. In the morning I called at Mr. Stanford's in get some directions about the engraving he wishes to have done. He intends to publish a periodical work called the Christian's Weekly Library, and meant it with several vignettes or devices. I proposed a visit at my tailor's. I stopped in at Court, towards evening and heard Col. Hamilton speak. We had a number of ladies our neighbours at Mr. Johnson and I played on the Violin for them. Mr. Adams came in. I attended several of the ladies home. Expenses—Wood 1/6, Carriage and Sewing 3/6.

12th. Enphor's as the preceding day. Mr. Ryan, who has been confined to his bed these two days is becoming a patient of mine. I brought a pair of shoes at Enphor's. In the evening I went with my brother, whom I trusted to a ticket to see Mr. Gordon's Pains in Graftland Street. The Exhibition consisted of Balmage, Illustrations of Firework, ingenious, magical, and The Harmonies of Pains, which afforded us a hearty laugh. The music was recited out by 5 Pibbles & a hand-organ. Gordon's Pains. Called at Ryan's and found the family very merry about him. Expenses 1/6 medicine, 4/4 Ticket.

13th. Ryan was worse this morning. Dr. Hangerly, being sent for, I had a sort of consultation with him. In consequence of this, the Decoction of the bark which I had given was continued, a blister & leeches applied etc. Before night he was much

better. I engrav'd at Reid's & Babcock's works. Afternoon—I stopp'd at Mackay's and heard some Scotch tunes. Evening—Spent some part of it at Dr. Young's and play'd on the violin. Enquir'd at several places for type-metal. Expences, 2/, Medicine, 8/. andirons for my fire.

20th. This morning I call'd at Harrison's and got some type-metal and some more at Durell's. Met Dr. Hamersly twice at Ryan's who is still in danger. I went to Alderman Furman, who audited my Belle-vue Account. I next took it to Mr. Hazard, who signed it, and then to Mr. Broome, who countersigned it; then to Robt. Bowne who treated me with much kindness and gave me a check on the Bank of the United States, for the sum of £126/8, my compensation for my services for 79 days, at 4 dollars. In the afternoon I cast a number of cuts. Went with A. Tiebout and bought two pair of stockings of a man in a back house in Maiden Lane. A. Tiebout spent part of the evening with me. *Expences*—Type-metal, 2/, Medicine, 1/, Stockings, 14/9.

21st. Dull, rainy weather. I employ'd myself at Engraving. I bled Mrs. Reid, but with great difficulty, on account of the smallness and depth of her veins. Ryan is rather better. I call'd at Mr. Stanford's to return some papers which he lent me. *Expences*—1/9 for medicines, 9d. Shoe-ribbon, Shoes, 16/.

22d. Sunday. This fore-noon I went to St. Paul's and partook of the Sacrament. A young man preach'd from "God is Love." After-noon, heard Mr. Beach from "Pray without ceasing." Mr. Adams spent the Evening with us. This, and attending to Mr. Ryan, kept me from Church. 5/ given in Charity.

23d. Morning. I paid Gardner & Nivens for waistcoat and Breeches; call'd at Mr. Stanford's with a book which he had lent me. Bought the *Looking-glass*, a book with cuts by Bewick. Gardner Baker spent some time with us this after-noon; intends publishing a book on the late Epidemic. Expences, Tailor's Bill £4.5; Book 7/. Engrav'd Hieroglyphics. Evening, A. Tiebout sat awhile with us.

24th. Pretty busy at engraving. G. Forman brought 2 cuts to me which I had done wrong. I began to prepare others. Mr. Adams spent part of the afternoon with us and in the evening went to the *Museum*. I found a silver Knee-buckle. Alderman

20th. This morning I called at Harrison's and got some type-set. I engaged at Mackay's and heard some Scotch tunes. Evening—spent some part of it at Dr. Young's and played on the violin. Engaged at several places for typographical. Expenses, V. Medicine 8. and more for my fire.

21st. This morning I called at Harrison's and got some type-set and some more at Daniel's. Met Mr. Harnsey today at Ryan's who is still in danger. I went to Alderman Furman, who engaged my Bellevue Account. I went back to Mr. Hazard, who signed it, and then to Mr. Brown, who counter-signed it; then to John Brown who treated me with much kindness and gave me a check on the Bank of the United States for the sum of \$120.8, my compensation for my services for 70 days at 4 dollars. In the afternoon I wrote number of this. Went with A. Tibbott and bought two pairs of shoes for a man in a back house in Mulden Lane. A. Tibbott spent part of the evening with me. Expenses—Typographical, V. Medicine, 1.50. Stationery, 1.50.

22nd. Early weather. I engaged myself at Furman's. I told Mr. Reid, but with great difficulty, on account of the smallness and depth of his voice. He is rather better. I called at Mr. Standford's to return some papers which he had me.

Expenses—1.50 for medicine, 60. Miscellaneous, 1.50.

23rd. Sunday. This forenoon I went to St. Paul's and partook of the Sacrament. A young man presented from "God is Love." Afternoon, heard Mr. Beach from "Love without ceasing." Mr. Adams spent the evening with me. This and attending to Mr. Ryan kept me from Church. 3. given in Charity.

24th. Morning. I paid Standford 25 cents for watercost and Brookes; called at Mr. Standford's with a book which he had lent me. Bought the *Knockygoose*, a book with cuts by Bowdler. Gardner took some time with me this afternoon; intends publishing a book on the late Episcopate. Expenses, Teller's Bill 24.5; Book 7.5. Engaged at Harnsey's. Evening, A. Tibbott sat awhile with me.

25th. Pretty busy at engraving. G. Foran brought 2 cuts to me which I had done wrong. I began to prepare others. Mr. Adams spent part of the afternoon with me and in the evening went to the Museum. I found a letter from Bowdler. Alderman

Furman call'd on me to know if I would undertake to draw out the Accts. of the patients at the Hospital, I excus'd myself and show'd him my engraving table. My Mother appears very uneasy at my intimating a desire of quitting the Study of Physic. In the evening I found Mr. Ryan much worse. I sat awhile at Mr. Bailey's. Expences—Medicine, 1/.

25th. Anniversary of the Evacuation of the City by the British. I went out in the fore-noon to view the Troops who form'd in Broadway and Wall Street. And one party, after making a retreat down Maiden Lane, join'd the other and march'd to the Bowery, whence they return'd, follow'd by a procession of Citizens. I finished Forman's two cuts, and two of Babcock's, who call'd and took 7 of those I had finish'd before with him. Evening, Mr. Adams and Mr. Baker were here. Expences—Raisins, 6d.; Medicine, 1/4. Charles N——'s abominable attempt on his young Sister-in-law astonish'd me.

26th. This being recommended as a Day for a Public Thanksgiving, it was observed with the greatest propriety by all ranks of Citizens. Scarce a shop was seen open or a Cart appear'd in the Streets. The places of Public worship were well filled—at Trinity Church I heard an Hymn suitable to the day and a discourse from Mr. Moore, from Psalm ciii, 1, 2, 3, 4, which by its excellence attracted universal attention. I spent part of the day at Engraving. In the afternoon I went with Mr. Adams to the Museum, and after viewing the Collections I return'd to meet Dr. Hamersly at Ryan's. Went back to the Museum and drank tea with Mr. Baker and family.

Mr. Baker presented a printed letter to me requesting information concerning the patients under my care at the Hospital, to contribute towards a Compilation which he is making on the Subject of the Epidemic. I bought a Ticket in the Newark Lottery—for 2 Dols. When I return'd from the Museum with my Mother and Mr. Adams, Mrs. Youle and Miss Minshull were there. My Brother and T. Hertell soon after arriv'd and we set 3 violins agoing, and in that way contriv'd to spend part of the Evening. By a manœuvre of Mama's Adams was gratified with waiting on one of the ladies home.

Farmer told me to know if I would undertake to draw out the Ascle of the patients at the Hospital. I wrote my reply and showed him my suggestions. My letter appears very easy at my instigation a desire of pursuing the study of Physics. In the evening I found Mr. Ryan much more at ease while at Mr. Bailey's. Expenses—Medicine, 1s.

25th Anniversary of the Emancipation of the City by the British. I went out in the forenoon to view the Troops who formed in Broadway and Wall Street. And one party, after making a rest at the lower end of the line, joined the other and marched to the Battery, whence they returned, followed by a procession of Citizens. I finished Brown's two volumes and read of Webster's, who told me that 1 of those I had finished before with him. Then Mr. Adams and Mr. Baker were here. Expenses—Medicine, 1s. 6d.; Medicine, 1s. 4d. Charles N. Adams's pamphlets amount to his young sister-in-law a number of 100.

26th. This being recommended as a day for a Public Lecture giving it was observed with the greatest propriety by all ranks of Citizens. Since a shop was open on a Court adjacent to the street. The prices of Public worship were well filled. Truly I think I heard no hymn suitable to the day and a discourse from Mr. Moore from Psalm ciii. 1, 2, 3, which he delivered with excellent judgment. I spent part of the day at the lecture. In the afternoon I went with Mr. Adams to the Museum, and after viewing the Collection I returned to meet Dr. Henshaw at Ryan's. Went back to the Museum and drank tea with Mr. Baker and family.

Mr. Baker presented a printed letter to the corresponding information concerning the patients under my care at the Hospital, to contribute towards a Campaign which he is making on the subject of the Epidemic. I bought a ticket in the Museum with my sister-in-law. When I returned from the Museum with my Mother and Mr. Adams, Mrs. Yock and Miss Minshall were there. My Brother and T. Harbison soon after arrived and we set 3 volumes again, and in that way contrived to spend part of the evening. Up a manuscript of Adams's Adams was furnished with writing on one of the ladies' names.

27th. We had a little specimen of snow, hail and rain this afternoon. W. Debow call'd to see me. Our Kitchen being new-white-washed my Brother and I sat about painting and ornamenting it in a Theatrical Style. I finish'd the last of Babcock's work. Evening, I went to Mr. Davis's and sat awhile—he communicated to me his design of publishing a song suitable to the 25th last, and wishes to have a caricature sketch prefixed to it. A. Tiebout spent part of the Evening with me. Expences, Medicine 1/1.

28th. I call'd upon Birdsall this morning and got some type-metal. Bespoke a coat of superfine Cloth at Gardner and Nivens, £5.18. Mr. Adams came to communicate some intelligence he had receiv'd from St. Vincents. In the afternoon I cast a number of cuts. Evening—T. Hertell and his wife sat with us and heard Nance sing several songs after her day's work. I drew the design of Mr. Davis's Caricature. Expences, 1/ to Robertson and Gowan for loan of a book and for some wove-paper.

29th. Sunday. A Stormy day. Attended Church and heard two Strangers preach—one from I John, iii, 10, and the other from Psalm xliii, 3. I met Dr. Hamersly as usual at Ryan's. I made some additions to my book of Compositions. In this I write if possible a few lines every day on whatever subject prevails in my mind. Spent the evening in writing and reading.

30th. Was ashamed to find it 7 o'clock when I rose this morning. I went with my Brother to a Hat Ware-house and presented him with a hat. This fore-noon I sat awhile with Dr. Young. In the after-noon W. Debow came and requested me to draw his likeness, at which I made an attempt. Evening, I copied my Essay on Walking, to be inserted in the *Weekly Museum*. Wrote to Babcock & began to copy the List of Patients at Belle-vue. I engaged to engrave 10 type-metal cuts for a couple of Country Printers, for 7 Dollars. Took a walk with A. Tiebout & my Brother. Left the Sketch with Mr. Davis. Expences, Hat, 36/, Medicine, 1/6.

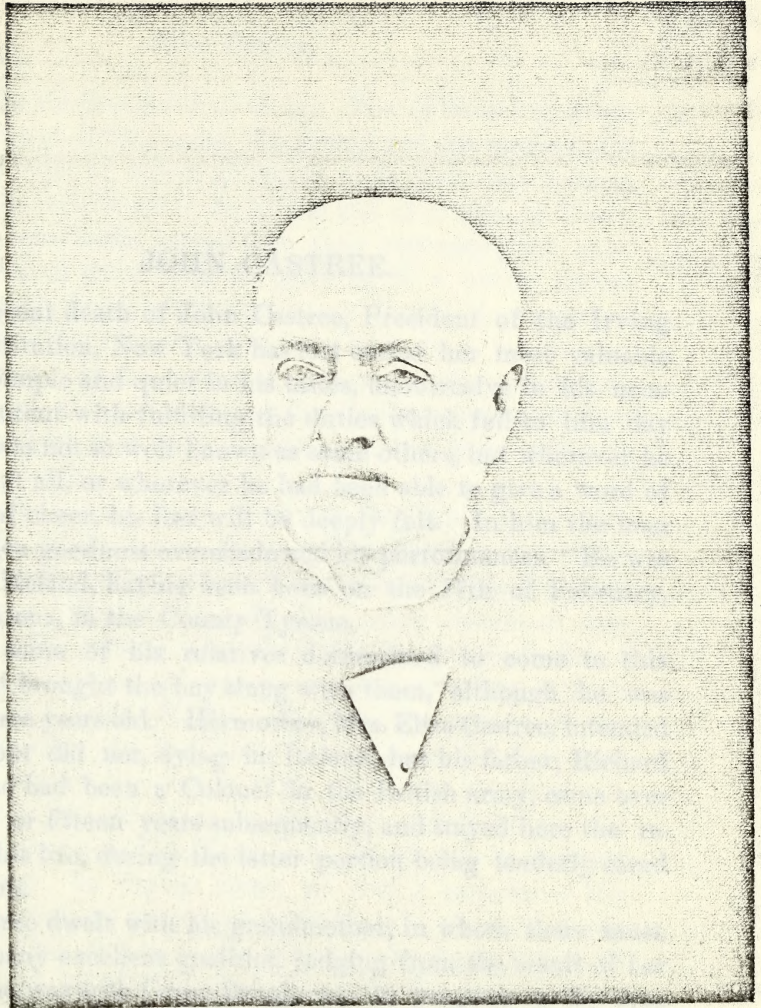
Diary of Dr. Alexander Johnston

27th. We had a little specimen of snow, but not much. The snow W. Dobson called to see me. The children being now white-washed my brother and I sat about painting and ornamenting in a Theatrical Style. I finished the case of Haddock's work. Evening I went to Mr. Davis's and sat awhile—he communicated to me his design of publishing a song suitable to the 25th last, and wishes to have a caricature sketch prepared to it. A. Tibbott spent part of the Evening with me. Expenses Medicine 1/6.

28th. I called upon Marshall this morning and got some type-metal. Bespoke a coat of superfine Cloth at Gardner and Hutton's. Mr. Adams came to communicate some intelligence he had received from Dr. Fineman. In the afternoon I wrote a number of letters. Evening—T. Marshall and his wife sat with me and heard James sing several songs after tea. I then the design of Mr. Davis's Caricature. Expenses 1/6 to Robinson and Gossin for loan of a book and for some newspapers.

29th, Sunday. A stormy day. Altered Church and heard two sermons preached—one from 1 John III. 16 and the other from Psalm III. 1 and the Epistle as usual at 10 o'clock. I made some addition to my book of Compositions. In the evening it possible a few lines every day on whatever subject presents itself in my mind. Spent the evening in writing and reading.

30th. We returned to bed at 7 o'clock when I rose this morning. I went with my brother to a fair at W. Dobson's and purchased him with a hat. The forenoon I sat at the table. In the afternoon W. Dobson came and requested me to draw his likeness, at which I made an attempt. Evening I copied my Essay on Writing to be inserted in the Weekly Messenger. Went to Haddock & began to copy the list of Patients at Hallowe. I engaged to engrave 50 type-metal cuts for a couple of thousand. Printed for T. Marshall. Took a walk with A. Tibbott & my brother. Left the sketch with Mr. Davis. Expenses, Hat 8/6, Medicine 1/6.



John Castro



John Carter

JOHN CASTREE.

By the recent death of John Castree, President of the Irving Savings Institution, New York has lost one of her most valuable citizens. Simple and quiet in his tastes, unobtrusive in his manners and content with fulfilling the duties which fell to him day by day, he was not so well known as some others, but wherever he was known at all, or wherever he had been able to give a word of counsel or of cheer, his loss will be deeply felt. In him the man and his native goodness overshadowed his performances. He was a native of Ireland, having been born on the 17th of February, 1811, at Fintona, in the County Tyrone.

In 1814 some of his relatives determined to come to this country, and brought the boy along with them, although he was then only three years old. His mother, Mrs. Eliza Castree, intended to follow, but did not, dying in Ireland, but his father, Richard Castree, who had been a Colonel in the British army, came over here twelve or fifteen years subsequently, and stayed here the remainder of his life, during the latter portion being tenderly cared for by his son.

John Castree dwelt with his grandmother, in whom there must have been many excellent qualities, judging from the result of her tuition. The war with Great Britain was in progress at the time of his arrival, but it soon after ended. He received his education, a well grounded one, which imparted to him a genuine love of reading which never left him, in the schools of the Public School Society of this city, founded not long before his birth. When still a boy, he left to enter the store of his uncle, James Beatty, who was a prosperous grocer.

From that time forward his life was one of labor and of strenuous effort. He was active in movement, determined to learn, and thought no exertion too great to please those who came to his place of business. Not long after attaining manhood, he purchased the grocery and its belongings. It was situated on Washing-

JOHN CASTREE

By the recent death of John Castree, President of the Irving Savings Institution, New York has lost one of her most valuable citizens. Simple and plain in his tastes, unobtrusive in his manner and content with fulfilling the duties which fell to him day by day, he was not so well known as some others, but wherever he was known in all, or wherever he had been able to give a word of counsel or of cheer, his loss will be deeply felt. In him the man and his native goodness overshadowed his position. He was a native of Ireland, having been born on the 17th of February, 1811, at Fintona, in the County Tyrone.

In 1814 some of his relatives accompanied to come to this country, and brought the boy along with them. Although he was then only three years old, the name John Castree, bestowed to follow, but did not stay in Ireland, but the father, Edward Castree, who had been a Colonel in the British army, came over here twelve or fifteen years subsequently, and stayed here the remainder of his life during the latter portion being largely engaged for by his son.

John Castree dealt with his grandfather, in whom there must have been many excellent qualities judging from the results of his tuition. The war with Great Britain was in progress at the time of his arrival, but it soon after ended. He received his education, a well grounded one, which imparted to him a genuine love of reading which never left him, in the schools of the Public School Society of this city, founded not long before his birth. When still a boy, he felt the strain of his uncle, James Bonty, who was a prosperous farmer.

From that time forward his life was one of labor and of strenuous effort. He was active in movement, determined to learn, and thought no exertion too great to please those who came to his place of business. Not long after attaining manhood, he purchased the grocery and its belongings. It was situated on Washing-

ton street, on the southwest corner of Jay. Few of those who dwelt in its neighborhood did not know Mr. Beatty and his nephew, for it was then the habit of well-to-do people to do their own trading, as Daniel Webster continued to do till the end of his life, in Washington. They were better served than their successors are now. Shortly after this, at about 1836, he removed to a corner higher up, at 121 Hudson street, northwest corner North Moore street, not far from St. John's Square, then a favorite place for fashionable New Yorkers. In the center of this region was a beautiful park, since destroyed to make way for the development of modern commerce, but which then had a fountain, flower beds, majestic trees, and shady walks.

Before this, however, there were two incidents in his life that affected its entire tenor. It is the tradition in his family that he became converted at the age of fourteen, at a meeting held in the John Street Methodist Church, the mother church of that denomination in this country, and that this happened during a protracted revival, conducted by some one of the leading revivalists, such as John Newland Maffitt. However that may be, he was admitted on probation into the Duane Street Methodist Episcopal Church on the 29th of November, 1828. This was the third oldest church of that denomination in the City, and there was no other church above it on the West side till the one in Bedford street was reached. In Duane street he was a member of the choir, and disagreements having arisen between a portion of the congregation and the singers on one side, and the remainder of its members with the officers on the other side, the weaker party, which included the choir, seceded, and formed in 1831 the Greene Street Church, with an edifice between Broome and Spring streets. Here he taught the Bible class with enviable success, his successor being Joseph Longking. Two years later he became a member of the Vestry Street Church, and remained faithful to it the remainder of his life, either under its original name or when it removed to Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street, under the title of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

In his youth he had a very melodious voice. As a child he was taken by a party of serenaders around with them, when he was so small he could not walk the distances they went, and was fre-

quently carried in the men's arms. As he grew older his voice changed into a resonant bass. He was, as we have seen, a member of the Duane street choir, and he continued after this for many years to take an active part in the singing. He was no mean instrumental performer. He played upon the violin and violoncello and the flute, and retained his proficiency as long as he cared to do so. This skill of his naturally made him widely acquainted, for nothing brings the young closer to each other than musical tastes.

Very soon after this, he became interested in financial operations outside of the line of trade to which he had been bred. He made money in real estate transactions. He saw greater opportunities in insurance and in banking than were possible elsewhere. Insurance companies were just beginning operations on a large scale when he reached manhood. Before the Revolution insurance was effected here by the agents of British companies on buildings and on ships, but to a very limited extent. After the contest a few companies were incorporated, and their number slowly grew till the great fire of 1835. This conflagration, and the one ten years later, which seemed as if they would effect the destruction of every existing company, were really the causes why effective insurance now exists. Nearly every organization of this kind suffered losses beyond its capital by this first fire, and many succumbed. Those that did not went on and built up a very profitable business, as their managers were sagacious enough to see that if they could borrow sufficient capital to continue without intermission the increased amount of premiums they would receive would speedily recoup them. This fire, which seemed a calamity to even the best of the companies, was in reality a profitable incident in their existence. Their number was at that time thirty-eight. As soon as Mr. Castree acquired a little surplus capital he became a stockholder in several of these companies, and was soon a director. In this capacity he served the Irving, the Globe, the Commercial and several others. Of the Commercial he became the President, and as such wound up its business when it closed voluntarily, paying dollar for dollar, and leaving a surplus for the stockholders. He was President of the Irving Bank for several years, and filled the duties of his position with ability and tact.

quently carried in the men's arms. As he grew older his color changed into a ruddy hue. He was as well as a man, but at the Duane street club, and he continued after this for many years to take an active part in the singing. He was no mean instrumental performer. He played upon the violin and violinello and the flute, and retained his proficiency as long as he cared to do so. The skill of his naturally made him widely respected, for nothing brings the young closer to each other than musical tastes.

Very soon after this he became interested in financial operations outside of the line of trade to which he had been bred. He made money in real estate transactions. He saw great opportunities in insurance and in banking than were possible elsewhere. Insurance companies were just beginning operations on a large scale when he reached New York. Before the Revolution insurance was effected here by the agents of British companies on buildings and on ships, but in a very limited extent. After the war a few companies were incorporated, and their number almost rose till the year of 1835. The companies, and the one or two years later, which seemed as if they would effect the destruction of every existing company, were really the cause of effective insurance now. Nearly every organization of this kind suffered from its capital by the first day and many were ruined. Those that did not went on and built up a very profitable business, as their managers were experienced enough to see that it was not better to suffer a loss than to ruin a company. In this respect he served the living, the Glorious Company and several others. Of the Company he became the President, and as such wound up his business, and then it closed voluntarily, paying dollar for dollar, and leaving a surplus for the stockholders. He was President of the living bank for several years, and filled the duties of his position with ability and tact.

But for a number of years his chief occupation was as the President of the Irving Savings Institution, which is now at No. 96 Warren street. This was a position exactly fitted to Mr. Castree. No one cared more to encourage thrift, and no one was more desirous to help forward young men on their journey in life. Many owe their start to him. He was old enough to remember the beginning of the first savings bank in this city, through the public spirit and active benevolence of John Pintard, and had watched the infancy of the others. It is a strange fact that not until 1819 did there exist any institution in this city designed to encourage thrift, although wages were far less in proportion to their purchasing power than now, and the habit of drinking to excess was far more common. The Bank for Savings was the first; the Seaman's Savings Bank began in 1829, ten years after; and the next were the Greenwich, in 1833, and the Bowery, in 1834. Such organizations were, in 1840, uncommon in the larger cities of the Union; they are now to be found in the smallest towns, and in each they perform a valuable service. With this work Mr. Castree was heartily in sympathy.

He was a very charitable man. In his personal affairs he was careful, without parsimony, and in public matters his sagacity was undoubted. He was therefore thoroughly calculated to make such an institution a success, and the present prominent position of the Irving Savings Bank may justly be attributed to him. He was long a member of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, which has now completed more than a century of existence, and was a member of the Mercantile Exchange, the organization of those who deal in butter, eggs, cheese and other articles of country produce, now occupying a handsome building at the corner of Hudson and Harrison streets. He was also much interested in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Castree was not an effusive giver. He preferred to help men by letting them help themselves, and was therefore anxious to make openings for them. He was continually performing acts of kindness in this way. He was much sought after as a counsellor. He was a man of so sound a mind, so clear a perception of what the utility of an action would be, that the richest and most successful of his neighbors, as well as many of those who were in

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has now completed more than a century of existence, and was a
member of the Manhattan Education Society, the organization of those who
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what the utility of an action would be, that the richest and most
successful of his neighbors, as well as many of those who were in

difficulties, made a practice of resorting to him for his advice. This was freely given, to the unfortunate as well as the most successful, and those who followed it rarely made mistakes. He was an active Christian. After beginning a religious life he remained faithful to the ideals he then set up. With great purity of thought he united the strictest integrity. It was never his desire to know to their depths the evils of the world, for he knew enough of them by daily intercourse; he did not wish to skirt upon the doubtful line between that which is certainly right and that which is possibly wrong. He kept as far away from the precipice as possible; no one dared to approach him with a scheme that would give great profit, but which was to obtain that profit to a great extent by playing upon the weaknesses, the credulity, or the ignorance of mankind.

His death occurred on the 11th of September, of last year, at his residence, No. 356 West Nineteenth street. He was then seventy-nine years old. He had been twice married. His first wife, Miss Clarissa Baldwin, the oldest daughter of Timothy Baldwin, Esq., was of Connecticut descent, and was married to him at Newark, New Jersey, March 21, 1837, and died May 12, 1850. He was married to Miss Louisa Lynch in 1855. She died in November, 1888. Her death visibly affected his health, which was after this never so good as before, and he began to decline from this time. By his first marriage he had four children, three daughters and one son, all of whom are still living.

We cannot better conclude this sketch than by a paragraph from the funeral discourse of the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Harrower, the pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was so long a member. Dr. Harrower had been acquainted with him for many years, and spoke therefore not only from what he had heard from others, but from personal knowledge:

“‘Unhasting yet unresting’ might have been his motto. He was like one of those pieces of machinery whose motion is just below the speed which indicates exertion, yet whose noiseless steadiness fascinates the beholder. From youth to age he has moved ever forward; never a reaction, never a defeat. Poised and persistent, sagacious and successful. But he was more than all that. He was kind, he was quick to sympathize, brave to be just,

himself, made a practice of reminding to him for his advice. This was freely given, to the unfortunate as well as the most successful, and those who followed it rarely made mistakes. He was an ardent Christian. After beginning a religious life he remained faithful to the ideal he then set up. With great purity of thought he united the strictest integrity. It was never his desire to know to their depths the evils of the world, for he knew enough of them by daily intercourse; he did not wish to stir upon the shoals of life between that which is certainly right and that which is good; he kept as far away from the question as possible; no one dared to approach him with a scheme that would give great profit, but which was to obtain that profit to a great extent by playing upon the weakness, the credulity, or the ignorance of mankind.

His death occurred on the 11th of September, of last year, at his residence, No. 226 West Nineteenth street. He was then seventy-nine years old. He had been twice married. His first wife, Miss Clara Hildreth, the eldest daughter of Timothy Hildreth, Esq., was of Connecticut descent and was united to him at Newark, New Jersey, March 21, 1847, and died May 12, 1850. He was married to Miss Lucia Lynde in 1857. She died in November, 1888. Her death visibly affected his health, which was after this never so good as before, and he began to decline from this time. By his first marriage he had four children, three daughters and one son, all of whom are still living.

We cannot better conclude this sketch than by a paragraph from the funeral discourse at the Rev. Dr. John S. Hildreth, the pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of which he was so long a member. Dr. Hildreth had been acquainted with him for many years, and spoke therefore not only from what he had heard from others, but from personal knowledge:

"Unfading yet unending" might have been his motto. He was like one of those pieces of machinery whose motion is just below the speed which induces extinction, yet whose noiseless steadiness fascinates the beholder. From youth to age he has moved ever forward, never a reaction, never a defeat. Toiled and persistent, sagacious and successful, that he was more than all that. He was kind, he was quick to sympathize, brave to the last.

prompt to befriend; and he was a Christian. Love within him never died or grew cold; faith was never outgrown or superseded. Two names like stars shone in his evening sky: Christ, his Saviour, and she, the Beatrice of his early manhood; these shared the final emotions of his expiring life. The last among us of that official group which pitched our tabernacle here six and thirty years ago, we have clung to him as to a father now for a whole decade and more, but these walls, on whose rising he kept a daily watch so long ago, will still echo to the hymns he loved, and witness to the grace which first moulded his life, and at last has crowned it."

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK IN 1848.

BAPTIST.

Abyssinian, 44 Anthony st., J. T. Raymond.
 Amity st., cor. Wooster, W. R. Williams.
 Berean, Downing, cor. Bedford, J. Dowling.
 Beriah, Macdougall, op. Vandam, D. Dunbar.
 Bethesda, 472 Broadway, C. J. Hopkins.
 Bloomingdale, 43d st., W. H. Spencer.
 Baptist (Welsh), 141 Chrystie.
 Cannon st., near Broome, Henry Davis.
 Church of Christ, 138 Laurens, Luke Barker.
 Ebenezer, 19 Av. A, L. G. Marsh.
 Twelfth st., near 3d Av., S. A. Corey.
 First, Broome, cor. Elizabeth, S. H. Cone.
 Hope Chapel, 718 Broadway, D. Bellamy.
 Laight, cor. Varick, W. W. Everts.
 Mariners, Cherry, near Pike, J. K. Steward.
 Mount Zion, 151 Wooster, M. Goble.
 Norfolk, cor. Broome, T. Armitage.
 North, Bedford, cor. Christopher, J. H. Brouner.
 Oliver st., Oliver near Chatham.
 Providence, Hudson, cor. Grove.
 Seventh Day, 11th st., near Bowery, T. B. Browne.

people to believe and he was a Christian. Love within him never died or grew cold; faith was never outgrown or superseded. The same like statements in his evening life: "I shall be joyful, and the future of his early-morning; these shared the first emotions of his early life. The last among us of that official group which pushed out before him the early years ago, we have close to him as to a father now for a whole decade and more, but these walls, on whose ridge he looks daily with an eye, will echo to the hymns he loved, and witness to the years which first moulded his life, and at last he crowned it."

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK IN 1848

CHURCHES

- Abraham, 44 Anthony st. J. T. Hartman.
 Amity st. near West 44th W. H. Williams.
 Boston, Bowling, near Bedford 44 Bowling.
 British, Broadway, near Vanhook 12 British.
 Bethesda, 472 Broadway, G. J. Hopkins.
 Broadway, 472 st. W. H. Williams.
 Baptist (West), 111 Chrystie.
 Cannon st. near Hudson Henry Davis.
 Church of Christ, 138 Nassau, John Foster.
 Ebenezer, 19 Ave. A. G. Mack.
 Twelfth st. near 5th Ave. S. A. Carter.
 First, Broadway, near Elizabeth S. H. Conant.
 Hope Chapel, 718 Broadway, J. A. Bellamy.
 Light, near Varick W. W. Evans.
 Madison, Church, near Third J. K. Stewart.
 Mount Zion, 151 West 11th M. Goble.
 North, near Broadway T. Arnold.
 North, Bedford, near Christopher J. H. Bennett.
 Oliver st. Oliver near Church.
 Providence, Hudson, near Green.
 Seventh Day, 11th st. near Bowery T. B. Brown.

Sixth st., 223 6th st., J. T. Seiley.
Sixteenth, near Av. A, J. W. Taggart.
South, 84 Nassau, C. G. Summers.
Stanton, Stanton, near Forsyth, S. Remington.
Shiloh Ch., 29th st., cor. 8th av., S. Wheeler.
Tabernacle, Mulberry, near Chatham, E. Lathrop.
Union, 18th st., near 4th av., Orrin Judd.
Zion (col.), 486 Pearl, J. R. Bigelow.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of Puritans, Broadway, cor. 15th st., G. B. Cheever.
Central (col.), 160 Grand, C. B. Ray.
Eastern, Madison, cor. Gouverneur, A. B. Crocker.
Free Congregational, 151 Sullivan, N. Day.
First Free, Chrystie, near Delancy, H. T. Cheever.
Fourth Congregational, 104 W. 16th, W. W. Wallace.
French Congregational, Fulton, near William, J. D. L. Zender.
Providence Chapel, 44 Thompson, J. Harrison.
Tabernacle, 340 Broadway, J. P. Thompson.

DUTCH REFORMED.

Bleecker st., cor. Amos, N. J. Marselus.
Bloomingdale, E. N. Aiken.
Broome st., cor. Greene, G. H. Fisher.
Collegiate, Lafayette place, John Knox.
“ 9th, near Broadway, T. De Witt.
“ William, cor. Fulton, W. C. Brownlee.
Dutch, Wooster, cor. Washington, M. S. Hutton.
Franklin st., near Church, J. B. Hardenberg.
German Evangelical, Houston, cor. Forsyth, J. C. Guldin.
German Reformed, 21 Forsyth, F. Busche.
Greene st., cor. Houston, S. Demund.
Harlem, R. L. Schoonmaker.
Market st., cor. Henry, Isaac Ferris.
Reformed Protestant Dutch, Stanton, cor. Forsyth, J. Sullie.
Seventeenth st., near 6th av., J. S. Ebaugh.
South 5th av., cor. 21st st., J. M. Macauley.
Twenty-first st., near 6th av., E. H. May.
Young Men's Mission, Av. B, cor. 5th, F. F. Cornell.

- Sixth St., 222 1/2 St., J. T. Kelley.
 - Sixteenth St., near Ave. A., J. W. Tappan.
 - South St., near Ave. C., G. S. Sargent.
 - Stanton St., near Forsyth St., S. Remond.
 - St. John Ch., 22nd St., near 21st St., S. Webster.
 - Tabernacle, Melbourn, near Graham St., J. Tappan.
 - Union, 1st St., near 1st St., O. J. Judd.
 - Zion (col.), 456 Park, J. R. Higdon.
- CONGREGATIONAL.
- Church of Protestant Brethren, 12th St., G. B. Edwards.
 - Central (col.), 150 Grand, C. R. Day.
 - Eastern, Madison, near Government, A. R. Crocker.
 - First Congregational, 121 Sullivan, N. Day.
 - First Free, Central, near Belmont, H. T. Chester.
 - Fourth Congregational, 104 W. 10th, W. W. Waller.
 - French Congregational, Fulton, near William, J. D. L. Sander.
 - Providence Chapel, 44 Thompson, J. Harrison.
 - Tabernacle, 240 Broadway, J. F. Thompson.
- OTHER DENOMINATIONS.
- Brethren St., cor. Ave. A., J. M. Sargent.
 - Bloomington, E. W. Allen.
 - Brown St., cor. Grand, G. B. Fisher.
 - Collegiate, Lafayette place, John Knox.
 - " 1st, near Broadway, T. J. W. B.
 - " William, cor. Fulton, W. C. Borden.
 - Dutch Western, cor. Washington, M. S. Hannon.
 - Forsyth St., near Church, J. R. Harbison.
 - German Evangelical, Houston, cor. Forsyth, J. C. Goldin.
 - German Reformed, 21 Forsyth, E. H. Hannon.
 - Grove St., cor. Houston, S. Denman.
 - Hudson, R. L. Schomaker.
 - Market St., cor. Henry, J. S. Foster.
 - Reformed Protestant Dutch, Stanton, cor. Forsyth, J. S. Sallie.
 - Seventeenth St., near 16th St., J. S. Elmer.
 - South 5th St., cor. 5th St., J. M. Mearns.
 - Twenty-first St., near 20th St., E. H. May.
 - Young Men's Mission, Ave. B, cor. 2nd, F. F. Cornell.

FRIENDS.

Downing, near Bleecker.
 Hester, cor. Elizabeth.
 Orchard, near Walker.
 Rose, near Pearl.

HEBREW.

Anshi Chesed, 38 Henry, Jonas Hecht.
 Beth Israel, Centre, near Pearl, J. Salinger.
 Bnai Jedhumn, 119 Elm, Ansel Leo.
 Bnai Israel, 154 Pearl, S. C. Noot.
 Rodolph Sholom, 156 Attorney, L. Heitner.
 Saray Reckdeck, White, cor. Centre.
 Shaary Shomaim, M. Danziger.
 Shaary Tephila, 112 Wooster, S. M. Isaacs.
 Sheareth Israel, 60 Crosby, J. J. Lyons.
 Temple of the Emanuel, 56 Chrystie, G. M. Cohen.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical, 127 Columbia, T. Brown.
 St. Mark's, 6th st., near 1st av., A. H. M. Held.
 St. Matthew's, 79 Walker, C. F. E. Stohlman.
 St. James', Mulberry, near Grand, C. Martin.
 Lutheran, 6th av., cor. 15th st., F. W. Geissenhainer.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

African-Union (col.), 15th st. near 7th av., J. Barney.
 Allen Street, 124 Allen, B. Creagh.
 Asbury, Norfolk, near Rivington, J. Field.
 " (col.), 118 Ridge, B. Warwick.
 Bedford st., cor. Morton, O. V. Ammerman.
 Duane st., 118 Duane, M. Vincent.
 15th st. Home Mission, near 3rd av., T. Carter.
 Forsyth st., 12 Forsyth, J. W. B. Wood.
 41st st., near 8th ave., T. Bainbridge.
 First African (col.), 227 2nd st., E. M. Hall.
 German Home Mission, Bloomingdale, W. Swartz.
 German Mission, 2d st., near Ave. B, H. Snider.
 Greene st., 61 Greene, D. Smith.

WARRICK

Downing, near Hissop.
Heater, cor. E. 1st St.
O'Connell, near Walker.
Rosen, near Pearl.

WARRICK

Annie Gibson, 35 Henry, Jones House.
Beth Jarrell, Centre, near Pearl, J. Salinger.
Paul Johnson, 115 Elm, Ann Lee.
Paul Jarrell, 154 Pearl, S. G. Kent.
Robert Gibson, 158 Attorney, L. H. H. H.
Samuel Gibson, White, cor. Centre.
Sherry Gibson, M. D. H. H.
Sherry Gibson, 115 W. W. W. W.
Sherry Gibson, 60 Centre, J. J. H. H.
Temple of the Bazaar, 36 Centre, G. M. Cohen.

WARRICK

Evangelical, 157 Columbia, T. H. H.
St. Mark's, 601 St. near 1st St., A. H. H. H.
St. Matthew's, 75 Walker, C. F. E. H. H.
St. James, Malheur, near Grand, C. H. H.
Lutheran, 615 St., cor. 1st St., E. W. H. H.

WARRICK

African Union (col.), 15th St. near 1st St., J. H. H.
Allen Street, 121 Allen, R. C. H.
Asbury, North, near Livingston, J. H. H.
" (col.), 113 Ridge, R. W. H.
Bedford St., cor. Morton, O. V. H.
Dane St., 113 Dane, M. H. H.
15th St. Home Mission, near 1st St., T. H. H.
Forsyth St., 12 Forsyth, J. W. H. Wood.
4th St., near 8th St., T. H. H.
First African (col.), 257 2nd St., E. M. H.
German Home Mission, Broadway, W. H. H.
German Mission, 25 St. near Ave. B. H. H.
Greene St., 61 Greene, D. H. H.

Harlem, R. C. Putney.
Jane st. Church, Jane st., near Av. A, Ira Barnum.
John st., Valentine Buck.
Madison st. Church, cor. Catherine.
Mariners, Cherry, near Clinton, J. A. Sellick.
Mulberry st., near Bleecker, E. G. Griswold.
Ninth St., Av. B, corner of 9th st., M. D. C. Crawford.
North River Floating Chapel, foot of Rector st.
Second st., 276 2d st., P. Chamberlain.
Seventh st., near 2d av., N. Mead.
Sullivan st., 214 Sullivan, D. W. Clarke.
Twenty-fourth st., near 9th av., E. O. Haven.
Twenty-seventh st., near 2d av.
Vestry st., near Greenwich, G. F. Kettell.
Willet, near Grand, J. G. Smith.
Yorkville, B. F. Genung.
Zion (col.), 158 Church, J. P. Thompson.
First Cong. Meth. Ch., 16th st., near 7th av., J. Horton.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Attorney st., 91 Attorney, J. J. Smith.
M. Calvinistic (Welsh), 63 Chrystie, W. Rowlands.
Protestant Methodist, 115 Wooster, J. Covell.
Saviour's Church, 42 First st., W. M. Stillwell.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Saint's, 288 Henry st., W. E. Eigenbrodt.
Annunciation, 14th near 6th Av., S. Seabury.
Ascension, Fifth Av., cor. 10th st., G. T. Bedell.
Calvary, 4th Av., near 21st st., S. L. Southard.
Christ Church, 81 Anthony, Rev. Mr. Halsted.
Church of the Advent, 8th Av., near 41st st., A. B. Hart.
Church of Our Saviour (Floating), foot of Pike st.
Church of Holy Apostles, 9th Av., cor. 28th st., R. S. Howland.
Church of the Holy Communion, 20th st., cor. 6th Av., W. A. Muhlenberg.
Church of Holy Martyrs, Ludlow, near Grand, J. Millett.
Church of Messiah (col.), 573 Houston, A. Crummell.

FRIENDS.

Downing, near Bleecker.
 Hester, cor. Elizabeth.
 Orchard, near Walker.
 Rose, near Pearl.

HEBREW.

Anshi Chesed, 38 Henry, Jonas Hecht.
 Beth Israel, Centre, near Pearl, J. Salinger.
 Bnai Jedhumn, 119 Elm, Ansel Leo.
 Bnai Israel, 154 Pearl, S. C. Noot.
 Rodolph Sholom, 156 Attorney, L. Heitner.
 Saray Reckdeck, White, cor. Centre.
 Shaary Shomaim, M. Danziger.
 Shaary Tephila, 112 Wooster, S. M. Isaacs.
 Sheareth Israel, 60 Crosby, J. J. Lyons.
 Temple of the Emanuel, 56 Chrystie, G. M. Cohen.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical, 127 Columbia, T. Brown.
 St. Mark's, 6th st., near 1st av., A. H. M. Held.
 St. Matthew's, 79 Walker, C. F. E. Stohlman.
 St. James', Mulberry, near Grand, C. Martin.
 Lutheran, 6th av., cor. 15th st., F. W. Geissenhainer.

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 Allen Street, 124 Allen, B. Creagh.
 Asbury, Norfolk, near Rivington, J. Field.
 " (col.), 118 Ridge, B. Warwick.
 Bedford st., cor. Morton, O. V. Ammerman.
 Duane st., 118 Duane, M. Vincent.
 15th st. Home Mission, near 3rd av., T. Carter.
 Forsyth st., 12 Forsyth, J. W. B. Wood.
 41st st., near 8th ave., T. Bainbridge.
 First African (col.), 227 2nd st., E. M. Hall.
 German Home Mission, Bloomingdale, W. Swartz.
 German Mission, 2d st., near Ave. B, H. Snider.
 Greene st., 61 Greene, D. Smith.

Travellers

Downing, near Blackton.
Hester, near Ellerslie.
Oxford, near Waller.
Hose, near Pearl.

Ministers

Ansteth Church, 58 Henry, James Hobbs.
Beth Israel, Centre, near Pearl, J. Schlegel.
Beth Jacob, 115 Elm, Aaron Lee.
Beth Israel, 154 Pearl, S. C. Noel.
Hodolph School, 158 Annan, L. Heston.
Bany, Beckley, White, near Centre.
Bany, Bismarck, M. Heston.
Bany, Topham, 115 W. corner, S. M. James.
Bany, Topham, 115 W. corner, J. J. Lyons.
Temple of the Emanuel, 28 Church, G. M. Cohen.

Lawyers

Evangelical, 157 Columbia, T. Heston.
St. Mark's, 151 1st, near 1st, A. H. M. Hall.
St. Matthew's, 79 Waller, C. F. E. Schlegel.
St. James, Mulberry, near Grand, C. Martin.
Lutheran, 151 1st, near 1st, A. H. M. Hall.

Ministers near Pearl

African Union, 151 1st, near 1st, J. Heston.
Allen Street, 151 1st, near 1st, J. Heston.
Apostolic, 151 1st, near 1st, J. Heston.
" (col), 115 Bridge, B. W. Heston.
Bedford, 115 Bridge, B. W. Heston.
Dane, 115 Bridge, B. W. Heston.
151 1st, near 1st, near 1st, T. Heston.
Forth, 115 Bridge, B. W. Heston.
115 1st, near 1st, near 1st, T. Heston.
First African (col), 151 1st, near 1st, E. M. Hall.
German House, 115 Bridge, B. W. Heston.
German Mission, 151 1st, near 1st, B. H. Heston.
Greene, 115 Bridge, B. W. Heston.

Harlem, R. C. Putney.
Jane st. Church, Jane st., near Av. A, Ira Barnum.
John st., Valentine Buck.
Madison st. Church, cor. Catherine.
Mariners, Cherry, near Clinton, J. A. Sellick.
Mulberry st., near Bleecker, E. G. Griswold.
Ninth St., Av. B, corner of 9th st., M. D. C. Crawford.
North River Floating Chapel, foot of Rector st.
Second st., 276 2d st., P. Chamberlain.
Seventh st., near 2d av., N. Mead.
Sullivan st., 214 Sullivan, D. W. Clarke.
Twenty-fourth st., near 9th av., E. O. Haven.
Twenty-seventh st., near 2d av.
Vestry st., near Greenwich, G. F. Kettell.
Willet, near Grand, J. G. Smith.
Yorkville, B. F. Genung.
Zion (col.), 158 Church, J. P. Thompson.
First Cong. Meth. Ch., 16th st., near 7th av., J. Horton.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Attorney st., 91 Attorney, J. J. Smith.
M. Calvinistic (Welsh), 63 Chrystie, W. Rowlands.
Protestant Methodist, 115 Wooster, J. Covell.
Saviour's Church, 42 First st., W. M. Stillwell.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Saint's, 288 Henry st., W. E. Eigenbrodt.
Annunciation, 14th near 6th Av., S. Seabury.
Ascension, Fifth Av., cor. 10th st., G. T. Bedell.
Calvary, 4th Av., near 21st st., S. L. Southard.
Christ Church, 81 Anthony, Rev. Mr. Halsted.
Church of the Advent, 8th Av., near 41st st., A. B. Hart.
Church of Our Saviour (Floating), foot of Pike st.
Church of Holy Apostles, 9th Av., cor. 28th st., R. S. Howland.
Church of the Holy Communion, 20th st., cor. 6th Av., W. A. Muhlenberg.
Church of Holy Martyrs, Ludlow, near Grand, J. Millett.
Church of Messiah (col.), 573 Houston, A. Crummell.

Hartman, R. C. Pastor.
Lane St. Church, Lane St., near Ave. A, Rev. Benjamin
John St., Valentine Block.
Methodist Church, near Catherine.
Methodist Church, near Clinton, J. A. Seilbach.
Methodist Church, near Broadway, E. G. Gieseler.
North St., Ave. B, corner of 10th St., M. D. C. Gieseler.
North River Presby. Chapel, foot of Barclay St.
Second St., 278 2d St., P. Chamberlain.
Seventh St., near 3d St., W. Mead.
Seventh St., 214 Sullivan, D. W. Clark.
Twenty-fourth St., near 9th St., E. O. Haven.
Twenty-seventh St., near 12th St.
Twenty St., near Greenwich, G. F. Ketchell.
White, near Grand, J. G. Smith.
Yorkville, R. F. Gieseler.
York St., 122 Church, J. P. Thompson.
First Cong. Meth. Ch., 10th St., near 1st Ave., J. Horton.

Methodist Episcopal

Attorney St., 61 Attorney, J. J. Smith.
M. Church, 100 2d St., W. B. Johnson.
Trinity Methodist, 115 West, J. Gieseler.
Seventh St. Church, 12 First St., W. M. Schell.
Abraham, 11th near 6th Ave., S. Schell.
Abraham, Fifth Ave., near 10th St., G. T. Hebel.
Calvary, 10th Ave., near 21st St., S. L. Schell.
Christ Church, 21 Anthony, Rev. Mr. Hebel.
Church of the Advent, 10th Ave., near 4th St., A. B. Hart.
Church of Our Saviour (Presby.), foot of 17th St.
Church of Holy Apostles, 10th Ave., cor 25th St., R. S. Johnson.
Church of the Holy Communion, 20th St., cor 6th Ave., W. A.
Methodist.
Church of Holy Mary, Ladlow, near Grand, J. Miller.
Church of Messiah (col.), 212 Houston, A. Crumwell.

Church of Crucifixion, 8th st., 4th Av., J. Schroeder.
 Du St. Sauveur (Fr.), 68 Duane, C. H. Williamson.
 Du St. Esprit, Franklin, cor. Church, A. Verren.
 Emanuel, Thompson, cor. Prince, E. Embury.
 Epiphany, 130 Stanton, L. Jones.
 Floating Church, foot of Dey st.
 Good Shepherd, Market cor. Monroe, Ralph Hoyt.
 Grace, Broadway cor. 10th st., F. H. Taylor.
 Holy Evangelists, 15 Vandewater, B. Evans.
 Nativity, Sixth st., near Av. C, C. Clapp.
 Redemption, 11th st., near 3d Av., J. Pardee.
 St. Andrews, Harlem, R. M. Abercrombie.
 St. Barnabas, E. 27th st., near 2d Av., H. Jelliff.
 St. Bartholomew's, Lafayette P., L. P. W. Balch.
 St. Clement's, 110 Amity, C. S. Henry.
 St. George's, 86 Beekman, S. H. Tyng.
 St. George the Martyr, 563 Broadway, M. Marcus.
 St. James, Hamilton Square, E. Harwood.
 St. Jude's, 35 6th Av., R. C. Shimeal.
 St. Luke's, Hudson near Barrow, J. M. Forbes.
 St. Mark's, Stuyvesant, near 2d Av., H. Anthony.
 St. Mary's, Manhattanville, W. Richmond.
 St. Matthew's, Christopher, near Bleecker, J. Pond.
 St. Michael's, Bloomingdale, W. Richmond.
 St. Peter's, 20th st., near 9th Av., H. Smith.
 St. Philip's (col.), 85 Centre.
 St. Simon's (German Miss.), 188 Houston, T. Cook.
 St. Stephen's, Chrystie, cor. Broome, J. H. Price.
 St. Thomas', 615 Broadway, H. J. Whitehouse.
 St. John's, Varick, near Laight, E. G. Higbee.
 St. Paul's, Broadway, cor. Fulton, S. H. Weston.
 Trinity, Broadway, head of Wall st., J. M. Wainwright.
 Zion, 25 Mott st., R. Cox.

NEW JERUSALEM.

First Society, Broadway, cor. Leonard, Geo. Bush.
 Second Society, New York University, T. Wilks.

City Churches in 1884

Church of Christ, 100 St. J. St.
 The St. Andrew (F.), 23 Duane, C. H. Williams.
 The St. Joseph, Franklin, cor. Church & Varian.
 Emanuel, Thompson, cor. Prince & Ewing.
 Epiphany, 120 Duane, L. Jones.
 Trinity Church, foot of Bay St.
 Good Shepherd, Market cor. Moore, Ralph Hoyt.
 Grace, Broadway cor. 10th St., F. H. Taylor.
 Holy Evangelist, 12 Vandewater, B. Evans.
 Trinity, 11th St., near Av. C. C. Chapin.
 Redemption, 11th St., near 3d Ave., J. Parker.
 St. Andrew, 11th St., H. M. Abernethy.
 St. Michael, 11th St., near 3d Ave., H. J. Hill.
 St. Bartholomew's, Lafayette Pl., L. W. Balch.
 St. Clement's, 110 Duane, C. S. Henry.
 St. George's, 23 Beekman, S. H. Tyng.
 St. George the Martyr, 23 Broadway, M. Marston.
 St. James, Hamilton Square, E. Harwood.
 St. John's, 23 3d Ave., H. C. Shinnel.
 St. John's, Hudson near Liberty, J. M. Foster.
 St. Mark's, 23 Duane, near 3d Ave., H. Anthony.
 St. Mary's, 11th St., W. Richmond.
 St. Martin's, Christopher near Hudson, J. Ford.
 St. Michael's, Broadway, W. Richmond.
 St. Peter's, 10th St., near 3d Ave., H. Smith.
 St. Philip's, 10th St., 23 Centre.
 St. Simon's, 10th St., 123 Duane, T. Cook.
 St. Stephen's, 10th St., 123 Duane, J. H. Fries.
 St. Thomas, 215 Broadway, H. J. Whitcomb.
 St. John's, Varian, near 10th St., E. G. Higgins.
 St. Paul's, Broadway, cor. Prince, S. H. Weston.
 Trinity, Broadway, head of Wall St., J. M. Wainwright.
 Zion, 23 3d Ave., H. Cox.

NEW SOCIETIES

First Society, Broadway, cor. Leonard, Geo. Bush.
 Second Society, New York University, T. Willis.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Allen st., 61 Allen, D. B. Coe.
Bleecker st., opp. Crosby, E. Mason.
Brainard, 61 Allen, A. D. Smith.
Brick, Beekman, cor. Nassau, G. Spring.
Canal, 82 Canal, H. S. Carpenter.
Carmine, opp. Varick, T. Skinner.
Central, 408 Broome, Wm. Adams.
Chelsea, 22d near 9th av., E. D. Smith.
Duane, cor. Church, J. W. Alexander.
Eleventh, Av. C, cor. 4th st., M. Noble.
Fifteenth st. near 3d ave., W. D. Snodgrass.
First, 5th av., cor. 11th st., W. M. Phillips.
First (Col.), Marion, cor. Prince, J. W. Pennington.
First (Yorkville), J. Butts.
Forty-second st., cor. Av. 8th, J. C. Lowrie.
Free Presbyterian, 101 Houston, G. Darling.
Hammond st., cor. Factory, W. R. Chapman.
Harlem, 127th st. near 30th av., E. H. Gillet.
Houston, cor. Thompson, S. Haynes.
Madison, between 5th av. and Union pl., W. Bannard.
Mercer near Waverly place.
North, in chapel of Asylum for Blind, 9th av. near 34th st.
Presbyterian (Welsh), 359 Broome, J. J. Jones.
Rutgers, cor. Henry, J. M. Krebs.
Scotch, Grand, cor. Crosby, J. McElroy.
Second, 540 Pearl, C. H. Reed.
Seventh, Broome, cor. Ridge, E. F. Hatfield.
Sixth st., near Av. 2d, H. Eaton.
Spring, 220 Spring, A. E. Campbell.
Tenth, Av. 3d, cor. 22d st., J. Knox.
Tenth st., University place, G. Potts.
Thirteenth st., 117 West st., S. D. Benchard.
West 20th st., near 7th av., J. J. Ostrom.
Westminster, Broadway, cor. 33d st., D. F. Robertson.

ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN.

First, Grand, cor. Mercer, A. Stark.

City Churches in 1848.

Second, Forsyth, cor. Houston.

Third, 41 Charles st., H. H. Blair.

Fourth, 9th av., cor. 25th st., A. Clements.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

Fourth, Franklin, opp. Varick st., W. McCaren.

Fifth, Jane, near Abington square, A. H. Wright.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

First, 101 Sullivan st., J. Chrystie.

Second, 11th st., near 6th av., A. Stevenson.

Third, Waverly place, cor. Grove.

Reformed Presbyterian, 55 Prince, J. N. McLeod.

PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANS.

Church of the Disciples, rear 80 Greene.

Primitive Christians, 639 Broadway, T. Hogg.

Suffolk st., Christ Church, bet. Delancey and Rivington, O. Barr.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Church of Ascension, 572 Fourth, near Av. D.

Church of the Nativity, 2d av. bet. 2d and 3d, R. Kein.

Church of M. H. Redeemer (Ger.), 153 3d, G. Rumpfer.

St. Alphonsus (Ger.), 10 Thompson.

St. Andrew's, Duane, cor. City Hall place, J. Maginnis.

St. Columbia's, 25th near Av. 8th, F. Tiernay.

St. Francis (Ger.), 31st, bet. Av. 6th and 7th.

St. James, 32 James st., P. McKenna.

St. John Baptist (Ger.), 30th, bet. Av. 7th and 8th, J. Lutz.

St. John Evangelist, near Deaf and Dumb Asylum, M. Curran.

St. Joseph, Ave. 6th, cor. Barrow, M. McCarron.

St. Mary's, Grand, cor. Ridge, Wm. Starr.

St. Nicholas (Ger.), 2d, near Av. A., A. Buchmeyer.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott cr. Prince, Right Rev. J. Hughes.

St. Paul's, Harlem, John Walsh.

St. Peter's, Barclay, cor. Church, Very Rev. J. Power.

St. Vincent de Paul (Fr.), 26 Canal, A. Lafont.

Transfiguration, 45 Chambers, Very Rev. F. Varela.

UNITARIAN.

Church of the Messiah, 728 Broadway.

Church of the Divine Unity, 548 Broadway, H. W. Bellows.

UNIVERSALIST.

Fourth, Murray cor. Church, E. H. Chapin.

Second, 85 Orchard, near Broome, O. A. Skinner.

Third, 208 Bleecker cor. Downing, W. S. Balch.

Fifth, Houston, Z. Baker.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.

Wesleyan Methodist, 95 King, Dennis Harris.

Wesleyan Methodist, 78 Allen, Luther Lee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mariner's, 73 Roosevelt, H. Chase.

Second Advent, 67 Crosby, S. S. Snow.

True Dutch Reformed, King near Market, A. W. Shadbolt.

United Brethren (Mora.), Houston cor. Mott, D. Bigler.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Calvary Free Church, Pearl near Concord st.

Christ, Clinton cor. Harrison.

Holy Trinity, Clinton cor. Montague place.

John's, Johnson cor. Washington.

Emanuel, Sydney place near State st.

St. Ann's, Washington cor. Prospect.

St. Luke's, Clinton near Fulton av.

St. Mary's, Classon near Myrtle av.

St. Thomas', Willoughby cor. Bridge.

Grace, Hicks near Joralemon.

St. Michael's, High near Gold.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL

Church of the Messiah, 128 Broadway.
Church of the Divine Unity, 345 Broadway, W. W. Bellows.

UNITARIAN

Fourth Ministry and Church, E. H. Chapin.
Second, 85 Orchard near Broome, O. A. Spiller.
Third, 302 Hester and Bowling, W. S. Litch.
Fifth, Hester, E. Litch.

WESLEYAN METHODIST

Wesleyan Methodist, 30 King, Thomas Harris.
Wesleyan Methodist, 75 Allen, Parker Lee.

METHODIST

Methodist, 75 Broome, H. Chase.
Second, 345, 37 Church, S. S. Knox.
True Dutch Reformed, King near Market, E. W. Spaulding.
United Brethren (Moravians), Hester near John D. Rogers.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN

PROTESTANT EVANGELICAL

Calvary Free Church, Pearl near Concord at
Christ Church, near Hester.
Holy Trinity, Clinton near Montague place.
John's Tabernacle, near Washington.
Emmanuel, 3rd near State at
St. Ann's, Washington and Fulton.
St. Luke's, Clinton near Fulton at.
St. Mary's, Clinton near Myrtle at.
St. Thomas, Williamsburg and Bridge.
Grace, Hester near Jackson.
St. Michael's, High near Gold.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

First, Sands near Fulton st.
Second, York cor. Gold.
Third, Washington near Tillary.
Fourth, South Brooklyn.
South Brooklyn, Pacific near Court.
Centenary, Johnson cor. Jay.
Home Missionary, Carlton near Myrtle av.
African, High near Bridge.
Gowanus and Flatbush, Gowanus.
Dean Street, Dean near Powers.
Independent, Tillary cor. Barbarin.
Primitive, Bridge.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First, Fulton cor. Pineapple st.
First, N. Y. Presbytery, Henry near Clark.
Second, Clinton near Fulton.
Third, Jay cor. High.
Fifth, Female Academy, temporary.
Sixth, Franklin near Myrtle av.
Central, Willoughby cor. Pearl.
South Brooklyn, Clinton cor. Amity.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Paul's, Court cor. Congress.
St. James, Jay cor. Chapel.
The Assumption, York cor. Jay.
New Church, Kent av., East Brooklyn.

BAPTIST.

First, Nassau cor. Liberty st.
Pierrepont, Pierrepont cor. Clinton.
Central, Tillary cor. Lawrence.
Church of Christ, Concord cor. Gold.

DUTCH REFORMED.

First, Joralemon cor. Court.
Central, Henry near Clark.

Churches in Brooklyn

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

First Church near Fulton st.
Second, Park cor. Gold.
Third, Washington near Tillary.
Fourth, South Brooklyn.
South Brooklyn, Pacific near Court.
Centenary, Johnson cor. Jay.
Home Missionary, Carlton near Myrtle av.
African, High near Bridge.
German and Polish, Gorman.
Dean Street, Dean near Brown.
Independent, Tillary cor. Bedford.
Primitive, Bridge.

UNITARIAN

First, Fulton cor. Tillary.
First N. Y. Presbyterian, Henry near Clark.
Second, Clinton near Fulton.
Third, Jay cor. High.
Fifth, Francis Academy, temporary.
Sixth, Franklin near Myrtle av.
Central, Willespie cor. Park.
South Brooklyn, Clinton cor. Avenue.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Paul's, Court cor. Gorman.
St. James, Jay cor. Chapel.
The Assumption, York cor. Jay.
New Church, Kent av., East Brooklyn.

EVANGELICAL

First, Nassau cor. Liberty st.
Protestant, Prospect cor. Clinton.
Central, Tillary cor. Lawrence.
Church of Christ, Concord cor. Gold.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

First, Johnson cor. Court.
Central, Henry near Clark.

South, 3d av., Gowanus.
Fourth, Butler cor. Court.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of the Pilgrims, Henry cor. Remsen, R. S. Storrs.
Second, Bridge st. near Myrtle av.
Third, Cranberry near Hicks, H. W. Beecher.
Fourth, Clinton near Fulton.

UNITARIAN.

Church of the Savior, Pierrepont near Monroe place.

UNIVERSALIST.

First, Pineapple cor. Fulton, T. B. Thayer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Society of Friends, Henry cor. Clark.
German Evangelical, Schermerhorn near Court.
Sailors' Union Bethel, Main near Water.

Churches in Brooklyn

South, 31 st. (Gowanus)
Fourth, Butler cor. Court

COMMUNISTICAL

Church of the Pilgrims, Henry cor. Richmond, H. S. Evans
Second, Bridge at near Myrtle av.
Third, Crosby near Hicks, H. W. Hester
Fourth, Clinton near Fulton

EXTERMINAL

Church of the Savior, Flatbush near Monroe place

EXTERMINAL

First, Prospect cor. Fulton, T. H. Thayer

EXTERMINAL

Society of Friends, Henry cor. Clark
German Evangelical, Schermerhorn near Court
Salter Union Bethel, Myrtle near Water

JOHN M. TILFORD.

Perhaps the Scotch colony at Argyle in Washington County, in this State, has never given birth to a man of more intrinsic virtues than the one whose name heads this article. The world long since knew of his success as a merchant, but it was only his friends and those who had been closely associated with him who were familiar with the full worth of his character and the inherent goodness of his nature. His ancestry was a strong one. On both sides it was Scotch. During the reign of George the Second, when there were no dissensions between the colonies and the mother country, a large number of North Britons emigrated to this region, and established settlements north of Albany. One of them was Argyle. So unmingledly and thoroughly Scotch were they that their descendants to this day have retained many of the peculiarities of the mother land. Sober and decorous in speech, careful in their expenditures, enterprising and economical, they are a fragment of Scotia in a new land without the broad speech. The Sabbath is observed there more strictly than in perhaps any other part of the United States. There is no driving or visiting on Sundays. That day is kept as one of religious worship. Among this community John Mason Tilford was born seventy-six years ago, on the 16th of March, 1815. His father, James Tilford, who had married a MacDougal, was a farmer, and had been brought up to that occupation, and the early years of his son, who was one of a large family, were spent in agricultural labor. In March the labors of the year began, and were continued through plowing, sowing, reaping, and harvesting, until in October and November little remained to be done except shelling corn. In the Winter the wood was gathered for the next year's fires, and provisions were put down. The work of the snowy months was very light, and during them, the young man had ample time to go to school, which he did, improving his opportunities to the utmost. Thus the years alternated with him, in Winter at school, and in Summer

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Perhaps the Scotch colony at Argyle in Washington County, in this State, has never given birth to a man of more illustrious virtue than the one whose name heads this article. The world long since knew of his name as a merchant, but it was only his friends and those who had been closely associated with him who were familiar with the full worth of his character and the inherent goodness of his nature. His ancestry was a strong one. His father was Scotch. During the reign of George the Second, when there were no differences between the colonies and the mother country, a large number of Scotch Emigrants emigrated to this region, and established settlements north of Albany. One of them was Argyle. So unambiguously and thoroughly Scotch were they that their descendants to this day have retained many of the peculiarities of the mother land. Sober and domestic in spirit, careful in their expenditures, enterprising and economical, they are a large part of the Scotch in a new land without the broad speech. The Sabbath is observed there more strictly than in perhaps any other part of the United States. There is no driving or riding on Sunday. That day is kept as one of religious worship. Among this community John Mason Tilford was born seventy-two years ago on the 10th of March 1812. His father, James Tilford, who had married a Miss (name), was a farmer, and had been brought up to that occupation, and the early years of his son, who was one of a large family, were spent in agricultural labor. In March the labor of the year began, and were continued through plowing, sowing, reaping, and harvesting, until in October and November little remained to be done except shelling corn. In the winter the wood was gathered for the next year's fire, and provisions were put down. The work of the snowy months was very light, and during them the young man had ample time to go to school, which he did, improving his opportunities to the utmost. Thus the years alternated with him in winter at school, and in summer

John M. Lifford

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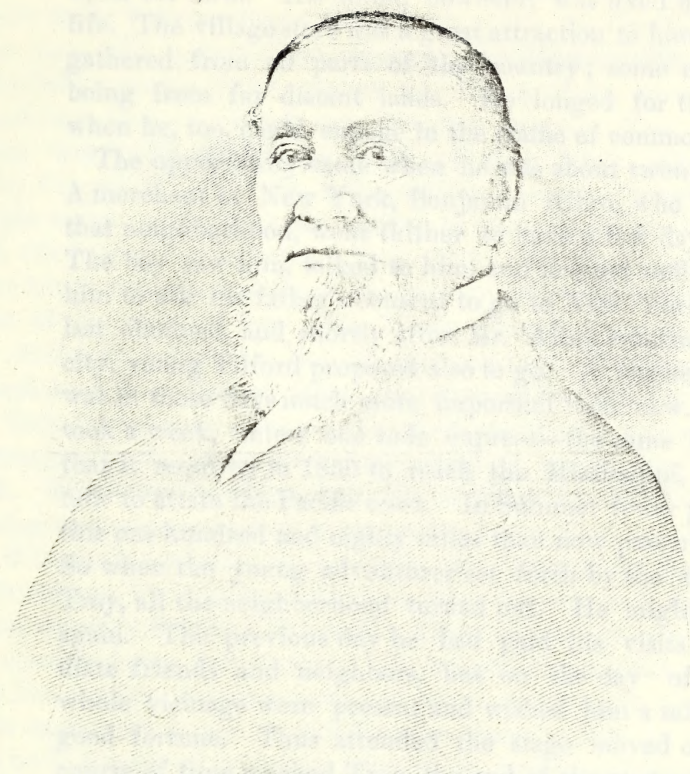


Photo by Sarny

Eng. by A.H. Ritchie

John M. Lifford



Wm. L. Lippard

upon the farm. His mind, however, was fixed upon mercantile life. The village store was a great attraction to him, with its goods gathered from all parts of the country; some even at that day being from far distant lands. He longed for the day to come when he, too, could engage in the traffic of commodities.

The opportunity came when he was about twenty years of age. A merchant of New York, Benjamin Albro, who had friends in that neighborhood, went thither to have a few days' needed rest. The boy saw him, talked to him; and learned sufficient to induce him to ask his father's consent to go to New York. This was at last obtained, and shortly after Mr. Albro returned to the great city, young Tilford proposed also to go. A journey to New York was in those days much more important than now. In Winter it took a week, unless one rode express—the same length of time that it required in 1850 to reach the Mississippi, or that it does now to attain the Pacific coast. In Summer fewer people traveled this one hundred and eighty miles than now pass over a thousand. So when the young adventurer set forth by the stage coach for Troy, all the neighborhood turned out. He might never be seen again. The previous day he had paid his visits to his immediate friends and neighbors, but on the day of departure the whole vicinage were present and wished him a safe journey and good fortune. Thus attended the stage moved off, and in due course of time reached Troy, the end of the route, the trip taking the whole day. At night he took passage on one of the steamboats which plied between that city and this, and in due course of time was landed in the metropolis.

New York in September, 1835, was far different from now; its only internal communication was by river or canal. One line of railroad ran most of the way between Philadelphia and New York, but there was none between New York and Boston, or New York and Albany. All communication with Europe was by sailing vessels. Electricity, as a matter of every day life, had not been heard of, and S. F. B. Morse was still a portrait painter. The island was much unlike it is to-day. Harlem and Yorkville were little rustic villages; Chelsea and Greenwich were but half united, and displayed many of the traits of an inland town. Shipping was chiefly upon the East side. Broadway ran up till it was

upon the farm. His mind however was fixed upon mercantile life. The village was a great attraction to him with its goods gathered from all parts of the country; some even at that time being from far distant lands. He longed for the day to come when he too would engage in the traffic of commodities.

The opportunity came when he was about twenty years of age. A merchant of New York, Benjamin Albion, who had friends in that neighborhood, went thither to have a few days' needed rest. The boy saw him, talked to him, and formed sufficient to induce him to ask his father's consent to go to New York. This was at last obtained, and shortly after Mr. Albion returned to the great city, young Tjornehoj proposed to go. A journey to New York was in those days much more important than now. In winter it took a week, unless one rode express—the same length of time that it required in 1850 to reach the Mississippi or that it does now to reach the Pacific coast. In summer it was people traveled this one hundred and eighty miles then now over a thousand. So when the young adventurer set forth for the large coast town Troy, all the neighborhood turned out. He might never be seen again. The previous day he had paid his debts to his friends and neighbors, but on the day of departure the whole village was present and wished him a safe journey and good fortune. They attended the stage moved off, and in the course of time reached Troy, the end of the road, the ship taking the whole day. At night he took passage on one of the boats which plied between that city and Troy, and in due course of time was landed in the metropolis.

New York in September, 1825, was far different from now; its only internal communication was by river or canal. One line of railroad ran most of the way between Philadelphia and New York, but there was none between New York and Boston or New York and Albany. All communication with Europe was by sailing vessels. Electricity, as a matter of every day life, had not been heard of, and S. F. B. Morse was still a possible politician. The island was much unlike it is to-day. Hudson and Yorkville were little more than villages; Chelsea and Greenwiche were but half united, and displayed many of the traits of an island town. Shipping was chiefly upon the East side. Broadway ran up till it was

original same way

lost in the Boston road. No houses were upon Fifth avenue, the streets above Fourteenth existed only on paper, the Croton Aqueduct was only talked about, there were no horse-car lines, and fashionable people lived around St. John's Park, upon East Broadway, and on Bond and Bleecker streets. The population was ~~only~~ *about* one sixth of that lately given to us by Commi ~~er~~, and dwelling houses of respectable people were ~~in~~ *from* the Battery to the farthest extreme, on both the East and ~~West~~ *West* sides. None of the subdivisions were tenement house districts, and there were no imposing edifices here like those of the present day. The Trinity Church, then standing, was distinctly inferior to the existing one; the Merchants' Exchange, soon to be burned down, was a much less massive building than its successor, and the City Hall was usually pointed out to strangers as the most ornamental piece of architecture in the town. When the boy landed in the morning he therefore saw nothing that we now regard as magnificent, yet there is no question it seemed wonderful in his eyes. He followed up the street to Broadway, up Chatham street to the Bowery, and through Grand street to Eldridge, where Mr. Albro had his grocery store, the number being 268 Grand. He concluded an arrangement with him for fifty dollars a year and board, and became a dweller in his employer's house at 252 Broome street. Here he stayed until he had acquired sufficient strength to strike out for himself, each day learning more and more about his calling. So assiduously did he labor that in two weeks after going there he was taken sick with a fever; after his recovery he was never again thus attacked till the end of his life. He began his labors at half-past five in the morning in Summer and six o'clock in Winter. The shutters must be taken down, the floor swept, the counters and goods dusted, the fire built, and the water brought. After this had been done, and the early customers waited on, the time came for breakfast. After that goods were to be obtained elsewhere, brought up to the store and unloaded, this work being done chiefly with a hand cart, except with some very heavy and bulky goods. A trip to the neighborhood of Coenties slip or Old slip was frequent, for there were the wholesale grocers. Goods must be delivered at the houses of customers, and the large packages which

lost in the Boston yard. No houses were upon Fifth Avenue, the streets above Fourteenth existed only on paper, the houses above that was only talked about, there were no houses on them, and fashionable people lived around St. John's Park upon East Broadway, and on Grand and Mott streets. The population was only about one sixth of that later given by Comstock, and dwelling houses of respectable people were scarce in the Battery to the farthest extreme on both the East and West sides. None of the substantial mansions of the present day, and there were no imposing edifices like those of the present day. The Trinity Church, then standing, was distinctly inferior to the existing one; the Mather's, the church, even to be burned down was a much less massive building than its successor, and the City Hall was scarcely pointed out to strangers as the most ornamental piece of architecture in the city. When the boy landed in the morning he thought he saw nothing that we now regard as magnificent, but there is no question it seemed wonderful in his eyes. He followed up the street to Broadway, up Christian street to the Battery, and through Grand street to Elizabeth, where Mr. A. had his grocery store, the number being 225 Grand. He concluded an arrangement with him for fifty dollars a year and board, and became a dweller in his employer's house at 225 Broadway street. There he stayed until he had acquired sufficient strength to strike out for himself, each day learning more and more about his calling. He was easily did his labor that in two weeks after going there he was taken sick with a fever, after his recovery he was never again thus attached till the end of his life. He began his labor at half past five in the morning in summer and six o'clock in winter. The shutters must be taken down, the floor swept, the windows and goods dusted, the fire built, and the water brought. After this had been done, and the early customers waited on, the time came for breakfast. After that goods were to be obtained elsewhere, brought up to the store and unpacked, the work being done chiefly with a hand cart, except with some very heavy and bulky goods. A trip to the neighborhood of Coenties slip or Old slip was frequent for there were the wholesale grocers. Goods must be delivered at the houses of customers, and the large packages which

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were received from importers and manufacturers must be broken up into smaller ones. There were then few of the handy packages which are now known, the articles coming often in hogsheads and barrels that now arrive in fifty or twenty-five pound boxes. One of Mr. Tilford's recollections of that day was of grinding or breaking up the loaves of sugar that they commonly used, but which now are so antiquated that many of us have never seen one. Labor did not close till ten o'clock at night, and on Saturdays perhaps not till midnight. Everything was done by the boys in such places. They bought, sold, kept books, made out bills and ran errands.

Among Mr. Tilford's fellow clerks was a boy much his junior, now Mr. Joseph Park. He began with Mr. Albro after Mr. Tilford had been there a couple of years. Both were of the same industrious, energetic stamp, and when the Summer of '1840 approached they determined, although having little money, to go into business for themselves. They were men who could work in harmony with each other, and knew that if hard work, perseverance, and attention could achieve success, they ought to attain it. They accordingly clubbed together their little capital, and armed with a guarantee from Mr. Albro that he would be responsible for their first bills, they launched out for themselves in the little store No. 35 Carmine street. That thoroughfare was not then the busy one it afterwards became, but there was enough business to keep them employed and to make a little money. As they struggled on, they acquired a small surplus, which they reinvested in the business, Mr. Tilford taking charge of the inside work and Mr. Park doing the buying. The year after they began the Directory gave the names of 577 grocers, but Park & Tilford were so obscure they were not included. So far as is known, only one of the houses then mentioned in that line is in existence, so rapid are the changes in mercantile life in our cities.

In 1847 the business had so grown that the partners determined to seek a new location, which was obtained at the corner of Ninth street and Sixth avenue, then pretty far uptown; their business habitation until the present day in that neighborhood, but when they built they moved a few doors from the corner. It was first No. 112, but is now No. 118. The establishment ceased then to

were received from reporters and manufacturers must be broken up into smaller ones. There were then two of the handy pack-ages which are now known, the article coming often in packages and barrels that now arrive in fifty or twenty-five pound boxes. One of Mr. Tilford's recollections of that day was of watching a pressing up the house of sugar that they commonly used but which now are so antiquated that many of us have never seen one. Labor did not stop till ten o'clock at night and an Saturday perhaps not till midnight. Everything was done by the boys in each place. They brought soap, brooms, made out bills and two cents.

Among Mr. Tilford's fellow clerks was a boy named his junior now Mr. Joseph Fark. He began with the store after Mr. Tilford had been there a couple of years. Both sets of the same indications, congenial stamp and when the summer of 1849 approached they determined, although having little money, to go into business for themselves. They were then a fine young man in harmony with each other and knew that if hard work, perseverance and attention could achieve success, they ought to attain it. They accordingly obtained capital from their families and united with a partner from Mr. Allen that he would be responsible for their first bills. They launched out the enterprise in the little store No. 25 Cornhill street. That enterprise was not then the business it afterwards became, but there was enough business to keep them employed and to make a little money. As they struggled on, they required a small surplus which they retained in the business. Mr. Tilford taking charge of the inside work and Mr. Fark doing the buying. The year after they began the three boys gave the names of 217 grocers, but Fark & Tilford were so obscure they were not included. So far as is known, only one of the houses then mentioned in that time is in existence, so rapid are the changes in mercantile life in our cities.

In 1847 the business had so grown that the partners determined to seek a new location, which was obtained at the corner of North street and Sixth avenue, then pretty far removed from business habitation with the present day in that neighborhood, but when they built they moved a few doors from the corner. It was then No. 112 but is now No. 114. The establishment ceased then to

be a neighborhood affair, and began supplying the entire region uptown.

Between 1847, when Mr. Tilford removed to the new store on Sixth avenue, and 1860, when the Broadway house was opened, was the period of change in the grocery trade, when it lost the form it had before the Revolution, and assumed the appearance it has now. The points of variance were numerous, but the most important differences were only three or four. The number of articles to be sold were immensely multiplied, their forms were changed, attractive appearances were given to the packages, American manufactures in this line became much larger, dependence upon any one foreign country was much less marked, and the variety of importations from abroad increased greatly. A grocery is to-day an epitome of the world. The condensed milk that is upon the table for breakfast comes from Switzerland, the tea from Japan, the coffee from Brazil, the flour from which the bread is made from Manitoba, the salt from England, the sugar from Cuba, the pepper from the East Indies, the marmalade first from Spain and second from Scotland, and the steak in the same way first from Texas and second from Chicago. It would be easy to set a table entirely with stock from a grocer's, to have great variety, and to have each article from a different country. In this respect preceding generations could not compare with us. The multiplication of railroads and steamboats, the travel from one portion of the globe to another, and the knowledge that men obtain in far-off lands of things that cannot be obtained elsewhere, have brought one by one the commodities of foreign countries to our own and domesticated them, so to speak. There were probably not twenty born Americans in New York at the time Park & Tilford began business who could distinguish from each other and name three kinds of foreign cheese; there are now probably ten thousand that can do more than this. Olives were never known upon the tables of the moderately well-to-do in 1840; the mushrooms and little peas of France were not brought hither, nor had macaroni become a national American dish. There are now imported regularly many hundreds of these foreign articles, American manufactures have increased, and new articles have come in. Tomatoes were first canned about 1855, and by 1859

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apart.

Between 1845, when Mr. Telford removed to the new store on
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that is upon the table for breakfast comes from Switzerland, the
one from Japan, the coffee from Brazil, the flour from wheat the
bread is made from Manitoba, the salt from England, the sugar
from Cuba, the pepper from the East Indies, the nutmegs from
from Spain and second from Siam and the stock in the same
way from Texas and second from Chicago. It would be easy
to set a table entirely with stock from a grocer's to have great
variety, and to have each article from a different country. In this
respect preceding generations could not compare with us. The
multiplication of articles and the knowledge that one ab-
sorption of the globe in another, and the knowledge that one ab-
tain in far-off lands of things that cannot be obtained elsewhere
have brought one by one the commodities of foreign countries
to our own and domesticated them so to speak. There were
probably not twenty born Americans in New York at the time
Park & Telford began business who could distinguish from each
other and name three kinds of foreign cheese; there are now
probably ten thousand that can do more than this. Others were
never known upon the tables of the moderately well-to-do in 1840;
the mushrooms and little peas of France were not brought before
nor had important become a national American dish. There are
now imported regularly many hundreds of these foreign articles,
American manufacturers have increased, and new articles have
come in. Tomatoes were first raised about 1845, and by 1850

they had become common enough to be kept in stock by grocers. Peaches were canned a year or so later; canned corned beef did not come up till after the war. Petroleum was first sold by grocers in 1856. Biscuits, under this name, or crackers as they were once called, were of only two or three kinds. Forty years since, potted meats were unknown as an extensive article of commerce; tobacco was mostly sold under its cruder forms and not as cigars, and a thousand things now thought indispensable to be kept in stock were then unknown. The packages were without beauty. The gay appearance that some now present is the creation of the last quarter of a century, but hundreds of things now ready to be disposed of in little packages could only be obtained in the crude state and by quantities. The dried apples of 1850 cannot be compared with the evaporated apples of 1891, nor the great jars of honey of the earlier date with the attractive little bottles of to-day. The art of arrangement has been studied; the salesroom made attractive. In all these changes Mr. Tilford took an active part. He made a mental memorandum of whatever was asked for, and determined to supply it, if possible. He suggested new forms, new devices, new articles, to importers and manufacturers, and he brought these novelties to the attention of his customers, who thanked him for them. From its earliest history New York has been celebrated for the abundance of its table and its high quality. Lobsters and oysters were caught in the bay in colonial times; edible game birds were in the immediate vicinity, while the waters abounded with fish. The beef and mutton of this city have always been the best in America. In the matter of wines and other articles that grocers sell, the Dutch and English governors early set a high standard, while the feasting at the Walton House that occasioned the stamp tax and later the Revolution has been continued in this generous, whole-souled city ever since. The people have had the inclination to live well and the money to pay for it. All that heightens the pleasures of the palate is now brought here, as a matter of course, and it is probable more good food is used in New York and Brooklyn than in any other metropolis of the world.

Just before the opening of the civil war he opened a new store at the corner of Broadway and 21st street; somewhat later, one at

they had become common enough to be kept in stock by grocers. Peaches were canned a year or so later; canned corned beef did not come up till after the war. Potatoes were first sold by grocers in 1858. Beans, under this name, or canned as they were once called, were of only two or three kinds. Forty years since, painted meats were unknown as an extensive article of commerce; tobacco was mostly sold under its proper name and not as cigars, and a thousand things now thought indispensable to be kept in stock were then unknown. The packages were without labels. The very appearance that some now possess is the creation of the last quarter of a century, but hundreds of things now ready to be dispensed of in little packages could only be obtained in the whole state and by quantities. The dried apples of 1850 cannot be compared with the evaporated apples of 1861, nor the great jars of honey of the earlier date with the attractive little bottles of today. The art of arrangement has been studied; the subscription made attractive. In all these changes Mr. Tappan took an active part. He made a mental memorandum of whatever was asked for and he returned to supply it, if possible. He suggested new houses, new houses, new articles to importers and manufacturers, and he brought these novelties to the attention of his customers who thanked him for them. From the earliest history New York has been celebrated for the abundance of its water and its high quality. Lobsters and oysters were caught in the bay in enormous numbers; edible game birds were in the immediate vicinity, while the waters abounded with fish. The best and richest of wines have always been the best in America. In the matter of wines and other articles that procure well the Dutch and English gave room partly to a high standard, while the feeling at the Western House that occasioned the stamp tax and later the Revolution has been confined in this general, whole-souled city ever since. The people have had the inclination to live well and the money to pay for it. All that belittles the pleasure of the palate is now brought here as a matter of course, and it is probable that good food is used in New York and Brooklyn than in any other metropolis of the world.

Just before the opening of the civil war he opened a new store at the corner of Broadway and 41st street; somewhat later, one in

38th street and Sixth avenue, and seven years ago one at Fifth avenue and 59th street. These were all conducted on the same plan, and with the same ideas permeating each department. Mr. Tilford was generally at the store at 9th street and Sixth avenue, where he took his part in every labor until past sixty. His habits were very exemplary. At a certain time in the morning he arrived at his desk, and he closed it up at a certain hour in the afternoon. In his younger years he returned at six or half-past six and remained till ten or eleven, then knowing exactly what had been done for the day and what was to be done on the morrow. Every thread of the business was gathered up by him, and while, in his later years, much was done by his leading men and by his sons, he "liked to feel that he himself drove the team," as one who knew him well remarked. He had a wonderful capacity for hard work. Not a tall man, he was a strong one, endowed by nature with much physical power and with perfect health. His good nature was great. No provocation would induce him to say harsh things or to berate an unlucky employee, even though he had done wrong. He made it understood that the error was noted, and his condemnation of it was evident, but he had nothing of the scolding or fretful manner about him. He was able, by the respect in which he was held, by his thorough knowledge of the business, and by his personal magnetism, to obtain the maximum of effort on the part of those who worked for him. They were willing to exert themselves for him, when they would not have done so for another. He was very kind to them when in ill luck or cast down by misfortunes, and did not spare his purse at those times. If there were any altercation or ill feeling between two or more of them, he was always a peacemaker.

The extraordinary success he attained in his calling was long since known, but how it was achieved was more difficult for most people to say. There was, however, no secret about it. He was adapted to the occupation in the first place, and in the second place, labored hard to make it a success. Money was husbanded after it was earned, and then reinvested in the business. No hours were too long, no work too hard to keep the wheels moving. Judgment was used in each act. Goods were bought as closely as possible, consistent with having the quality excellent, and were then disposed of at a

25th street and Sixth avenue, and seven years ago one at Fifth avenue and 50th street. There were all completed on the same plan and with the same ideas pertaining to the arrangement. Mr. Tilden was generally at the store at 25th street and Sixth avenue, where he took his part in every labor until past eight. His habits were very extraordinary. At a certain time in the morning he arrived at his desk, and he closed it up at a certain hour in the afternoon. In his younger years he returned at six or half-past six and remained till ten or eleven, then knowing exactly what had been done for the day and what was to be done on the morrow. Every thread of the business was gathered up by him and while in his later years, much was done by his leading men and by his sons, he "liked to feel that he himself drove the team," as one who knew him well remarked. He had a wonderful capacity for hard work. Not a tall man, he was a strong and energetic by nature with much physical power and with perfect health. His good nature was great. No provocation would induce him to say harsh things or to become unkindly to any employee, even though he had done wrong. He made it understood that the error was noted, and his explanation of it was evident, but he had nothing of the scolding or frosty manner about him. He was able, by the respect in which he was held by his thorough knowledge of the business, and by his personal exertions to obtain the maximum of effort on the part of those who worked for him. They were willing to exert themselves for him when they would not have done so for any other. He was very kind to those whom he ill-told or sent down by mistake, and did not spare the praise at those times. There were any attention or ill-feeling between two or more of them, he was always a peacemaker.

The extraordinary success he attained in his calling was long since known, but how it was achieved was more difficult for most people to say. There was, however, no secret about it. He was adapted to the occupation in the first place, and in the second place, labored hard to make it a success. Money was hoarded after it was earned, and then reinvested in the business. No hours were too long, no work too hard to keep the wheels moving. Judgment was used in each act. Goods were bought as cheaply as possible consistent with having the quality standard, and were then disposed of at a

moderate profit. Whatever was sold came up to the representations made, and if from any cause an inferior article was delivered, it was at once taken back. Good men were selected for responsible places and were then well treated, and the result was a warm attachment to him by his employees. Credit could be extended to all responsible parties who desired it, but the firm always purchased for cash or its equivalent. The sagacity displayed in moving into new locations in advance of the population is obvious, yet to few other merchants in any other line has it occurred.

Mr. Tilford grew old gracefully. He had not worn himself out by late hours nor attendance at fashionable parties, and retained his strength almost unimpaired till a short time before his death. He belonged to no clubs. He was a regular attendant at church, but was not a member, and the only two organizations he was connected with towards the last were the New York County Bank and the Greenwich Bank. Besides the land which was necessary for his calling, he had little other real estate, although at one time having considerable in Westchester County. A few years after the business began, Mr. Charles Park, a brother of Mr. Joseph Park, became a member of the firm, and last year, seeing that there might be a possibility of his death, the firm was changed into a joint stock company, the sons of Mr. Tilford being added to the list of incorporators.

Beyond nearly all men, Mr. Tilford was attached to his home. He was married on the 25th of October, 1840, shortly before beginning business, to Miss Jane White, who was a native of the town in which he was born and descended from the same Scotch stock, and whom he had known from infancy. The marriage proved a very happy one. Several children were born to them, but only two survived to the age of maturity, Frank and Charles E., who have now been for more than a score of years engaged in the business. Mr. Tilford dwelt for a long time at No. 100 West Twelfth street, but in 1865, removed to No. 4 West 49th street. To this place he resorted as soon as the day's cares were over, asking for no other society than that of his wife and children. Latterly Mrs. Tilford was not in good health, but their end came almost together, her death happening fifteen months only before his, on the 7th of last January. His loss was felt widely. He

moderate profit. Whatever was sold came up to the requirements made, and if from any cause an individual was delivered, it was at once taken back. Good men were selected for positions, the places and were then well treated, and the result was a warm attachment to him by his employees. Credit would be extended to all responsible parties who desired it, but the firm always purchased for cash or its equivalent. The agency displayed in moving into new locations in advance of the population in obtaining yet to for other merchants in any other line has it occurred.

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Beyond nearly all men, Mr. Tilden was attached to his home. He was married on the 25th of January, 1816, shortly before he began business to Miss Jane White, who was a native of the town in which he was born and descended from the same Scotch stock, and whom he had known from infancy. The marriage proved a very happy one. Several children were born to them, but only two survived to the age of maturity, Frank and Charles, Esq. who have now been for more than a score of years engaged in the business. Mr. Tilden dwelt for a long time at No. 100 West Tenth street, but in 1865, removed to No. 4 West 43rd street. To this place he resorted as soon as the day's work was over, seeking for no other society than that of his wife and children. Finally Mr. Tilden was not in good health, but their end came almost together, but death happening fifteen months only before him, on the 7th of last January. His loss was felt widely. The

had filled a position of so much prominence that it was felt he could not be replaced. But those who mourned him most were those who were nearest to him. There was nothing mean nor low about him, and his character had something elevating in it. On his late partner, Mr. Park, with whom he was associated for more than fifty years, this blow falls with crushing force, but the lessons the first members of the firm of Park & Tilford taught the younger ones will not be lost on those who revered his goodness of character and admired his eminence as a merchant. Both were built upon integrity.

The foundation stone of his character, indeed, was integrity. Never to trifle with the truth; always to represent facts as they were; never to deceive, or to allow others to deceive; such were rules he held to, from the very beginning of his business career. He could not do otherwise; to act thus was a very part of his being, born in him and strengthened by every habit of his life. Here came out the spirit of the old Scotch covenanters, from whom he was descended. He thus abhorred the acts that he saw committed by grocers, in the early part of his life, in selling two or three grades of the same thing from one cask or package, and from the beginning of his career for himself he was resolved it should be marked with truth and honesty. That a package should contain the weight it claimed to have, that the quality marked fine should be really so, that there should be no falsifications of labels or titles, were things he constantly insisted upon. His inquiry when he was applied to for a place for a new man was first as to his character, not as to his ability, although the latter was also highly desirable. Young clerks were cautioned by him against making false statements, and his inquiry to them was frequently: "Are you strictly honest? Do you discharge your entire duty to Park & Tilford? Do you misrepresent, or say that articles are other than they are, in order to make a sale? Is the time that you contract to give the house really all at its disposal, or do you loiter it away?" These and other questions he asked, not perhaps because he feared that there might be an affirmative answer, but so that the fact that honesty must be paramount might be continually before their minds. He could not remember in his last sickness that he ever wronged another man or deceived him. His integrity was

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The foundation stone of his character, indeed, was integrity. Never to trade with the truth; always to represent facts as they were; never to deceive or to allow others to deceive; such were rules he held to from the very beginning of his business career. He could not do otherwise; even then was a very part of his life. Integrity in him and strengthened by every habit of his life. There came out the spirit of the old Scotchman, from whom he was descended. He that showed the way that he now followed by example in the early part of his life, in selling two or three hundred of the same stock from one cash of packages, and from the beginning of his career for himself he was resolved he should be marked with truth and honesty. These packages should contain the weight it claimed to have, that the quality marked there should be really as that there should be no adulteration of labels or other were things he constantly insisted upon. His integrity when he was applied to for a place for a new man was that as to his character, not as to his ability, although the latter was also highly desirable. Young men were cautioned to him against making false statements, and his inquiry to them was frequently: "Are you strictly honest? Do you discharge your entire duty to Park & Tilden? Do you misrepresent, or say that others are other than they are, in order to make a sale? Is the time that you contract to give the house really all at the disposal of the house it says? These and other questions he asked, not perhaps because he feared that there might be an affirmative answer, but so that the fact that honesty must be paramount might be continually before their minds. He could not remember in his past life that he ever wronged another man or deceived him. His integrity was

the crown of his life, and one of the great secrets of his success. Every one had confidence in him, knowing that he would betray no confidence, take no unworthy advantage, nor avail himself of the weakness and ignorance of those who were less happily placed than himself. Thus esteemed, thus known, he walked through life, and the end when it came was no surprise to his friends. They knew that his health had been failing, and that his days must soon be numbered, but his good deeds must, as saintly old George Herbert expressed it, "smell sweet, and blossom in the dust."

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THE DUTCH RECORDS OF NEW YORK.

[Copied from the Originals in the Possession of the City.]

CHIMNEYS MUST BE KEPT CLEAN.

By His High Mightiness the Director General and their Excellencies the Councillors of New Netherland, the Fire-wardens are charged and ordered to prevent all accidents by fire in this city of New Amsterdam; to visit all around; to see whether every one keeps his Chimneys clean by sweeping; and, in case any one is found to be deficient, immediately to demand the penalty of Three Guilders, which shall be appropriated agreeably to Proclamation on this subject, published on the 21st January, 1648. Done and Ordained, in Session, at Fort Amsterdam, on the 28th September, 1648. Present, His High Mightiness the Director General, L. Van Dincklage, la Montagne, Brian Newton, Paul Leendertsen.

RUNAWAY SERVANTS NOT TO BE HARBORED.

Whereas, their High Mightinesses the Director General and the Councillors do daily notice and observe that by some of the inhabitants of New Netherland, the servants of the Honorable Company, and others of their domestics, whenever the same run away from their Lords and Masters, and also those from without, who come from our near neighbors, are harbored at their homes and in their houses, whereby it is caused that many servants, whenever they serve unwillingly, have the means and the way given to them for running away, which occurs daily; and that their High Mightinesses the Director General and the Councillors may make all possible and practicable provision to prevent such things, Therefore, their High Mightinesses, the Director General and the Councillors do, by these Presents, advertise and warn every person to give no harbor or lodging to any of the servants, whether of the Honorable Company or any other persons living here or elsewhere, at the longest, no longer than twenty-four hours; and in case any one

shall be found to have acted contrary to this he shall forfeit One hundred and fifty Stivers as satisfaction, which shall be appropriated as the Prosecutor, to whom it is due, shall direct. Done in Session, this 6th October, Anno, 1648: Present, His High Mightiness the Director General: L. Van Dincklage, B. Newton, Paulus Leendertsen.

LOTS MUST BE IMPROVED IN ORDER TO BE RETAINED.

Whereas their High Mightinesses the Director General and the Councillors of New Netherland, by Proclamation, long ago admonished the Community in general to improve their house-lots by building on the Island of Manhattan, which before now has been surveyed in Plantations, and the more so since these lots have been built on by some of the inhabitants: and Whereas, certain persons are desirous of building, and have no place near this, that is suitable for building a house on, Therefore, by the considerate and excellent the Director General and the Councillors, it is deemed advisable to make known to everyone, for the last time, for the improvement of their house-lots to erect suitable buildings, and in default thereof, that their Excellencies the Director General and Council shall point out to such persons as may be inclined to build houses in this city of New Amsterdam, suitable sites for that purpose, and award to the present actual settlers a reasonable compensation for the same, at the discretion of the Surveyors of Buildings.*

It is also hereby farther advertised, in case any one feels inclined to build, he shall be pleased to give in his name to the Secretary, upon which having been done the Order shall be issued according. Done, published, and affixed, in Session, on the 15th December, Anno, 1648, at New Amsterdam, in New Netherland.

*The Surveyors of Buildings here referred to were Lubbert Van Dincklage, Paulus Leendertsen Vander Grist, and Cornelis Van Tienhoven, whose appointments were made by Order of the Director General and Council, dated the twenty-fifth of July, 1647.

By the same Order, the Grantees of House-lots in New Amsterdam were ordered to improve such lots within nine months or suffer the penalty of forfeiture; hence the Government, in using the peremptory tone of this Order, was fully warranted by the Supreme Law of the Province.—D.

shall be found to have acted contrary to this he shall forfeit One hundred and fifty Stivers as satisfaction, which shall be applied as the President to whom it is due, shall direct. Done in Session, this 6th October Anno 1648: Present His High Mightiness the Director General: J. Van Dieckhoff, E. Newton, Paulus Leendertsen.

Thereas their High Mightinesses the Director General and the Council of New Netherlands, by Proclamation, long ago published the Community in general to improve their house-holding on the Island of Manhattan, which before now has been enlarged in Particular, and the more so since there has been built on by some of the inhabitants; and Whereas certain persons are desirous of building, and have no place near this that is suitable for building a house or, Therefore, by the consideration and request the Director General and the Council, it is deemed advisable to make known to everyone, for the last time, the improvement of their house-holds to erect suitable buildings, and in default thereof, that their Excellencies the Director General and Council shall point out to such persons as may be inclined to build houses in this city of New Amsterdam, suitable sites for that purpose, and extend to the present action a reasonable compensation for the same, at the discretion of the Surveyners of Buildings.

It is also hereby further advertised, in case any one feels inclined to build, he shall be pleased to give in his name to the Secretary, upon which having been done the Order shall be issued accordingly. Done, published, and affixed in Session, on the 15th December, Anno 1648, at New Amsterdam, in New Netherlands.

* The Surveyners of Buildings have referred to one Lubbert Van Dieckhoff, Paulus Leendertsen, Vander Gabel, and Cornelis Van Tilburg, whose appointments were made by Order of the Director General and Council, dated the twenty-fifth of July, 1647.

By the same Order, the Director of Houses in New Amsterdam were ordered to improve each lot within six months or suffer the penalty of forfeiture; hence the Government, to ease the pressing want of this Order, was fully warranted by the Statute Law of the Province.—A.

Present: The Director General: His Excellency Dincklage, La Montagne, Brian Newton, and Paulus Leendertsen.

AMSTERDAM WEIGHTS AND MEASURES TO BE USED.

Their High Mightinesses the Director General and the Councillors of New Netherland having daily noticed that their Order, heretofore made and ordained, on the Subject of Measures and Weights, has not been well observed by some, whereby the good inhabitants have been greatly defrauded, Therefore, their High Mightinesses the Director General and the Councillors do hereby give notice to all the great and the small Dealers, together with the Bakers, and all others who sell aught by the Ell-measure or by weight, in selling and in buying to make use of the just Amsterdam Ell, weight and measure; and, that all things may be transacted in an orderly manner, the Director General and the Councillors do, by these Presents, advertise all the inhabitants and traders, between this date and the first day of August next ensuing, to inspect all weights and measures, as often as he shall think proper; and in case any shall be found using unjust ells, weights, or measures, he shall pay such fine as in the premises may have been established in Father-land. Let every one be hereby warned and keep himself from harm.*

* On the fifteenth of December, 1644, the board of Accounts "Reported and Advised" the Assembly of the Company to provide, "that the Amsterdam measures, ell and weight shall be used throughout the entire country." It is not clear, however, that this recommendation was adopted—if adopted, it certainly was not enforced—until the arrival of Stuyvesant in the Colony; and although this Order recites a previous Order on the same subject, it is positively stated in the Remonstrance of the Deputies of the New Netherland, addressed to the States General on the twenty-eighth of July, 1649, by Adriaen van der Donck and others, that this was the *first* issued on the subject. Their language was: "Not a thing had been done concerning Weights and Measures and the like, previous to the 23d July, of the year 1649, at which time the people were notified that an Order on the subject would be issued the ensuing August, which the Fiscaal would then enforce—this was as much as to say: 'Water the Pigeons.'"

On the twenty-seventh of the succeeding January (1650) the West India Company presented an Answer to the Remonstrance referred to in which the particular subject now under consideration was thus alluded to: "We are not aware of any other but the Dutch ell, measure and weight being in use; and an Order was issued, last Summer, that all the inhabitants should bring their weights into the Company's warehouse, to be stamped anew there."—*D.*

Present: The Director General; His Excellency Binklage, Ia
Menteng, Brian Newton, and Paulus Landersman.

Yesterday's witness and members to the same.

Their High Mightinesses the Director General and the Council of New Netherland having daily noticed that their Order heretofore made and ordered on the subject of Measures and Weights has not been well observed by some, whereby the good inhabitants have been greatly defrauded. Therefore their High Mightinesses the Director General and the Council do hereby give notice to all the great and the small Dealers together with the Farmers and all others who sell any by the Elders of the weight in selling and in buying to make use of the new Amsterdam Ell weight and measure; and that all things may be transacted in an orderly manner, the Director General and the Council do hereby by these Presents advertise all the inhabitants and traders, be- given this date and the first day of August next ensuing to in- spect all weights and measures as often as he shall think proper; and in case any shall be found using unjust the weights or mea- sures, he shall pay such fine as in the premises may have been established in Netherland. But every one be hereby warned and keep himself from harm.

* On the 21st of November 1644 the Board of Accounts reported and advised the Assembly of the Company to provide that the Amsterdam Ell and weight shall be used throughout the entire country. It is not clear however that this recommendation was adopted—it is cer- tainly was not enforced—until the arrival of Binklage in the colony; and although this order seems a provision made on the same subject, it is possibly stated in the Remonstrance of the Agents of the New Netherland, addressed to the States General on the twenty-first of July 1646, by Adriaen van der Donck and others, that this was the first issued on the subject. Their language was: "Not a thing had been done concerning Weights and Measures and the like previous to the 21st July of the year 1644, at which time the people were notified that an Order on the subject would be issued the coming August, which the Ridders would then enforce—this was as much as to say: 'Wait the 1st of August.'"

On the twenty-seventh of the same month (1646) the West India Com- pany presented an answer to the Remonstrance referred to in which the partic- ular subject now under consideration was thus alluded to: "We are not aware of any other but the Dutch Ell measure and weight being in use; and an Order was issued, but however that all the inhabitants should bring their weights into the Company's warehouse, to be stamped anew there."—D.

Done in Session, on the 17th July; resumed and affixed, the 19th July, Anno, 1649, at New Amsterdam, in New Netherland.

BREWERS NOT ALLOWED TO SERVE BEER.⁴

The Director General and the Councillors of New Netherland, to all and each one that may read these presents or hear them read, Send Greeting:

Whereas with great concern we have noticed and observed that the foregoing Ordinances made against frauds and smuggling, which have been Ordained concerning the Beers given out by the Tapsters and Inn-Keepers;* also, that notwithstanding our foregoing Ordinances, some few of the Inhabitants make it a business to Tap and Brew at the same time, whereby not only the customary duty has been defrauded, but, also, other Tapsters who make that their only business, have been injured in their profession;†

Wherein, in conformity with the General Order from Father-Land, and willing to apply the remedy, We ordain and order, by these Presents, that no inhabitant following the business of Brewing.

* * * * *

nor by the small measure, excepting at meal-time, Tap, Sell, nor hand out, any Beers, Wines, or Waters, not even to Boarders nor to those whom they may pretend are boarding with them, under

*Vide Orders of Director Kieft, dated June 28, 1644, and July 4, 1647; and the Order of Director Stuyvesant and Council, dated March 10, 1648, etc.

This Excise, which was the only Tax levied on the Colonists, originated in the necessities arising in the General War with the Indians, in 1644, and it was imposed, as a temporary necessity, with the consent of the Eight men chosen by the Commonalty, on the twenty-eighth of June in that year.

It was openly resisted at the beginning, and Kieft was obliged to employ force in executing it, notwithstanding the urgency of the situation and the promise of the Director that it should continue "only until the arrival of a Company's ship, a new Director, or the end of the war." At a later period, it was avoided whenever it could be done, as the Ordinances show; yet it is said to have produced, yearly, in Stuyvesant's time, not less than Four Thousand Guilders, in this city alone.

† Vide Order of the Director General and Council, dated January 12, 1648, which, "agreeable to the order and practice in Holland," denied to Brewers the Privilege of Tapping and Retailing the Beer which they brewed.

which pretense we have observed great frauds have been practised.*

To prevent both the one and the other, We do moreover ordain that, from this time forth, no Beers nor any Wines, shall be moved out of the cellars of any Brewery or Warehouse, nor be lodged in the houses of the Tapsters, except they shall have first been given in at the office of the Secretary, and the Sledgemen or Carriers of the same shall have brought back a Bill of Delivery, signed by the First Clerk of the Secretary, which Bill shall be shown and exhibited on the same day it was brought and signed, to our Fiscaal, Hendrick Van Dyck, or to the person whom the Fiscaal shall have substituted in his place, during his absence. We do insist upon every one and all the Brewers, not to deliver any Beers, nor give them to any Sledgemen or Beer-carriers, until they shall have first shown a Bill of Delivery, in the penalty of forfeiting the Beers and Wines, and all the utensils, whether they be Horses, Sledges, or any other instruments whereby the same may be removed, and an arbitrary correction of those who may be accessory thereto. † Done and after the resumption agreed to, in our Session, at Fort Amsterdam, on the 8th November, Anno, 1649, signed by,

P. STUYVESANT,
L. VAN DINCKLAGE,
H. VAN DYCK,
LA MONTAGNE,
BRIAN NEWTON.

WHITE BREAD NOT TO BE BAKED.

The Director General and Councillors of New Netherland to all who shall read these presents or hear them read.

Considering the abundant complaints presented to us by many of our inhabitants concerning the poor quality of the large bread and the right weight of the white bread, with other than which the

* As the Excise was paid, one half by the Tapster, the other half by the Brewer, it will be seen that the Government held no check over the business when both branches were followed by the same person. Hence the necessity of the Order of January 12, 1648, as well as that of this Reissue of it.—*D.*

† Vide Order of Director General and Council, dated March 10, 1648, Section VII.—*D.*

which promises we have observed great results have been passed.

To prevent both the one and the other, we do not intend to obtain that from this time forth, no letter, nor any *Wijze*, shall be moved out of the cellar of any *Rechtspraak* or *Wijze*, nor be lodged in the house of the *Rechtspraak*, except they shall have been given in at the office of the *Rechtspraak*, and the *Rechtspraak* or *Rechtspraak* of the same shall have brought back a bill of delivery, signed by the First Clerk of the *Rechtspraak*, which bill shall be shown and exhibited on the same day it was brought and placed to our *Rechtspraak*, *Rechtspraak* *Van Dyck* or to the person whom the *Rechtspraak* shall have substituted in his place, during his absence. We do insist upon every one and all the *Rechtspraak* not to deliver any letter, nor give them to any *Rechtspraak* or *Rechtspraak*, until they shall have first shown a bill of delivery, in the hands of the *Rechtspraak* the *Rechtspraak* and *Wijze*, and all the *Rechtspraak* whether they be *Rechtspraak*, *Rechtspraak* or any other instrument, whereby the same may be removed, and an arbitrary correction of them who may be necessary thereto. † Those and after the resolution passed at our Session at Fort Amsterdam on the 27th November, Anno 1619, signed by

J. VAN DYCK
J. VAN DYCK
J. VAN DYCK
J. VAN DYCK
J. VAN DYCK

WHITE PAPER NOT TO BE RECALLED

The Director General and Councilors of New Netherlands do all who shall read these presents or hear them read. Considering the abundant complaints presented to us by many of our inhabitants concerning the poor quality of the large bread and the right weight of the white bread, with other than which the

* As the Excise was paid one half by the *Rechtspraak*, the other half by the *Rechtspraak* it will be seen that the Government laid no check over the business when both branches were followed by the same person. Hence the excuse of the Order of January 16 1618 as well stated in the Council of 1618.

† This Order of the Director General and Council, dated March 16 1618, is given VII—A

good people cannot with the ordinary currency be accommodated by the bakers, the cause and foundation of which is understood to be that the Indians or natives of the country seek the white bread in preference to the black and pay the bakers for the same with perfect seawant, which our inhabitants from want of perfect seawant cannot do in their purchase.

The consequence of which is that from the inclination of greater profit the Indians and barbarous natives are better accommodated than the christians. In consideration of which the Director General and Councillors with a view to the best service of the community according to their best ability as occasion affords, do ordain and command by these presents, that for the future no baker shall bake any white bread or cakes for sale, or permit the same to be baked, nor shall sell the same to either christians or natives, on penalty of forfeiture of all that shall be baked and of fifty Carolus guilders from such as fail to comply. Excepting nevertheless that no inhabitant shall be prohibited by these presents, to bake or have baked a sufficiency of white bread for their ordinary and proper meals as their occasion shall require, provided they observe in other respects the orders of the court.

Interdicting and forbidding likewise as we do by these presents interdict and forbid the public sale and consumption of white bread and cakes either to the Indians or to the inhabitants, and for the purpose of condemning the frauds and in respect to the ordinary bread, and in order that neither the Indians nor the Inhabitants shall be inferior weight the above mentioned Director General and Councillors order that those following the business of baking bread shall hereafter bake the same of pure wheat or pure rye as it comes from the mill, of the weight of five, four and two pounds, at a price in conformity with the orders that shall from time to time be announced by the court for the purchase of grain. This done resolved and established at our meeting this 8th November, 1649.

Was under written.

P. STUYVESANT

L. VAN DINCKLAGE

H. VAN DYCK

LA MONTAGNE

BRIAN NEWTON.

good people cannot with the ordinary currency be accommodated by the banks, the cause and foundation of which is understood to be that the Indians or natives of the country seek the white man in preference to the black and pay the banks for the same with perfect ease, while our inhabitants from want of perfect acquaintance cannot do in their purchase.

The consequence of which is that from the institution of great or profit the Indians and persons natives are better accommodated than the Christians. In consideration of which the Director General and Councils with a view to the best service of the community according to their best ability at the occasion of the order and command by those persons that for the future no bank shall take any white bread or silver for sale or payment the same to be paid, nor shall sell the same to either individuals or natives, on penalty of forfeiture of all the shall be held and of fifty (50) guilders from each as to be supplied. Existing nevertheless that no inhabitant shall be prohibited by those persons to take or have taken a satisfaction of white bread for their ordinary and proper needs as their occasion shall require, provided they observe in other respects the orders of the court.

Interdicting and forbidding therefore as we do by these presents interdict and forbid the public sale and transportation of white bread and cakes either to the Indians or to the inhabitants, and for the purpose of enforcing the same and in respect to the only party present, and in order that neither the Indians nor the inhabitants shall be inferior weight the above mentioned Director General and Councils order that when following the business of baking bread shall hereafter take the same of pure wheat or pure rye as it comes from the mill of the weight of five, four and two pounds at a price in conformity with the orders that shall from time to time be announced by the court for the purpose of grain. This done resolved and established at our meeting this 20th September, 1619.

Was under written.

P. STEVENANT
E. VAN DIJKHOF
H. VAN LEEUW
LA. MONTAGNE
J. VAN NELLE

PROVISION AGAINST A SCARCITY OF BREAD.

The Director and the Councillors of New Netherland having remarked the scarcity of the crops of the past year; and also that there is a great complaint among our good inhabitants, that already they have scarcely a subsistence of Bread for themselves and their children, to be had of the Bakers, and the apprehension is that if there is not a seasonable interposition, there will be a farther deficiency of Bread-corn and a greater advance in price:

Therefore, by these Presents it is ordained by the Director and Councillors, that from this time forth until our farther Order and a greater supply of Grain, no Brewer shall be permitted to Malt or Brew any Wheat, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the Malted Wheat and arbitrary correction And, furthermore, by these Presents, they do interdict, and forbid that any Wheat, Rye or Baked Bread shall be transported out of the Province of New Netherland until the time when, by our more exact estimate of the quantity of Grain and the yearly necessary consumption, our necessary consent to such transportation shall be given. Done and approved in our Session, this 8th November 1649, under-signed by

P. STUYVESANT
L. VAN DINCKLAGE
H. VAN DYCK
LA MONTAGNE
BRIAN NEWTON

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE TO BE APPROVED.

Whereas the Director and Councillors of New Netherland have been informed, that in and concerning the selling of real estate, such as Houses and Gardens, House-lots, and other lands there are practised various clandestine abuses and frauds to the great injury of older creditors.

Therefore, the Director and Councillors of New Netherland, by these Presents, do charge their Secretary and in his absence, the first Clerk, not to pass nor sign any transport of Real estate until, at the stated Court-day, it shall have been examined and approved by the Directors and Councillors; Declaring by these

PROVISION AGAINST A SHORTAGE OF GRAIN

The Director and the Commissioners of New Netherland having remarked the scarcity of the crops of the past year, and also that there is a great complaint among our good inhabitants, that already they have scarcely a subsistence of bread for themselves and their children, to be had of the bakers, and the apprehension is that if there is not a seasonable interposition, there will be a further deficiency of bread-corn and a greater advance in price.

Therefore, by these Presents it is ordained by the Director and Commissioners, that from this time forth no person shall be permitted to sell or convey any grain, or any part thereof, for the purpose of making bread, until the penalty of the forfeiture of the said wheat and ordinary correction shall be incurred by these Presents, that he interdict, and forbid that any wheat, rye or Indian bread shall be transported out of the Province of New Netherland until the time when, by our more exact estimate of the quantity of grain and the want necessary for the support of our necessary consent to such transportation shall be given. These and approved in our Session the 20th November 1654, signed by

J. B. B. B.
J. V. B. B.
H. V. B. B.
L. B. B. B.
G. B. B. B.

TRANSPORT OF GRAIN TO BE RESTRICTED

Whereas the Director and Commissioners of New Netherland have been informed, that in and concerning the selling of grain, such as wheat and Indian, rye, and other kinds, there are presented various clandestine sales and frauds to the great injury of other creditors.

Therefore, the Director and Commissioners of New Netherland, by these Presents, do charge their Secretary and his clerks, the first Clerk, not to pass nor sign any transport of bread until at the stated Court-day, it shall have been examined and approved by the Director and Commissioners; Declaring by these

Presents, all Contracts and transports null and void which, after this date, shall have been passed without their approbation and ratification, or signatures. Done and approved in Session at Fort Amsterdam, this 9th February, Anno. 1650. Was undersigned by

P. STUYVESANT,
L. VAN DINCKLAGE
H. VAN DYCK, Fiscaal
LA MONTAGNE.

BAKERS ALLOWED TO BAKE WHITE BREAD.

The Director General and the Councillors have granted the request of the Bakers, and they have the privilege, for the accommodation of the Community, of baking White Bread (but no Cakes nor Cracknels) Provided they shall bake the White Bread so as to conform in weight with the order of the Fatherland. Furthermore the bakers are charged and interdicted, that they shall bake the common Bread of naught else than pure Wheat and Rye flour, as it comes from the mill, so that the community may be protected against complaints concerning the poverty and leanness of the common Bread. Dated this 14th April, Anno. 1650, at the Session at Fort Amsterdam.*

THE VALUE OF SEAWANT FIXED.

The Director General and the Councillors of New Netherland, to all persons who may see these Presents, or hear them read, send Greeting.

Whereas, with great concern, we have observed, both now and for a long time past, the depreciation and corruption of the loose Seawant, among which there are current many that are not perforated and half-finished; and others made of Stone, Bone, Glass, Muscle-shells, Horns, and even of Wood; and broken ones, whereby occasion is given for repeated complaints from the inhabitants, that they cannot go with such Seawant to the Market, nor yet procure for themselves any commodity, not even a mean White-loaf

*This Order modified that which had been issued by the Governor and Council on the eighth of November, 1649.

Present, all Contracts and transports will and void which, after this date shall have been passed without their approbation and authentication or signature. Done and approved in Council at Port Amsterdam, this 10th February, Anno 1650. Was undesignated

P. Ruysschaert
J. Van Houten
H. Van Oort, Secret.
L. Houtman

LETTERS ALLOWED TO MAKE WARE AGAIN

The Director General and the Commissioners have received the request of the Factors, and they have the privilege for the moderation of the Company, of being Wares found that in Cases not (checked) provided they shall take the Wares found as to be common in weight with the order of the Fatherland. Furthermore the factors are charged and instructed, that they shall take the common third of weight of weight the same time, and the duty as it comes from the mill, as the community may be protected against complaints concerning the power and business of the common third. Dated this 10th April Anno 1650 at the Session at Port Amsterdam.

THE VALUE OF SALVAGE WARE

The Director General and the Commissioners of New Netherlands, to all persons who may see these Letters or have them read, send Greeting.

Whereas, with great courage we have observed both now and for a long time past, the depredation and corruption of the loose Salvage, among which there are current many that are not perceived and half-valued; and others made of Bone, Bone, Glass, Muscle-shell, Horn, and even of Wood; and taken once, when occasion is given for repeated complaints from the inhabitants, that they cannot go with such Salvage to the Market, nor yet pay even for themselves any commodity; not even a man White-bellied.

*This Order notified that which had been issued by the Governor and Council on the 10th of November, 1649.

of Bread, nor a Can of Beer, at the Merchants', the Bakers', or the Tapsters', for the loose Seawant, Wherein, according to our best ability, desirous of making provision in this emergency, We have resolved and determined, for the furtherance of business and the general good, that, from this time forth, no loose Seawant shall be current, nor be a lawful tender, except that the same shall be strung on one string, as the general custom has been heretofore. For the purpose of preventing the introduction and the circulation of all clumsy and perforated Seawant, for the purpose of making a difference betwixt the Commercial Seawant and the String Seawant; and in order to prevent all misunderstanding for the time to come, the Director General and Councillors aforesaid do hereby ordain that the Commercial Seawant shall be current and be a lawful tender, as formerly, to wit: Six White or Three Black Seawants for one Stiver; and, on the other hand, the base strung Seawant shall pass, Eight White or Four Black for one Stiver. We Ordain, by these Presents, and charge all persons, to regulate themselves according to the tenor of these Presents; and in case of refusal, to abandon their Trade and Business; and Fiscaal is ordered by these Presents, after the Publication of the same, to affix these and to publish them everywhere it may be necessary, and to make use of every means to have the same acted upon and executed.*

* Vide Order of Director Kieft and Council, dated November 30, 1647, on this subject.

As early as 1634, Wampum had become, "in a manner, the currency of the country, with which the produce of the interior was paid off;" and, many years after (1649), the value of it seems to have been very uncertain.

Stuyvesant seems to have had no desire to meddle with the currency of the country, even when requested by the Selectmen; and it was made a subject of formal complaint against him, to the Home Government, by Adriaen van der Donck and others.

of bread, nor a Can of Ham, at the Merchants' table, nor the Taverners' for the loose seawater. We have, however, the best ability, besides of making provision in this emergency. We have resolved and determined, for the furtherance of business and the general good, that from this time forth, no loose seawater shall be carried nor be a lawful tender, except that the same shall be strong on one thing, as the general custom has been heretofore. For the purpose of preventing the introduction and the circulation of all chimney and perforated seawater, for the purpose of making a difference between the Commonwealth's seawater and the foreign seawater; and in order to prevent all misunderstanding, the time to come, the Merchant's and the Commonwealth's seawater shall be hereby ordered that the Commonwealth's seawater shall be carried and be a lawful tender, as formerly, to wit: the White or Tinne Black seawater for one shilling; and on the other hand, the foreign seawater shall pass Eight White or Four Black for one shilling. We Order, by these presents, and where all persons, to regulate themselves according to the tenor of these presents; and in case of refusal, to abandon their Trade and business; and if found is ordered by these presents, after the publication of this Order, to suffer those and to publish their respective names in the necessary, and to make use of every means to have the same acted upon and executed.

* This Order of Justice Hall and Council, dated November 22, 1647, on this subject.

As early as 1641, Wapman had become, "in a manner, the enemy of the country, with which the parties of the nation were cold off," and, seven years after (1648), the nation of it seems to have been very uncertain. Wapman seems to have had no share to make with the country of the country, even when requested by the Parliament; and it was made a subject of formal complaint against him, to the House of Commons, by Alderman van der Burch and others.

MINOR PARAGRAPHS.

THE HISTORY OF NEW YORK TRINITY CHURCH.—The members of the Protestant Episcopal Church (then known as the Church of England in America) first held stated religious service in this city, in a chapel attached to a fort, which stood near the present Battery. In this place, under the Dutch administration, the service of the Church of Holland had been performed. On the surrendering of the colony of New York to the British, in 1664, the service of the Church of England, it being a government establishment, was, of course, introduced. The congregation, however, increasing, Trinity Church was founded in 1696, in the reign of William and Mary. The Rector, the Rev. William Vesey, first performed divine service in it February 6, 1697. It was originally a small square edifice; and was enlarged at the east end in 1735, and again on the north and south sides in 1737. Its length was then, including the tower and chancel, one hundred and sixty-six feet, its width 72 feet, and the steeple 180 feet high. The steeple was struck by lightning in the Summer of 1762, but little damage, however, was done. On the 21st of September, 1776, in the memorable fire which laid waste so great a portion of the city, this venerable and majestic edifice was destroyed. It lay in ruins during the remainder of the Revolutionary war, and was replaced by another structure, which was consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Provoost, in 1791. This building was inferior in size to the older one; being 104 feet long and 72 wide. The steeple was about the same height as the other; but stood on the east, instead of the west end, as was the case with the former church, and is still the case with St. Paul's chapel; this method having been adopted with the view of bringing the chancel and the great altar window, agreeably to ancient ideas of propriety, on the east end, a part of the last of which forms the organ loft, in which was placed a fine organ, built in London, soon after the church was founded.

This church was ornamented with a number of handsome marble ornaments, among which were one to the memory of Gen. Alexander Hamilton, one to that of the late Jacob Sherrod, Esq., the munificent patron of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, and the beautifully chaste statue of Bishop Hobart. The cemetery in which the church is erected is one of the most ancient in this city, having been the resting place of successive generations for upwards of 130 years. A few fine old trees on the street and grounds near the church, added much to the beautiful and impressive appearance resulting from the style and proportions of the building. The steeple of the church formerly contained a fine ring of eight bells, which we regret have been distributed through the country, having been presented to various churches.

Trinity church is the parish-church of the parish of that name, which contains also St. Paul's chapel, erected in 1766, and St. John's, erected in

1807. St. George's church was also formerly a chapel. Trinity church is under the pastoral charge of a rector and two assistant ministers. The first of these offices is held by the Rev. William Berrian, D. D., and the last by the Rev. H. Y. Higbee and the Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D. D. Divine service is uniformly celebrated in Trinity church and St. John's chapel, not only at the usual hours on Sunday, but also on the morning of every Wednesday and Friday, and of every festival and holiday of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Notwithstanding the antiquity of the parish, the present rector is only the eighth that has held that office. His predecessors are the Rev. William Vesey, from 1696 to 1746; Rev. Henry Barclay, D. D. 1746 to 1764; Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, D. D. 1764 to 1777; Rev. Charles Inglis, D. D., afterwards Bishop of Nova Scotia, 1777 to 1783; the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost, D. D., from 1783 to 1800; the Rev. B. Moore, D. D., afterwards Bishop of New York, from 1800 to 1816; Rev. J. Hobart, D. D., afterwards Bishop of New York, from 1811 to 1830.

Of the above, all except Mr. Vesey, Dr. Barclay, and Bishop Provoost, were previously assistant ministers. In addition to whom, besides its present incumbents, the following gentlemen at different times have held that office:

Rev. John Ogilvie, D. D.; Rev. John Bowden, D. D.; Rev. Abraham Beach, D. D.; Rev. John Bissett, D. D.; Rev. Cave Jones, D. D.; Rev. Thomas Y. How, D. D.; Thomas C. Brownell, D. D., LL. D., now Bishop of Connecticut; the Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D.; Rev. J. F. Schroeder, D. D., and the present Bishop of the diocese, B. T. Onderdonk, D. D.

Among the communion plate belonging to this parish are several articles presented by William and Mary, and Queen Anne, and others with the initials of G. R.

The venerable church edifice which we have described, required important repairs in 1839, but upon examination it was deemed necessary to raze it to the ground and build a new one, which accordingly was done, when the new edifice was commenced in October of the same year.—*Episcopal Family Monitor*, 1845.

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CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1890.

	PAGE
NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK,	73
Continuation of Zenger's Trial—The Jurors Entered in their Right Order—Arguments against Zenger—Speech of Andrew Hamilton.	
DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON,	88
John Blair Linn—The Introduction of Ice Cream—The Rev. Philip Milledoler—Samuel Loudon, the Printer—Jay's Treaty with England—The Brick Meeting House—The Government House—A Trip to Rockaway—Anderson's Hudibrastic Verse—The Town Meeting—Alexander Hamilton's Speech—Some Sweet Scotch Music.	
MINOR AND OBSOLETE STREETS OF NEW YORK,	106
The Streets in 1831—Houses not Numbered—Short Streets in 1846—Additional Thoroughfares Laid Out—Streets in 1852—Lack of System in New York—Principles of Nomenclature	
LAND TITLES IN NEW YORK CITY,	123
Conveyances in Dutch Times—English Colonial Patents—Records of Transfer of Real Estate.	
GOWANS' WESTERN MEMORABILIA,	130
William Gowans—Slanders upon the Rev. E. Bogardus—Quakers not to be Harbored—Governor Dongan's Garden—The First Classical School—Post-mortem Examinations.	
NEW PUBLICATIONS,	138
Beginnings of American Nationality—Pamphlets by Gen. Charles W. Darling.	
MINOR PARAGRAPHS,	141
The Grave of Charlotte Temple—What Judge Furman Thought about It—Mortuary List of Newspapers—Uptown March of Business—Colt's Submarine Battery—Changes in Real Estate in 1851.	

OLD NEW YORK

CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1890

73	Notes on the History of Printing in New York Continued from Vol. 1, p. 100—The first printed book in this State Other—Signatures of the first printers—The first printing-house
82	Plans of the Alexander Hamilton Library John Hill Line—The introduction of the Library—The first volume Nichols—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume
105	Notes and General Remarks on New York The first in 1800—Notes on the first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume
122	Early Times in New York City The first in 1800—Notes on the first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume
130	General History of New York William Howard—Notes on the first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume
138	New York State The first in 1800—Notes on the first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume
141	Notes on the History of New York The first in 1800—Notes on the first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume The first volume—The first volume—The first volume—The first volume

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CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1890.

	PAGE
LETTER OF DOMINE JOHANNES MEGAPOLENSIS,	145
Early Life and Epitaph upon Him—Letter to the Classis of Amsterdam—Sad Condition of Anneke Jans—The Unpaid Salary of the Rev. Mr. Bogardus—His History and Marriage—Anneke Jans's Children.	
NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK,	152
Continuation of the Speech of Mr. Hamilton—What Constitutes a Libel.	
CONDITION OF NEW YORK IN 1757,	166
Smith's History—Boundaries of the Province—The City—Fortifications—Churches—The Public Library—Government.	
GOWANS' WESTERN MEMORABILLIA,	177
Foundation of the First Presbyterian Church—Negro Plot—River Free from Ice all Winter—Press Gang—Sale of Negroes.	
DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON,	184
Broken Heads—Bellevue Hospital—Care of the Poor—Yellow Fever of 1795—Anderson Attends the Patients.	
ORIGINAL CINCINNATI OF NEW YORK,	192
List of the Members—Age of these Veterans.	
GLEANINGS FROM THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE,	202
The Earliest Will on Record—Mary Gardiner.	
MINOR PARAGRAPHS,	205
Leisler's Government—Introduction of a Fire Department—Bankruptcy of the Merchants' Exchange in 1849—Alleged Dying Confession of Capt. Cunningham, Provost Marshal.	
THE DUTCH RECORDS,	216

OLD NEW YORK

CONTENTS FOR APRIL 1890

145	Letter by Hon. J. J. Jones, Mayor of New York
152	Notes by the Editor on the History of New York
165	Comments on New York in 1757
177	Goway's History of New York
181	Diary of Dr. Alexander Leitch
192	Comments on the History of New York
202	Extracts from the Dutch Archives
205	Notes on the History of New York
210	The Dutch Archives

Vol. II.

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THE EDITOR'S YEAR

ADULT BINDER, WITH CASE

OLD NEW YORK.

CONTENTS FOR MAY, 1890.

	PAGE
PORTRAIT OF HAMILTON FISH,	Face 217
DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON,	217
Progress of the Yellow Fever—Verses Addressed to his Mother— John Broome—An Assistant Given Him.	
GOWANS' WESTERN MEMORABILLIA,	226
The First Colonial Congress—Leake's Gift to the Poor—Beginning of the Harlem Railroad—The Astor Will.	
BAPTIST CHURCH IN GOLD STREET,	245
New York Church a Branch of Scotch Plains—Deeds of the Church —Elizabeth Killmaster.	
PORTRAIT OF ALEXANDER McDOUGALL,	Face 250
GEN. ALEXANDER McDOUGALL,	250
Brief Notice of His Life.	
THE DUTCH RECORDS OF NEW YORK,	251
Condition of these Records—Translations by Dr. Westbrook and Dr. O'Callaghan—The Documents Practically Unknown—The Fire in the New York Printing Company—Drinking on the Sabbath Day —Trade with the Indians—Selling Liquor to the Indians—Hendrick Van Dyck—Lubbertus Van Dincklage—Tariff on Exports.	
PORTRAIT OF NICHOLAS FISH,	Face 261
NICHOLAS FISH,	261
Biography of Col. Fish—His Military Services—The Expedition against the Six Nations—Hamilton Fish—Governor of New York— Secretary of State—President of the Historical Society.	
NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK,	269
Conclusion of Mr. Hamilton's Speech in Defence of Zenger.	
CITY CHURCHES IN 1827,	283
Baptist and Congregational Churches and Friends' Meeting Houses.	
MINOR PARAGRAPHS,	287
Schools in the Last Century—Movements in Property in 1859— Sunday Paper in 1811—Sale of Building Lots in 1852.	

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CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1890.

	PAGE
STATUE OF JOHN H. STARIN,	Frontispiece.
DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON,	289
Hospital Practice with the Yellow Fever—A Companion Appointed—Deaths for the Season—Zimmermann on Solitude.	
PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM HENRY WEBB,	Face 301
WILLIAM HENRY WEBB,	301
Sketch of the Famous Shipbuilder—His Ancestry—Early Attempts at Shipbuilding—Vessels for Russia and France—His Public Services—A Home for Shipbuilders.	
CITY CHURCHES IN 1827,	308
Growth of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Captain Webb—Sketch of the Stillwellites—African Methodists—Early Years of the Reformed Dutch Church—The Theological Seminary at New Brunswick—Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary—The Lutherans and Moravians—List of the Presbyterian Churches—Growth of the Episcopal Church—Foundation of the Roman Catholic Church—Unitarian and Universalist Societies.	
PORTRAIT OF PETER CARPENTER BAKER,	Face 327
PETER CARPENTER BAKER,	327
Biographical Notes on His History—Birth and Education—Enters a Printing Office—Begins Business—Succeeds John S. Voorhies as Law Publisher—Addresses and Speeches—Formation of the Typothetae—The Franklin Statue.	
THE DUTCH RECORDS OF NEW YORK,	337
Inordinate Drinking to be Suppressed—The Confinement of Goats and Hogs—Sabbath Breaking—Indians Forbidden to Have Liquor—Restrictions on Foreign Trade.	
PORTRAIT OF JOHN HENRY STARIN,	Face 344
JOHN HENRY STARIN,	344
Ancestry of Mr. Starin—His Labors in the Mohawk Valley—The Transportation Business Begun—Its Success—His Public Life—Erection of a Statue in His Honor—Speeches of Those Present—The Saratoga Monument.	
GULIAN C. VERPLANCK,	356
His Birth—Death of Mrs. Verplanck—Letter of the Rev. Frederick Shelton.	
OLD CHELSEA,	360
Clement C. Moore—Beginning of the Village—The Fire Department.	
GEORGE WARNER,	364
Services in the Revolution—His Descendants—Effingham H. Warner.	
MINOR NOTES,	367
Erection of the Gas Works in 1849.	

Vol. II.

MARCH, 1891.

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CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1891.

THE LEISLER TROUBLES IN 1689,	PAGE 369
Overthrow of King James—Receipt of the News Here—Imprisonment of Andros—Excitement among the Colonists—The New York Uprising—Not the Act of Leisler Alone—Not the Act of a Rabble—Current Misrepresentations—Arrival of Sloughter—Arrest of Leisler—His Conviction and Execution—Reversal of the Judgment in Parliament.	
PORTRAIT OF MARVELLE W. COOPER,	Face 404
THE APPRAISER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK,	404
The Custom-House under the Dutch and English—Its Establishment anew by the United States—Separation of the Appraiser's Office from the Collector's—How the Business is Managed—Sketch of Marvelle W. Cooper.	
DIARY OF DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON,	428
Leaves Bellevue Hospital and Resumes Engraving—Is Paid for His Services—Anniversary of the Evacuation of the City by the British.	
PORTRAIT OF JOHN CASTREE,	Face 437
JOHN CASTREE,	437
Birth and Early Training—Enters upon Business for Himself—His Connection with the Methodist Church—Becomes Interested in Insurance Matters—His Death—Character, as Described by Dr. Harrower.	
CHURCHES IN NEW YORK IN 1848,	442
Baptist—Congregational—Dutch Reformed—Friends—Hebrew—Lutheran—Methodist—Protestant Episcopal—Presbyterian—Catholic—Churches in Brooklyn.	
PORTRAIT OF JOHN M. TILFORD,	Face 452
JOHN M. TILFORD,	452
Birth and Parentage—New York in 1835—Beginning Business—Growth of the City Uptown—Improved Methods in the Grocery Trade—His Death—Integrity the Foundation of His Character.	
THE DUTCH RECORDS OF NEW YORK,	462
Chimneys must be Kept Clean—Runaway Servants Not to be Harbored—Improvement of Lots—Amsterdam Weights and Measures to be Used—Brewers not to Serve Beer—White Bread not Allowed—Scarcity of Bread—Transfers of Real Estate—Bakers Allowed to Bake White Bread—The Value of Seawant.	
MINOR PARAGRAPHS,	471
History of Trinity Church.	

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